

Brandeis Review

Summer 1992

Volume 12

Number 1



Brandeis Review

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Sports and
Convocation Center
(photo, Julian Brown)

A shudder of nostalgia for the great outdoors unsettled many of us as we watched, for the first time, the unrolling of Commencement indoors in the Gosman Sports and Convocation Center. In reverie of former Brandeis Commencements, images of the pastoral Ullman Amphitheater, site of Commencement since the University's founding, sprang to mind: soft clouds scudding across the blue sky, gentle May winds shaking the greening maples, geese and ducks honking overhead, flying from Massell Pond to the banks of the Charles. But in the same instant, we also recalled the darker side of outdoor Commencements: spectators passing out in the intense heat and wilting humidity, or visitors huddled together under sodden umbrellas, shivering in a spring downpour.

Witnessing Commencement under the protecting roof of the Gosman Center presented, to be sure, a different sensation. Primarily, we reacted with a sense of pride and wonder that finally the whole Brandeis extended family—some 7000—could be seated together in an interior setting; the sheer novelty of it was almost overwhelming. We were also conscious that history was being made. The Class of 1992, among other attainments, will be remembered as the first to graduate from the Gosman Center, and will have thus appropriated a special rank in the mythology of the University.

But when all is said and done, the essence of Commencement is not the atmospherics—where we sit, if it rains or shines—but how we have equipped our graduates to go forth. Commencement speaker Stephen Solarz '62 hit the right note by asking the right questions of our Brandeisians. Quoting from the *Pirkei Avot*, the *Ethics of the Fathers*, he queried:

"If I am not for myself, who will be?
But if I am only for myself, what am I?
If not now, when?"

How the members of the Class of 1992 respond to those questions in the unfolding of their lives is the true test of Brandeis's mission.

In this issue, you can read how some of our alumni are answering those questions. Timothy Steele, Ph.D. '77 exhorts poets to return to writing in rhyme and meter and offers some stimulating reasons for his argument. Alyssa Turner '90, an intrepid traveler and faithful recorder, has made Russia the center of her interests: here she presents some sensitive excerpts from her diary, written while she was living in that troubled land. Ira Shapiro '69, an attorney and expert on Japan, shares his ideas on the problems between the United States and its powerful competitor.

As usual, the faculty join the alumni in this issue to give us the benefit of their thoughts. Historian Jacqueline Jones, author of an influential new book on poverty, describes the awful course that poverty has taken from the Civil War through the 1990s, while computer scientist Harry Mairson first with humor, then in fullness of purpose, explains the meaning and potential of his field. Tucked in among the articles, you'll find a quiz with the famous and infamous date of 1492 as its pivot point.

We hope the *Review* responds to your need to know all about life at Brandeis. Reactions and comments are graciously received, and letters that have to do with the substance of the articles will be printed on a new page devoted to "Letters-to-the-Editor," starting with the fall issue.

Brenda Marder
The Editor

Brandeis Review

Summer 1992

Volume 12

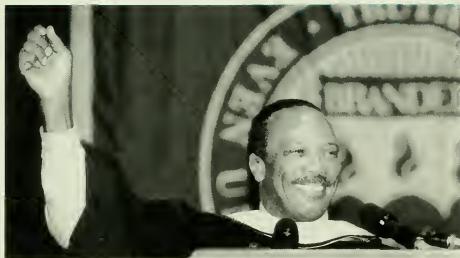
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41st Commencement Exercises

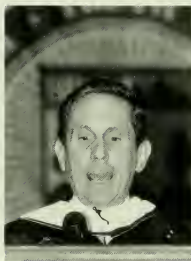


Speaking to more than 700 graduates and their approximately 7,000 friends and family at the 41st Commencement exercises, US Representative Stephen J. Solarz '62 (D-N.Y.), who delivered the keynote address, said the United States is capable of resolving urban ills. "If we could find the wherewithal to bail out the S&Ls, wage war in the Persian Gulf, establish a space station in the high heavens...then surely we can find the resources which are a necessary, if not sufficient, condition for real progress toward resolving the domestic difficulties that, like a malignant cancer, are threatening the vitality and even viability of our society," said Solarz, who received an honorary degree. He went on to say that American values have influenced the positive changes in Europe, yet here in the United States we are unable to address the problems of unemployment,

homelessness and prejudice, and urged the graduates to become involved in tackling America's domestic problems.

Solarz, a member of Congress since 1975, has served for many years on the House Foreign Affairs Committee and has stood at the forefront of public debate on major foreign policy issues. He will be leaving the University's Board of Trustees this year after 13 years of service.

Besides Solarz, the University presented honorary degrees to archaeologist Robert McCormick Adams, secretary of the Smithsonian Institution and head of a complex of 16 museums and galleries, the National Zoological Park and scientific and cultural research facilities in nine states and the Republic of Panama, Elena Bonner, medical doctor, human rights activist, accomplished writer and outspoken critic of the Soviet government, Charles R. Bronfman, successful businessman,



Stephen Solarz delivering the keynote address (top). Quincy Jones leading the audience in his song, "We Are the World" (left)

honorary president of United Jewish Appeal of Canada, director of the Canadian Council of Christians and Jews, cochair of Operation Exodus and honorary chair of the Canada-Israel Securities Limited (State of Israel Bonds); Quincy Jones, composer, arranger, singer, conductor, trumpeter and winner of five Grammy Awards; Teddy Kollek, mayor of Jerusalem; Robert Shapiro '52, businessman and family therapist, trustee for the Boston Association for the Blind and the Combined Jewish Philanthropies, a Brandeis Trustee and former Alumni Fund chair, President's Councilor and Brandeis Fellow; and Natan Sharansky, outspoken leader of the Moscow refusenik community and visiting professor at Brandeis.

A ceremonial ground breaking is planned for Founders' Day for the dedication of the Benjamin and Mae Vollen National Center for Complex Systems, an estimated \$15.6 million campus facility for the study of the brain and intelligence. The facility is expected to be operating fully in September 1994. The Center will house the computer science department and selected faculty from biology, biochemistry, chemistry, cognitive science, linguistics, physics and psychology. Funding includes \$9 million from the federal government and money from two benefactors, Benjamin Vollen and Hadassah Michtom. During the same weekend, keynote speaker for the dedication of the Jacob and Libby Goodman Institute for the Study of Zionism is Abba Eban, member of the Israeli Parliament for 30 years, former foreign minister and ambassador to the United States and the United Nations.

Irving R. Epstein Named Dean of Arts and Sciences

University Provost Jehuda Reinharz, Ph.D. '72 has announced the appointment of Brandeis chemist Irving R. Epstein as dean of Arts and Sciences, effective July 1. Epstein, the Helena Rubinstein Professor of Chemistry, is the first to fill the dean's position since it was redefined by President Samuel O. Thier and approved by the faculty and Board of Trustees.

Epstein, who came to Brandeis in 1971, earned his master's and Ph.D. at

New Trustees Appointed

Four Brandeis alumni and a university president have been appointed to the University's Board of Trustees. They are: Wakako Kimoto Hironaka, M.A. '64, Barbara Cohen Rosenberg '54, Michael Sandel '75, Milton B. Wallack '60 and Norman Francis, president of Xavier University in New Orleans. All except Francis, who will begin his term in 1993, took their seats on the Board following Commencement.

Hironaka, a member of Japan's parliament, begins a five-year term as an alumni term Trustee. The recipient of a 1987 honorary doctor of laws degree from Brandeis, she is a 1957 graduate of Ochanomizu Women's University and came to Brandeis as a Wien International Scholar in sociology from 1958 to 1960 and later went on to earn a master's degree in anthropology in 1964. Hironaka has been active in the International Group for

the Study of Women and served on the board of Avon Products Company Limited. She is the author and translator of several books.

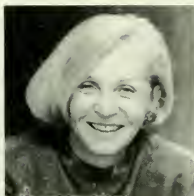
Rosenberg is an educational consultant and grant writer for nonprofit organizations and holds a Ph.D. in public administration from the University of San Francisco and a master's from Harvard. She formerly developed programs for the Fromm Institute of Lifelong Learning at the University of San Francisco and is a member of the board of the Asian Art Museum of San Francisco, vice president of the Jewish Home for the Aged and a member of the advisory board of the Department of Jewish Studies at Stanford University.

Sandel, who previously served on the Board from 1981 to 1986 as alumni term Trustee, is professor of government at Harvard University, where he has taught since 1980, and also is teaching undergraduate courses at Harvard Law School. After graduating

from Brandeis with a joint B.A. and M.A. *summa cum laude*, Sandel earned a doctorate from Oxford in 1981, where he was a Rhodes Scholar. He is the author of several books and articles.

Wallack will serve as chair of the Fellows, a position that includes an *ex officio* seat on the Board of Trustees. He earned his D.D.S. from Temple University in 1964 and is a periodontist in Connecticut. He is a member of the Board of Governors of the Connecticut State Dental Association and has served as an officer or board member on a number of organizations including the Anti-Defamation League and the New Haven Jewish Foundation.

Francis has been president of Xavier University since 1968. He holds a J.D. from Loyola University and a bachelor's degree from Xavier, and from 1972 to 1976 he was chair of

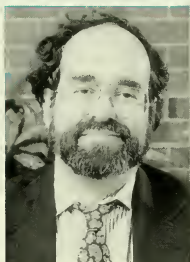


Barbara Rosenberg
Michael Sandel

the College Entrance Examination Board. Because of commitments to other boards and institutions, Francis will not take his place on the Board until after Commencement in 1993.

Gillette and Brandeis Celebrate 25-Year Partnership

Harvard University. He was a member of Phi Beta Kappa at Harvard College where he earned his bachelor's degree, graduating *summa cum laude*. He has held Guggenheim and Humboldt Fellowships and was a National Science Foundation Faculty Professional Development Fellow. The author and coauthor of numerous research articles, he also is a former chair of the chemistry department at Brandeis. His main research interests are chemical oscillations and dynamic instabilities, mathematical modeling of biochemical kinetics and neurobiology and chemical chaos.



Scientists and top administrators from The Gillette Company and Brandeis University marked the 25th anniversary of a precedent-setting partnership that has trained 81 distinguished researchers from around the world. Brandeis President Samuel O. Thier and senior officials from The Gillette Company, including William J. McMorrow, senior vice president for administration, and John B. Bush, Jr., vice president for corporate research and development, met with University and company scientists on campus for scientific

demonstrations and talks about research and its impact on society.

When the Gillette Fellows Program was launched at Brandeis in 1967, it established a model for corporate/academy collaboration. The company has invested \$643,000 in the program over the years and is Brandeis's longest-continuing corporate sponsor. Gillette supports researchers who make important contributions in all areas of science.

1992 Rosenstiel Award Recipients

Three scientists were honored with Brandeis University's 1992 Rosenstiel Award for their groundbreaking contributions in devising a method to locate genes associated with inherited disease. David Botstein, Ronald W. Davis and Raymond L. White created the method that most recently has been used to locate genetic change leading to cystic fibrosis. Botstein is professor and chair of the genetics department at Stanford University School of Medicine, Davis is professor of biochemistry and genetics at Stanford and White is cochair of the human genetics department at the University of Utah School of Medicine, where he also serves as professor of human genetics and biology.

The Rosenstiel Award was established at Brandeis in 1971 to honor outstanding life scientists for discoveries of particular originality and importance to basic medical research. Recipients are chosen on the advice of a panel of experts from the Boston-area biomedical community. Among the previous winners are nine scientists who later went on to win the Nobel Prize.

President Thier Receives Honorary Degree

President Samuel O. Thier received an honorary doctor of humane letters at Virginia Commonwealth University's commencement exercises in May. Virginia Commonwealth University is the largest urban research and doctoral granting university in Virginia.



left to right: David Botstein, Raymond L. White, Samuel O. Thier, Ronald W. Davis, Hugh E. Huxley

Holocaust Remembrance Week Commemorated at Brandeis

Victims of the Holocaust were remembered on campus this spring with a memorial service, a candlelight vigil and a workshop on prejudice. The planning committee of 15 students prepared the schedule of activities with the hope that their efforts would attract fellow students as well as other members of the Brandeis community. Other events were a lecture by Holocaust survivor Israel Arbib and the showing of *Au Revoir Les Enfants*, a French film about a Jewish boy hiding in a Catholic school during the Holocaust. Filmmaker Laurel Vlock, a founder of the Fortunoff Video Archive for Holocaust Testimonies at Yale, gave a keynote speech entitled "Remembering the Holocaust: The Value of Personal Testimonies Recorded on Videotape, a Legacy for the Future." Her talk explained the importance of personal documentation on a visual medium and the imperative of recording as many as possible of these individual stories while survivors of the most monumental tragedy in human history are still alive.

Watson Fellowship Awarded to Brandeisian '92

Brandeis fine arts studio major Kimberly Beck has won a Thomas J. Watson Foundation Traveling Fellowship for 1992-93. She plans to use the \$13,000 grant to work with artists she admires in Japan and Poland, and has arranged to spend six months in Japan as an intern and assistant to a group of contemporary sculptors. While there, she plans to set up a studio so

Faculty Promotions

The Board of Trustees approved the promotion of nine Brandeis faculty to associate professor with tenure: Marc Brettler, Near Eastern and Judaic Studies; Margot Fassler, music; Timothy Hickey, computer science; Michael Macy, sociology; Paul Morrison, English and American literature; James Pustejovsky, computer science; Joseph Reimer, Hornstein Program-Lown School; Ranjan Sen, biology; and Palle Youngrau, philosophy.

Brettler, Ph.D. '86 is a biblical scholar who has been praised for his dedication and high standards in teaching; last year he was awarded the Walzer Award for Excellence in Teaching. He is the author of *God is King: Understanding an Israelite Metaphor*, as well as numerous articles and reviews. Brettler, who won the 1990-91 Marver and Sheva Bernstein Faculty Fellowship, cochairs the Board of Overseers on the Undergraduate Fellows Program.

Fassler is a musicologist specializing in the medieval period. Her work examines such issues as the place of music in the culture of the Middle Ages and the interconnections between literary and melodic structures. She is the author of *Gothic Song: Augustinian Ideals of Reform in the Twelfth Century and the Victorine Sequences*. She won the Elliot Prize from the Medieval Academy of America for best article on a medieval subject, serves on the board of directors of the American Musicological Society and is freshman advisor and director of graduate studies.

Hickey is a 1977 *summa cum laude* graduate of Brandeis. Among his contributions to the field of computer science is the development of a set of analytical tools for examining how long it takes computer programs to perform basic operations. He

she can work on her own painting. Beck, of Littleton, Colorado, is one of 70 winners chosen from schools across the country for the prestigious award. Watson Fellowships support a year of independent study, travel and experience outside the United States for college seniors after graduation.



Kimberly Beck

applies his training as a mathematician to the area of logic programming and has recently been working on interdisciplinary projects with biologists and chemists, using the computer to look for evolutionary patterns in DNA.

Macy's research combines general theory and empirical research and uses mathematical tools and computer simulation. He developed a computer program called "Midas" that allows students to develop data-based answers to complex social problems. The program is being used in other departments and at approximately 20 other universities. Macy was a 1989 winner of the Kermit H. Perlmutter Award for Teaching Excellence.

Morrison has a broad range of scholarly interests including literary criticism. He has written mainly about the relation of aesthetic beliefs to political convictions and has covered such topics as modern poetry and politics, the fiction of Jane Austen and the political and

aesthetic implications of the photography of Robert Mapplethorpe. He is a 1989 recipient of the Kermit H. Perlmutter Award for Teaching Excellence.

Pustejovsky's work in computational linguistics ranges from theoretical analyses of the structure of language to applications in neuroscience. His research provides a link between the Department of Computer Science and the new Benjamin and Mae Volen National Center for Complex Systems. He serves on the editorial board of a number of journals.

Riemer, M.A. '70, a developmental psychologist, studies the social organization of everyday life within institutions and organizations of the Jewish community, most notably the synagogue and school.

He coauthored *Promoting Moral Growth: From Piaget to Kohlberg* and edited a book on careers in Jewish education. In 1988 he received the Development Research Award for research on moral development of kibbutz adolescents and young adults.

Sen, who came to Brandeis from the Whitehead Institute, is a molecular biologist whose current research examines the regulation and expression of specific proteins at discrete stages of cellular development. He has received grants from the American Cancer Society and a five-year Research Career Development Award from the National Institutes of Health.

Yourgrau is author of *The Disappearance of Time: Kurt Gödel and the Idealistic Tradition in Philosophy*, which addresses the metaphysical implications of the reality of time. His articles and reviews have been published in a number of journals of philosophy.

Tuition

Charges for undergraduate tuition, room and board and mandatory fees at Brandeis University will increase next year by 6.6 percent, from \$22,557 to \$24,051. This is the third smallest percentage hike in 20 years.

Tuition for the 1992-93 academic year will be \$17,320, room and board charges for the 14 meal plan will be \$6,325 and mandatory health services and media/activities fees will total \$406. The comparable figures for this year are \$16,085, \$6,080 and \$392.

To ease the financial burden on needy families, the University will increase its

funding for undergraduate financial aid by 24 percent, from \$15.4 million to \$19.1 million, and for the 1992-93 academic year Brandeis will continue its need-blind admissions policy. While approximately 46 percent of Brandeis undergraduates currently receive financial aid grants at the University, the figure is expected to increase to 50 percent next year.

Antony B. Polonsky Named to Brandeis Faculty

Antony B. Polonsky, a leading scholar of Eastern Europe and Eastern European Jews, has been named professor of modern East European Jewish history in the Department of Near Eastern and Judaic Studies. Editor of *Polin*, the leading journal of Polish-Jewish studies, Polonsky has authored a number of books, including *Politics in Independent Poland*, *The Great Powers and the Polish Question*, *The Little Dictator: The History of Eastern Europe since 1918*, and a prize-winning, widely-acclaimed edition of Abraham Lewin's, *A Cup of Tears: A Diary of the Warsaw Ghetto*. Polonsky has also lectured widely, produced and directed a film on fascism and appeared frequently as a commentator on radio and television.

"He is a valuable addition to the faculty in the Near Eastern and Judaic Studies department in the area of Polish and East European Jewish history, which is a field that is of particular

Men's Basketball Team Wins ECAC Tournament

Last season, while the Gosman Sports and Convocation Center was under construction, the Brandeis University men's basketball team played its home games at three different off-campus sites. This year, under the direction of first-year head coach Ken Still '72, the Judges, used to a variety of courts, upset the three top-seeded teams in succession on their home courts to win the Eastern College Athletic Conference (ECAC) Division III New England men's basketball championship.

In the opening round, senior forward Andre James scored 25 points and had 12 rebounds to lead the Judges to a 103-96 win at Bates College. Senior guard Steve Harrington added 23 points and senior center David Brooks had 15 points and 10 rebounds. Junior forward Eric McGhee scored a career-high 18 points for Brandeis.

In the semifinals, Harrington scored 27 points in the first half to lead Brandeis to an 82-73 victory at Williams. He finished with a game-high 37 points. James contributed 21 points and a game-high 17 rebounds and Brooks finished with 15 points and seven rebounds.

Harrington scored 24 points in the first half to pace Brandeis to the title win over the two-time defending champion, Colby College, 99-86. The Judges, playing in front of a boisterous, overflowing crowd of 3,000, were led once again by the three seniors. James had 21

rebounds and 18 points and Brooks pulled down 19 rebounds and had 11 points and five assists. Harrington, who averaged 32.3 points in the three ECAC games, was voted MVP after his 37 point performance in the title game. He hit 11 of his 18 shots, including seven of 10 three-pointers. In rebounding, the Judges held a whopping 56-24 advantage. The club ended the season 18-10.

In his last 10 games, Harrington averaged 29.1 points per game. He finished his career as the second leading scorer in Brandeis history with 1,632 points and he is the school's all-time leader in three-point field goals with 209 to his credit.

Brandeis's Eleena Zhelezov '95 Wins Two Events at NCAA Track Championships

Eleena Zhelezov '95 won the triple jump and long jump at the NCAA Division III indoor track and field championships at Wisconsin-Stevens Point. Brandeis finished a best-ever third place in the 30 team field, 13 spots better than in 1991.

Zhelezov was the only woman to win two events at the meet and the first Brandeis track athlete to achieve that distinction at an NCAA Championship. She was favored in the triple jump and responded with a leap of 39 feet 6 inches, beating the second-place finisher by nearly a foot and a half. In the long jump, she was in fourth place going into her last two tries, but by jumping 18 feet 8 inches she won the individual title.

"She had the technique when she immigrated here from the Soviet Union. It was obvious she had top training in her native country," said Brandeis

women's track coach Mark Reytblat, who left the Soviet Union 13 years ago and is quite familiar with the Russian club track and field program.

Prior to the NCAA championships, Zhelezov won the long jump and triple jump at the Tufts Invitational, setting a facility record in the latter event. She set a school record in the long jump at the Boston University Terrier Classic and won the triple jump at the Greater Boston Track Club Invitational. Zhelezov finished the University Athletic Association season with the top ranking in the long jump and the triple jump. Brandeis won its first UAA indoor meet in March where Zhelezov set association records in the long jump and triple jump.

Brandeis Men's Swim Team Excels in Classroom

Coach Jim Zotz's men's swimming and diving team recently was honored in the fall of 1991 for having the highest combined cumulative grade point average, 3.395, in the NCAA Division III. The all-academic teams are named by the College Swimming Coaches Association of America.

In addition, the Brandeis women's swimming and diving team was named to the all-academic honor roll for that semester, finishing eighth in NCAA Division III.

interest to Brandeis at this time," said Brandeis Provost and Senior Vice President for Academic Affairs Jehuda Reinharz, Ph.D. '72.

Born in 1940, Polonsky received bachelor of arts degrees from the University of Witwatersrand and Oxford University, from which he was awarded the D. Phil. in 1968. He has also studied at Warsaw University. After lecturing for two years at the University of Glasgow, he joined the faculty at the London School of Economics in 1970 and became a full professor there in 1989. He left the LSE faculty in 1991 after an internal review determined he had improperly diverted funds from a staff research account under his supervision for the benefit of publications produced by the Institute for Polish-Jewish Studies. Polonsky cooperated fully with the review committee. The committee's report states that the money in question was "used for scholarly purposes which appear to have brought credit to the school, and not for personal financial gain." Even so, Polonsky repaid the funds.

Polonsky disclosed these facts in his application to Brandeis, and University officials confirmed them through an independent review, according to Reinharz. Following the review, he noted, Polonsky's appointment was recommended "unanimously and unequivocally" by an *ad hoc* committee and the NEIS department and approved by the Board of Trustees.



Brandeis University 1991-92 Athletic Award Winners

The winners of the 1991-1992 athletic awards were honored at the Athletic Recognition and Awards Banquet held in May. A pair of versatile senior athletes, Steve Harrington and June Parks, topped the list of year-end athletic award winners at Brandeis. Harrington won the Harry, Joseph and Ida Stein Award, presented each year to the outstanding male student-athlete at Brandeis. A basketball and baseball standout, he was the first athlete ever to win the award unanimously. He was named tournament MVP after leading Brandeis to the ECAC Division III basketball championship. He also won five games for the baseball team, leading the judges to their first NCAA Division III tournament appearance since 1987.

Parks won the Max Silber Award, presented each year to the outstanding female student-athlete. She is an eight-time All-American, an 11-time UAA Champion, a nine-time New England Division III Champion and she earned the Outstanding Performer Award at the UAA championships as a sophomore and junior.

Remie Calalang, a four-year varsity starter on the women's soccer team, won the Morris J. Sepinuck Sportsmanship Award. This is presented annually to a senior athlete who makes a significant contribution to the athletic program and to campus life. A four-time UAA all-star and a two-time New England all-star,

Calalang volunteered her time to various school projects, and because of her superior work was selected as Special Projects Coordinator for Orientation '91.

Jean Olds was the winner of the Charles Napoli Scholar-Athlete Award, presented annually to the top scholar-athlete. A four-time All-American, she earned those honors in two events, is a two-time UAA cross country champion and the UAA champion and record holder in the 10,000 meters. A dean's list student, she started the Varsity Club at Brandeis.

Robyn Goby was given the Markson Award, presented annually to the student-athlete with the highest grade point average in the humanities. An All-American in the 400 meters, Goby was a five-time UAA champion and a four-time New England Division III champion.

The Jim McCully Award is presented annually to a student-athlete who best exemplifies the character, dedication and good sportsmanship of McCully's All-American soccer career. This year it was awarded to cowninners: Olds and soccer captain Andrew Roberts. An Adidas Scholar-Athlete, Roberts is a graduate student in the Heller School. He has traveled all over New England speaking to high school students and youth groups about alcohol, substance abuse, academics and college athletics.

National Women's Committee Trains Leaders at 44th Annual Conference

In June, more than 200 women came to campus from every part of the country for the Brandeis University National Women's Committee's 44th annual conference. The conference developed new strategies for raising funds for the Brandeis Libraries. The largest "friends-of-a-library" organization in the world, the Women's Committee has raised more than \$42 million for the Libraries since its founding in 1948, much of it in communities thousands of miles away from the University's campus.

Presidents from the organization's 115 chapters nationwide attended "Business of Brandeis" sessions during a preconference President's Retreat at which they applied lessons from the business world to managing their chapters.

Despite the Women's Committee's strength in numbers—55,000 members in 115 communities nationwide—the kind of fund-raising muscle exhibited by this organization takes more than careful planning. This annual pilgrimage to campus, where chapter presidents and other delegates meet Brandeis students, faculty and administrators and see the fruits of their labor firsthand,

has provided the inspiration for thousands of women to return to their communities and motivate members to work for Brandeis.

At the 1992 conference entitled "Discovery: Challenges & Choices," delegates met with the president of Brandeis, Dr. Samuel O. Thier, and his wife, Paula, "discovered" the campus during a tour with fine arts professor Gerald Bernstein, explored the latest technology in the Libraries, met representatives of the student body and heard timely presentations by professors on poverty, Japan, the Commonwealth of Independent States and plays for, by and about women.

Established in 1968 to honor Brandeis's Founding President and Chancellor Emeritus, Abram L. Sachar, this year's Sachar Award went to Pulitzer Prize-winning *New York Times* columnist Anna Quindlen for her twice-weekly column, "Public & Private."

Speakers during the conference included Quindlen, Jehuda Reinharz, Ph.D. '72, Brandeis provost and senior vice president of academic affairs, and Shulamit Reinharz, professor of sociology and director of the Women's Studies Program.

Delegates installed national officers for the coming year and presented their annual gift to the University, which this year was \$3,043,102, at a celebratory closing banquet on Saturday night.

They Are the World Commencement Number 41

*The procession of graduates
filing into the new Gosman
Sports and Convocation
Center*

Two categories of institutions enjoy counting the years—the very old and the very young. The ivy-covered, tradition-heeding universities solemnly wear their mantles of history as an honor and responsibility. Brandeis revels in its youth and takes special note of every “first” as if each added “first” can carry us back once more to the miracle of our beginning.

This year's Commencement was a first—the first to take place indoors. Under the white, lofty ceiling of the Gosman Sports and Convocation Center, 732 euphoric members of the Class of 1992 received degrees. Sherri Geller, who gave the senior address, emphasized that Brandeis had equipped them for the future. A propos of the ceremony, honorary degree recipient Quincy Jones led the graduates in singing “We Are the World,” the song he produced a few years ago to raise money for famine relief in Africa. (See Around the University section for more details.)

The photos on these pages typify the celebration of the weekend.

*President Samuel O. Thier
officiating at his first
Brandeis Commencement*



*Honorary degree recipient
Natan Sharansky, human
rights activist who now lives
in Israel, being hooded by
Provost Jehuda Reinharz,
Ph. D. '72*



*Posting obligingly for the
Brandeis Review on Saturday
evening at the Fellow's
Dinner: (left to right)
Tatiana Yankelevich,
daughter of Elena Bonner,
honorary degree recipient
Elena Bonner, a human
rights activist; Brandeis
Professor of Russian History
Sculkin; and honorary
degree recipient Teddy
Kollek, mayor of Jerusalem*

*A student adjusts a
classmate's mortarboard*



*Sherri Geller giving the
senior address*



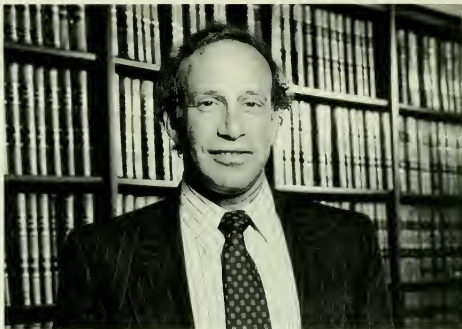
*Brandevians begin their
professional lives in the
midst of a recession*



*Max Richter Professor of
American Civilization
Stephen Whitfield shown
here with wife, Lee, emceed
the Fellows Dinner on
Saturday evening*

Crisis in U.S.– Japan Relations:

A Perspective



by Ira S. Shapiro '69



CITIZEN

For years, polls have recorded rising levels of antagonism on both sides of the Pacific. In the United States, the majority of those polled saw Japan as a “threat” to the United States and an unfair trader. In Japan, a growing number saw our country as a spent force.

SUBARU



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SANY

The 50th anniversary of Pearl Harbor was to have been a time for celebrating the strength of the U.S.–Japan alliance, particularly in light of the historic collapse of communism. Instead, it became a time for assessing the deterioration of U.S.–Japan relations. For years, polls have recorded rising levels of antagonism on both sides of the Pacific. In the United States, the majority of those polled saw Japan as a “threat” to the United States and an unfair trader. In Japan, a growing number saw our country as a spent force, overburdened with problems of crime, drugs and AIDS, and Americans as tending to use Japan as a scapegoat for all of our own failures.

At the root of the deteriorating relationship, of course, is the sea of change in relative economic power between the two countries. Throughout the last half of the 1980s, most Americans sensed that we were slipping competitively, but derived some assurance from a period of uninterrupted economic growth without inflation. Then the unexpected intensity of the recession and President Bush’s embarrassing trip to Japan in January 1992 highlighted in unmistakable terms fundamental weaknesses in our economy and the competitive decline of the United States vis-à-vis Japan.

Ira S. Shapiro '69 is a partner in the Washington office of Winthrop, Stimson, Putnam & Roberts, an international law firm based in New York. Before entering private practice, he worked 12 years (1975-1987) in senior staff positions in the United States Senate. He served as legislative legal counsel to Senator Gaylord Nelson (D-Wis.) and minority staff director and chief counsel to the Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs, as well as counsel to the Senate Majority Leader Robert Byrd and chief of staff to Senator John D. Rockefeller IV (D-W.Va.). He was also the staff director and chief counsel to the

Special Committee on Official Conduct, which drafted the Senate Code of Ethics.

Throughout the 1980s, his Senate work focused largely on international trade and industrial competitiveness issues. He worked on several Senate task forces on these issues and served as deputy issues coordinator to the Mondale Presidential campaign in 1984, emphasizing these issues. His study of trade and competitiveness issues took him to Japan in 1984 and 1986 as

part of congressional delegations. He returned to Japan in 1989 to speak on the politics of foreign investment and was a distinguished visitor of the Policy Study Group, a Japanese think tank, in 1991, when he delivered a paper entitled "The Uruguay Round, the War in the Gulf, and U.S.-Japan Relations."

Shapiro graduated from Brandeis, magna cum laude, with honors in politics and shared the Sarah and Saul Fechter Prize for the outstanding student of politics. He received a master's degree in political science from the University of California at Berkeley, where he attended as the recipient of a

National Science Foundation Fellowship in political science. He received his law degree from the University of Pennsylvania, where he served as editor and business manager of the Pennsylvania Law Review. Before going to Washington in October 1975, he practiced law in the litigation department of the Chicago firm of Jenner and Block. He also served as law clerk to U.S. District Court Judge Alfred L. Luongo in the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. His articles on law and public policy have appeared in the Washington Post, the Harvard Journal on Legislation and the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.



...TOSHIBA.....

ITACHI



In truth, the world has room for more than one economic superpower; Japan's dazzling economic growth did not have to come at our expense. But there has been a stunning long-term failure of U.S. government policy to deal with our own problems at home, and to solve the unique challenge posed by Japanese trade and industrial policy. Hence, the United States suffered major damage to its manufacturing base; millions of workers have lost jobs, and either stayed unemployed or found other jobs at wages that make middle-class life just a memory and our technological edge has eroded or vanished in many sectors. Real wages have declined and opportunities have diminished.

Looking back to 1945, using approximate time periods, we can perceive several distinct periods in U.S. policy toward Japan: the intense reconstruction period and the height of anticommunist concern, including the Korean War (1945-55); the period of understandable national complacency (1955-65); the period of competitive slippage while our national attention focused on other pressing issues, such as Vietnam, civil rights, the energy shocks (1966-1980); and the Reagan-

Bush years, in which our trade and competitive problems were unmistakably clear, but naïveté, ideology and neglect made an effective national response impossible (1981-present).

The United States helped rebuild Japan as an industrial nation because the failure of Versailles after World War I had taught the hard lesson of just how damaging a punitive peace could be, and because we wanted—and needed—a democratic bulwark against communism in Asia. Given the position of the Soviet Union, the communist

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triumph in China in 1949 and the outbreak of war on the Korean peninsula in 1950, concern about the future of Japan and the need for an anticommunist beachhead in that part of the world was certainly understandable.

Our industrial power was so enormous, our domestic market so profitable, Japan's resources and potential seemingly so limited that the thought of competition from Japan was simply unfathomable. The doctrine of "comparative advantage" suggested that Japan with its abundant labor pool and scarce resources was going to be—and stay—the maker of cheap toys, which were their first imports to the United States. Most of the agreements by which U.S. companies licensed their technological "crown jewels" to Japan for a pittance occurred in part because it was the price of doing business in Japan, but also because the U.S. companies believed themselves unassailable.

By the 1970s, however, the complacency and the prosperity of the 1950s and 1960s had been severely jolted. In 1971, the United States ran its first merchandise trade deficit of the 20th century. Japanese competition—fair and unfair—devastated the U.S. color television industry. The U.S. steel industry, having granted excessively generous wage and benefits settlements to the steelworkers in return for a no-strike pledge, sought relief from Japanese steel imports. After the Arab oil embargo of 1973, small, energy efficient Japanese cars first captured a significant chunk of the U.S. market. The decade closed with

Harvard Professor Ezra Vogel, a leading student of Japan, writing his prescient *Japan as Number One*, which detailed the remarkable progress that Japan had made in education, worker training and industrial innovation, among other things.

Through the 1970s, Washington showed signs of grasping the significance of the competitive challenge. President Nixon froze wages and prices, and slapped an across-the-board tariff surcharge on imports. The Tokyo Round of multilateral trade talks wrestled for the first time with nontariff barriers, which were beginning to proliferate to the disadvantage of U.S. companies. In 1979, the U.S. government moved vigorously to save the Chrysler Corporation and took its first step toward a coherent policy for the beleaguered steel industry. An approach was developing: government would help industries hard-hit by foreign imports, but would require a *quid pro quo* from industries and their workers—a plan to ensure the industry's competitiveness, often featuring wage concessions and commitment to price restraint.

Yet after Ronald Reagan's landslide victory in 1980, the evolution of a more realistic policy, focused on the actions needed to maintain U.S. competitiveness, stopped abruptly. The administration was committed to deregulation and ideologically opposed anything resembling "industrial policy." Moreover, Reagan supported the Federal Reserve Board's tight money policy and resulting "superdollar" to wring inflation out of the economy. The deepest recession since the Depression (1981–82) ended in 1983 and gave rise to a sustained period of job creation and economic expansion. Yet the strong dollar virtually crippled U.S. exports and sucked in foreign

products, particularly from Japan. Foreign producers had gained a toehold in the U.S. market share. The damage that was presumably limited to "basic industries" infected virtually all the high technology and service sectors thought to be the basis for future U.S. prosperity. The U.S. trade deficit peaked in 1987 at \$150 billion; roughly 40 percent of the deficit was with Japan.

Confronted with the intense competitive challenge from Japan, the Reagan administration's principal weapon was a devout belief in free trade. While some key people in the administration recognized the importance of opening the Japanese market, others frankly believed that unilateral free trade benefited the United States, since U.S. consumers would benefit from access to higher quality goods at lower prices even if foreign markets remained closed to U.S. products. Moreover, the administration frequently seemed to operate on the assumption that Japan shared our underlying commitment to free trade and open markets, and any deviation from that commitment could be remedied by negotiation when the oversight was pointed out.

This thinking qualifies as a good case study of what historian Barbara Tuchman called "the march of folly." By the early 1980s, only people wearing ideological blinders could have had any doubts about the nature of Japanese trade and industrial policy. Japan's postwar economic miracle was a tribute to extraordinary hard work, intense commitment to education, dedication to quality, managerial excellence and a

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At the heart of Japan's rise had been the shared vision of the elite Japanese government bureaucrats in collaboration with Japanese corporate leadership who selected those industries and technologies they deemed important, and a commitment to ensuring that those areas received the support needed to flourish internationally.

willingness of individuals to subordinate themselves to the goals of the company and country. But at the heart of Japan's rise had been the shared vision of the elite Japanese government bureaucrats in collaboration with Japanese corporate leadership who selected those industries and technologies they deemed important, and a commitment to ensuring that those areas received the support needed to flourish internationally.

In general, this support included low-cost long-term financial assistance either from the government or from banks with close ties to the corporate group in question. Within the sectors, the Japanese government often encouraged intense competition between Japanese companies, but the market was closed to foreign competition, irrespective of the quality of the foreign products. The Japanese government's approach included a readiness to make Japanese consumers pay higher prices so that companies could build volume, improve their products and become world leaders in export markets. This nurturing of industries through a combination of "promote and protect" was a distinctly Japanese model of capitalism that bore no resemblance to the American pattern of commitment to free trade and aversion to government intervention.

At different times, Reagan administration officials asserted different rationales for their policies. They admitted that Japan had been more closed than we were, but argued that Japan was rapidly becoming more open because of indigenous consumer impatience with the deprivations inflicted by the Japanese government. American officials claimed that the fate of our "basic industries" was not crucial because our future strength was in high technology and services, as they

ignored the fact that the Japanese model was proving particularly effective for high technology as well. Some administration officials occasionally recognized the threat posed by Japanese industrial policy, but argued that such a policy could not work in the United States.

The absence of a strategy toward the Japanese challenge showed clearly in the rapidly shifting demands that the Reagan administration made of Japan. Within the span of a very few years, at different times, Japan was asked to export less, import more, strengthen the yen, stimulate the domestic economy, stop exporting and invest in the United States.

Under pressure from Congress, as high-wage jobs disappeared, the Reagan administration did grant import relief to a variety of industries, particularly autos, machine tools, steel, and semiconductors. But most often, the administration granted the relief belatedly and required nothing of the companies or industries in return. The overall policy was clear, particularly through 1985: free trade without the requirement of reciprocal opportunities in the Japanese market, without an industrial policy to help failing industries or support emerging technologies, without an adjustment policy to assist displaced workers or hard-hit communities. It was a formula for competitive suicide.

Japanese corporate officials and bureaucrats were not impressed by the ability of U.S. companies to focus and compete; they were probably even less impressed by the feckless performance of the U.S. government. Periodically, Japanese business leaders such as Sony's chairman, Akio Morita, would express amazement at the willingness of the U.S. government to stand by and let the country's manufacturing capacity erode. As University of California Professor Chalmers Johnson, perhaps the foremost expert on Japan, wrote, "The failure of American leaders whether to comprehend the Japanese economic challenge or to create appropriate policies to meet it is probably the greatest national scandal since the end of World War II....The Reagan administration...following in the wake of its predecessors, allowed Japan virtually to destroy many of America's high-tech industries."

While the Republican administrations bear the lion's share of the responsibility for failing to respond to the challenge from Japan, the Democrats deserve blame as well. Almost from the onset of the 1980s, the Democrats, who were reading the works of Ezra Vogel, Chalmers Johnson, Clyde Prestowitz, Ira Magaziner, Robert Reich, Jim Fallows and others, understood the magnitude of the challenge. They formed task forces, wrote reports, recommended policies and fought for legislation on trade, technology policy and changes in government organization. Yet at key intervals, usually in election years, they fell back on familiar themes and issues

such as safeguarding Social Security and fighting for tax fairness. It certainly was a factor that any Democrat who raised his profile on the Japan issue was condemned as a protectionist, a "Japan basher," an apostle of "doom and gloom," or an advocate of "industrial policy." Many of the harshest attacks came not from Republicans, but from the press and the "friendly fire" of Democratic economists. Some Democrats in Congress, to their credit, persevered, but the Democratic nominees in 1984 and 1988 completely failed to make the competitive challenge from Japan an issue when the whole country might have been listening.

The Bush administration took office with the advantage of a consensus in favor of a firmer, more pragmatic trade policy and the tools to carry it out, granted by the 1988 Omnibus Trade Act. Initially, there appeared to be grounds for cautious optimism that a more tough-minded policy was coming. The administration designated Japan under "Super 301" as an unfair trader with respect to forest products, computers and satellites, raising the stakes on the trade issue. Recognizing that endless disputes over individual products had dissipated goodwill, accomplished relatively little and left the essence of the Japanese system fully intact, the administration launched the Strategic Impediments Initiative (SII), discussions on the major structural items which the United States believed needed changing in the Japanese system.

By April 1990, Ambassador Carla Hills, the United States trade representative, declared victory before the Senate Finance Committee, claiming that Japan had made "extraordinary progress" in opening markets and becoming a more consumer-oriented society. The bilateral trade deficit had

It is dangerous, unjustifiable and self-defeating for Americans to succumb to thinking that decline is inevitable. The United States still leads the world in many high-value, high-wage industries, including computers, telecommunications, aerospace, software, biotechnology, chemicals, plastics and pharmaceuticals.

decreased from \$60 billion to \$41 billion, Japan had become the second leading recipient of U.S. exports (after Canada), and many U.S. companies—Schick, McDonalds, IBM—were household names in Japan. But new problems continued to emerge. The Japanese manufacturing presence in the United States—which had been much sought after—did not deal with U.S. suppliers as much as U.S. companies. The SII talks floundered; discussions about why the Japanese system was unfair encountered understandable resistance. Japan lent virtually no support to the U.S. efforts to complete the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations. Any progress of opening the Japanese market was not enough to keep up with the growing fissures in the relationship, particularly as the U.S. recession deepened.

The combination of anger, resentment and loss of confidence that marked American attitudes toward Japan at the beginning of 1992 has, for the moment, receded, as the Los Angeles riots prompt us to focus on the problems of race, the poor and the cities. The collapse of the Japanese stock market and some signs of U.S. economic recovery had the effect of easing U.S. fears and deflating Japanese confidence as well. As *Wall Street Journal* foreign editor Karen Elliot House wrote, the Japanese no longer look like the 10-foot tall economic terminators; they have their own serious problems.

Without underestimating the current Japanese problems, we should recognize that this reassuring theme recurs about once every decade. Many experts predicted that the price shock of the Arab oil embargo in 1973 would devastate the Japanese economy that was 99 percent dependent on imported oil for energy. The Japanese government passed the cost through, the economy absorbed one year of 16 percent inflation and the economic miracle resumed. Growth soared, and improvements in energy efficiency and diversification of sources made Japan far less dependent on imported oil than they had been. In 1985, experts predicted that the strong yen would inflict great damage on the export-led Japanese economy. Instead, the pressure imposed by the "super yen" made the Japanese corporations restructure and modernize at an even more ferocious clip, maintaining their export markets without a hitch. The currency changes did, however, make U.S. real estate and manufacturing assets much less expensive, leading to enormous increases in Japanese ownership of U.S. assets.

The truth is that in the intense global competition that will mark the foreseeable future, Japan has enormous assets: corporations flush with capital to invest; government that plays a supportive role for business; an extremely skilled work force; a commitment to civilian R&D that far outstrips ours; and a growing excellence in basic science to go along with their unsurpassed ability to translate scientific breakthroughs into new commercial products.

But House and other commentators make an important point. It is dangerous, unjustifiable and self-defeating for Americans to succumb to thinking that decline is inevitable. The United States still leads the world in

many high-value, high-wage industries, including computers, telecommunications, aerospace, software, biotechnology, chemicals, plastics and pharmaceuticals. With the dollar down, our exports are close to record levels. Even our downsized steel companies are world-class competitors. America retains many assets needed for national success in a competitive world.

Our national failure has been disproportionately a failure of government policy and political leaders. Preoccupied with foreign policy concerns; oblivious to national economic interests; unwilling to invest adequately in education, training, infrastructure and civilian R&D; hostile to the idea of government-business cooperation; naive about, or ideologically unwilling to recognize, the enormous differences between our system and Japan's—the indictment is severe.

But the truth is that our government has also failed to deal with a host of problems that have nothing to do with Japan. We live with budget deficits, an abysmal health care system, epidemics of guns, drugs and AIDS and urban conditions that no civilized nation should find tolerable. When we have a government that attacks the problems facing our country, we will rebuild our domestic competitiveness and formulate a coherent policy toward Japan. Until then, we will continue to squander our great national advantages. ■

The Dispossessed:

An Interview with Jacqueline Jones

by Brenda Marder

The issue of poverty in the United States has prompted politicians, journalists, policymakers and scholars to analyze and offer solutions for this persistent and seemingly intractable problem. This season alone, four major books have appeared and are being reviewed and quoted nationwide. Heading the list is *The Dispossessed: America's Underclasses from the Civil War to the Present*, by Brandeis history professor Jacqueline Jones. Others are: *Rethinking Social Policy: Race, Poverty and the*

Underclass, by Christopher Jencks; *The New Politics of Poverty: the Nonworking Poor in America*, by Lawrence Mead; *Two Nations: Black and White, Separate, Hostile, Unequal*, by Andrew Hacker; and *Race: How Blacks and Whites Think and Feel about the American Obsession*, by Studs Terkel.

As an historian, Jones uses the sweep of history to demolish the notion that poor people are different from other Americans. By chronicling the experiences of the poorest Americans from the time of the Civil War



All archival photographs courtesy National Archives

through the 1990s, she shows how economic factors and lack of protection by the law has forced the destitute to the outer rim of the economy, pushed them from their homes and splintered their families. She argues that the American poor historically have struggled toward a better life and performed some laudable feats to keep body and soul together. The *Brandeis Review* interviewed Jones in April (before the Los Angeles riots). What follows is an edited text of that conversation.



Marder: I noted that your book's title contains the designation "underclass," a word that is freighted with connotations.

Jones: No, I didn't use the word "underclass" in the singular. I deliberately put the word "Underclasses" in the subtitle in the plural: *America's Underclasses from the Civil War to the Present*. I also avoided the word "underclass" throughout the book. "Underclass," as it is being used conventionally, refers to persistent and concentrated poverty. People who study the "underclass" look almost exclusively at the inner-city black ghetto in the North. Thus they exclude poverty in rural areas, or any section outside of the inner cities. The point I try to make in my book is that the black inner-city poor are not the only poor in this country today. In fact, the poor in rural areas actually outnumber the urban poor. For instance, in North Carolina the infant mortality rate in 1991 was among the highest in the nation at 10.8 percent.

Marder: By using the term "underclasses," though, haven't you caused readers to misunderstand your thesis? For instance, a reviewer in *The Boston Globe*, misunderstanding the subtlety of your using it in the plural, complained that the term is "more than a description of behavior," it is, he insisted, "a metaphor for three widely shared perceptions: Conditions within inner cities are unprecedented; the problems there are complex and interconnected; and they menace the rest of America."

Jones: I used "underclasses" in the subtitle because I wanted to capture people's attention. I wanted to say that I have something to contribute to the so-called "underclass" debate but that I'm also going to make you think about the way you use the term. By using "underclasses" in the plural, I am talking about a

variety of poor populations, a variety of what I call "distressed communities," many of which do share similar characteristics with those in the inner city. By using that word in the plural, I found a way to have people say, "I've never seen that word. What does it mean? I thought there was only one 'underclass!'"

Marder: "Poverty," you write, "abides no line drawn by color or culture." You assert that "forces of marginalization engulf both black and white." Do you conclude that the root cause of poverty is economic?

Jones: Yes, I see poverty as the product of larger historical and economic forces. Conversely, many commentators in this country today see poverty as the result of personal pathology, that is, lack of character, lack of ambition, those kinds of failings. If we look at poverty within these distressed populations, we can see how certain groups of people got caught up in larger historical transformations. They've been pushed off the land or out of their jobs, not necessarily through any fault of their own, but because their labor is not needed in a particular context. I think we have to remember that our system produces poverty as naturally as it produces prosperity. As businesses consolidate, streamline, become more efficient, they inevitably displace workers.

Marder: Can you give me some examples?

Jones: The American economy works well when it becomes more efficient, when it can compete internationally. But it automatically creates various poor populations. Take as an example the steel industry, which was in big trouble in the 1970s and 1980s because of foreign imports. The steel industry successfully met the challenge: it pared down the white collar managerial sector and cut the work force by half. For the Indiana steel belt, that translated into a lot of



impoverished communities. Another good example is North Carolina's textile industry. Under siege from foreign competitors, it also consolidated and mechanized. Between 1980 and 1988, 1,250 textile and apparel plants closed. The Bureau of Labor estimates that textile machine operators and tenders will decrease by 30 percent in the next 10 years or so, a fact that will wreak havoc on the population of North Carolina's Piedmont area. I should note that nearly one-third of all people in North Carolina and Indiana live outside of urban centers. They are older, poorer and in worse health than their counterparts in cities.

Marder: Then poverty really cuts across all racial and ethnic lines.

Jones: Rural Indiana and North Carolina textile regions are home to blacks and also whites whose forebears fled the coal mining and lumber camps of Appalachia. These groups and the generations-old, black middle class in Washington, D.C., contradict starkly the falsehood behind racial politics—that all blacks are poor and all whites are middle class.

Marder: In your book, you concentrate in large measure on the poverty within the black community, tracing their hardships from the Civil War, through the hard-scrabble postbellum years right up through the 1990s. You explain how blacks historically have been trapped in poverty.

Jones: Within the poor population, you can discern hierarchies. I find it necessary to break the poor population down into various constituent groups: this approach reveals that when we find blacks and whites employed in the same workplace or living in the same community, chances are that whites possess incremental advantages. Sometimes the advantages enjoyed by poor whites are minimal, but they do nonetheless obtain advantages. For example, often when coal miners are assigned jobs

inside and out, usually the white workers will be given the outside jobs; in the South, when agricultural workers moved into sharecropping or tenant farming, it was usually the white farmers that could move more easily into the higher status of tenants. Historically, whites have been given preference over blacks in the hiring of semiskilled workers, even though members of both racial groups had the same amount of formal education or factory work experience. Some of these examples point to only modest advantages, but consequently, some groups of whites have gained a foothold in various industries.

Marder: Name a major boon that whites have enjoyed through the years.

Jones: Freedom of movement—freedom to leave one community and search for work elsewhere. If you look at the history of the ghetto in the North, that constituted a legal entity.

Marder: Legal entity?

Jones: A legal entity—by that I mean blacks found it very difficult to move outside of the ghetto because zoning restrictions in suburban areas or white homeowners associations, in collusion with the federal government, restricted blacks. Now, of course, those restrictions are unlawful. Before the mid-1960s or so, blacks could not move to better areas where schools and jobs were better. Now, though, middle-class blacks, who were formerly confined to ghettos, have moved out, leaving behind very poor people. Those left behind are not confined by law but by economic reality.

Marder: Those people who are still left in the inner city—if legal barriers have been removed, why do you think they are still there?





Jones: One key reason is the lack of a decent education. The schools in poor areas are underfunded and understaffed. Schooling is unequal for these children; it's not going to prepare them for a good job. Even if children finish high school, good entry-level jobs are no longer available in many cities. These high school graduates will get part-time jobs or low-paying jobs without benefits and that will not lead to a better outcome.

Marder: Was this historically the case?

Jones: Not quite. Earlier in the century, city folks could work at jobs that didn't require much skill or training and once they were able to accumulate some money, they might open a business of their own. Or they might, once in the workplace, move up the ladder into a semiskilled or white-collar job.

Marder: Were these opportunities open to blacks as well?

Jones: At certain points in time. In 1916, during the First World War, when blacks migrated out of the South, the country was mobilizing, and foreign immigration had ceased because of hostilities in Europe. There was a great demand for labor and many blacks found jobs in defense plants. This was also true during World War II.

Marder: But once the country demobilized, how did blacks fare?

Jones: They were the first to be pushed out of the factories as the country switched to a peacetime economy.

Marder: I read the section in your book that describes vividly the horrendous conditions under which blacks existed in the postbellum years in the South. I conclude from that reading that due to the politics of race and economic factors, they remained almost as enslaved as before emancipation. Am I overstating?



DISPOSSESSED



WINNER OF
ALMA TOLLER
PRIZE
1991
HARVARD-YENCHING-ING
AND BERKELEY

JACQUELINE JONES

AUTHOR OF THE AWARD-WINNING LABORS OF LOVE, LABORS OF SORROW



Jacqueline Jones, Harry S. Truman Professor of American Civilization, joined the Brandeis Department of History in 1991. She had been a professor of history at Wellesley College since 1976 and spent from 1988 to 1990 as Clare Boothe Luce Visiting Professor of History at Brown University. Her most recent book, *The*

Dispossessed: America's Underclasses from the Civil War to the Present, received national attention for its treatment of the issues surrounding poverty, which defies traditionally employed racial terms and focuses on the American South, Southeast and deep South. Earlier publications include *Soldiers of Light and Love: Northern Teachers and Georgia Blacks, 1865-1873* and *Labor of Love, Labor of Sorrow: Black Women, Work and the Family from Slavery to the Present*, which was awarded the Bancroft

Jones: Certainly there are differences between slavery and the postbellum period. The black family could not exist as a legal entity under slavery. After slavery, black families began to exert their integrity. Black communities founded their own churches, established their own schools. On the other hand, they remained in an economically subordinate position. They were held to the countryside within the plantation economy. I try to show how they could move around within that economy, but since there were no real job opportunities in Southern cities, and since before 1916 there were no real opportunities in the North, they had to remain in an essentially exploitative situation.

Marder: What I found compelling was your examples of how blacks engage in the same kind of survival tactics now in the inner cities as they did in the 19th century.

Jones: There are similarities in household strategies. People forage; they cooperate with their neighbors; they piece together a living

sometimes in a patchwork way—a few odd jobs here, part-time work there. People do the kinds of work that are really not recognized by employers or welfare agents as productive labor. The women may be exchanging services, sharing their meager cash, yet welfare workers will complain that these people are not working, that they're living on the state, they're dependent. I wanted to demonstrate that there exists a kind of moral economy, an underground economy that is not necessarily defined by dollars, but one that reveals the resourcefulness of poor people. In fact, all of their labors do not show up on the welfare agent's tabulation. Many people have a compelling interest not to report certain modest forms of income because then all of their benefits are reduced accordingly, which makes their lives even more precarious.

Marder: I noted while your book is a fine piece of scholarship, you do betray a great deal of sympathy for people who are oppressed by poverty. That sentiment really comes through.

Jones: While I was doing the research I was struck by the resourcefulness of these families who show a great deal of initiative in seeking out various jobs. Sharecroppers, for instance, never stopped working. In slack seasons, they'd go off the plantation and find wagework and then return during the harvest season. Meanwhile, their wives would take in laundry and their children would fish or pick berries. They weren't shiftless or lazy people, and yet they have been stigmatized as such through the generations. Most were really making heroic efforts at times to provide for themselves and to resist dependency. They wanted to provide for themselves and yet they have received nothing but opprobrium as a result. What a bitter irony.

Marder: You argue against the concept of the "culture of poverty." You stress that poverty does not

Prize in American History and the Brown Publication Prize of the Association of Black Women Historians. She was a finalist for the Pulitzer Prize in History in 1986. A member of Phi Beta Kappa at the University of Delaware, she graduated in 1970 with distinction and high honors in American studies. She earned her doctorate and master's degrees in American history at the University of Wisconsin, Madison.

isolate people from the mainstream, as many social scientists and policymakers claim.

Jones: The term, "culture of poverty," implies that poor people make up a subculture, as if they didn't share the values the rest of us do—having a nice place to live, a formal education, a good job. These values are not exclusive to the white middle class. The poor share those goals but too often they are not successful in achieving them. A lot of public policy is based on a misapprehension that poor people are enveloped by this "culture of poverty," so that they can't help themselves. They assume that the poor wouldn't help themselves even if provided the advantages of more well-to-do people, like good schools and decent jobs that pay a fair wage. This is an extremely patronizing point of view. That's one reason I wanted to contribute an historical view. If we look at the histories of individual families we can actually document their struggles to make a better life.

Marder: Because you are an historian your work is descriptive rather than prescriptive. As we read your analysis, we end up with a sense of desperation. You write that "as the poor population comes to be ever more foreign, native-born white and even (formerly) middle class, a politics based on race proves ever more self-defeating for blacks and whites alike. In the early 1990s the political leaders who understand this fact are few and far between, so rooted in the national consciousness is the idea of black distinctiveness."

Jones: I write this because if you listen to the major candidates today, they are not really addressing the issues of poverty. Nobody wants to address the issue of these distressed communities. My theory about this silence is that too many politicians think that if they talk about poverty, they've got to talk about blacks. If they discuss blacks, they

assume they'll have to raise a host of so-called controversial and divisive issues related to drugs, crime, welfare. My point is that we have to acknowledge that blacks in this country have a unique history: they were the only group to be enslaved. But they are not the only poor people in this country. Larger historical transformations that have brought black people to where they are have also affected certain groups of white people as well. So my point is that a class analysis is much more compelling than a race analysis.

Marder: Why is this so difficult for politicians to accept?

Jones: For a politician to make one point about the uniqueness of blacks and at the same time elaborate on the bonds of all poor people doesn't make for a very good sound bite. Politicians need to make it clear that you can acknowledge both positions at the same time. They fear that if they insist upon the uniqueness of blacks, they will be accused of marginalizing them. If they include them without special description in a general discussion of poverty, then politicians fear that they will be accused of not recognizing the very real, special problems that blacks face. Because of the nature of political debate today, complex issues don't get aired.

Marder: One of the reasons meaningful debates don't take place is that none of the politicians has the vision to articulate issues and solutions. Can the poor form coalitions to have more national leverage?

Jones: There is very little understanding among displaced rubber workers in Ohio that their plight stems from the same forces of dispossession as that of people in inner-city Detroit. There are a lot of barriers that need to be overcome—class, racial, regional and others. I think that one lesson the recession has taught people is that you can be out of work but not morally deficient. One of the great myths in

America has been that this is a land of opportunity and if you are out of work, there must be something wrong with you in terms of intelligence or ambition. Certainly as more and more people line up to collect unemployment compensation, that view becomes less and less tenable.

Marder: What about mobility, the old American panacea that in this huge country if you can't get work in one region, you can move to another.

Jones: That won't work any more. Today if you're down on your luck in the Mississippi Delta, and you move to Los Angeles, it's not going to help you. If you don't have much in the way of education or skills, you'll end up with low-level employment that will keep you poor. Education, day care, affordable housing, health insurance, decent jobs—all of these issues need to be linked by politicians and policymakers, but they are not making those connections.

Marder: What will your next book be? Will you stay with the same subject?

Jones: A variation of it. I'm doing a study of the American social division of labor, that is, how certain jobs get parceled out to particular groups over the generations. I'll begin with the colonial period and move to the present. I'm very interested in one of the themes I brought up in *The Dispossessed*—encounters between black and white workers in the workplace to see how and when political cooperation took place. My theory is that, in certain times and places, there is much more fluidity in race relations than is usually thought—such as, during the Populist years in the late 19th century and during the 1930s with the founding of the CIO. I enjoy doing big projects like books rather than articles, and my books seem to come in seven-year spurts. ■

Turner's official
purchasing permit



Alyssa Wendy Turner '90 majored in English and American literature at Brandeis. She spent the spring of 1990 studying Russian language and culture at the A.S. Pushkin Institute in Moscow. Toward the end of the summer, following her return to the United States, she unexpectedly received an invitation from the director of a then-forming private Soviet school—a venture previously unheard of—to return to Moscow for a year as a teacher of English and American language, literature, culture and history. Already missing Moscow, eager to know the country better and anxious to be reunited with her friends, she went.

This is the story of Turner's second stay in Moscow, September 3, 1990 to June 19, 1991. This sojourn was highly unusual in that, unlike most foreigners living in the Soviet Union, she was completely immersed in Soviet society, having virtually no contact with other foreigners. She

lived in a Soviet apartment, taught intensive evening courses in a Soviet school for a ruble salary, shopped exclusively in Soviet stores and outside of the classroom spoke only Russian. Her students comprised two groups of six- and seven-year-olds to whom she taught basic English, and six groups of high school students from specialized English schools (certain Soviet state schools specialize in various areas, for example mathematics, humanities or sports) to whom she taught courses primarily in British poetry.

She encountered many of the typical difficulties and unpleasantnesses of the Soviet workplace during her experience as a teacher, including the initial apathy of her students, severe animosities and jealousies among teachers, and the blatant anti-Semitism of an administrator who continually harassed her. The administrator was finally fired for, among other activities, spreading slanderous gossip to the

A Russian Winter: Amidst the Corruption, Sparkles of Gold

by Alyssa Turner '90

Personages named in the journal are as follows: Tatiana is the director of the school where Turner taught; Andrei and Dima are roommates in the university dormitory, both from the southern Russian city of Volgograd; Tanya is a Muscovite friend and university student; Slava is the husband of Yana, a friend from Kiev, whom Turner visited in March; Natasha is a friend and history teacher in the school; Katya is an upperclass student in one of Turner's groups.

This account of my year in Moscow was taken almost entirely from diaries and letters written at the time. What I wrote about, in those rare moments of leisure when I found the time or presence of mind to write, were the things in my daily life that disturbed me and haunted me. Only rarely did I interject descriptions of the many joyful occasions that sustained me despite all the surrounding ugliness; such occasions were many, and I treasure them in memory, but I don't write about them because they do not nag to be puzzled out on paper. Let me say merely that I love the country, the people, the language, the literature, more deeply than I can express, and my closest friends are there. Perhaps even because of this love, the ragged ruins of Soviet society were so painful to me.

parents of her students, thus causing several to withdraw. Nevertheless, spurred by her feeling of cultural affinity for this now sadly nameless country, Turner came to engage in life there during the months of cold, hunger and mounting desperation immediately preceding the August coup.

She has recently finished her master's degree in Russian literature at the University of Wisconsin at Madison. She departed for Russia in June for a year's stay during which time she hopes to form her observations and experiences into a book. Meanwhile, she tries to find time to write poetry and stories and has translated poems of several Russian poets into English. She and Dima, who is entering his final year of study in chemistry at Moscow State University, plan to be married in Volgograd this summer.



Turner on the campus of the University of Wisconsin, Madison, late spring, 1992

September 3, 1990—On the train to Moscow

Difficult to believe I am back. There stand the scruffy birches, the dachas, the untidy jaundiced undergrowth. The first thing we heard on the radio last night was that there is no bread in the stores in Moscow.

I wonder if summer ever happens here. It is so gray and cold, and those filthy little huts and the windowless frames of greenhouses are scattered beneath us as the train passes. The old man in the bunk above me has a thick down jacket with fur trim.

Last night when I got out of the train at Vyburg on the Soviet border, I noticed an old woman in a beret walking down the track along the whole length of the train, and shining a flashlight onto its belly to search for stowaways; she was somehow a pathetic stand-in for the usual austere border guards.

September 5, 1990—Moscow

We have accepted 200 students into our school, out of more than 2,000 hopefuls from all over Moscow. I think the groups will be very strong in general, but still some acceptances were made on the basis of the connections of the parents. For example, one man from the KGB wanted his daughter in, it seems, and there wasn't much choice. After all, although private institutions like this school are now legal, their status has not really been clearly established. Even now we're tottering just above an abyss of problems, which range from having no access to textbooks or xerox machines, to having no capital or the right to own our own building. We pay enormous taxes, more than 40 percent. A mere snap of someone's displeased fingers could shatter the whole dream in a moment. We have to be careful.

September 20, 1990—Rosh Hashana

Last night when Andrei gave me a pomegranate, I told him the story of Persephone, saying I must eat nine seeds for my nine months in hell, in a land where there are nine months of winter. The sky is darkening above the rooftops as I write. The holiday is ended. Sitting in the kitchen here, I thought I heard someone learning to blow the shofar, but I must have been mistaken. Like the time last year that Andrei and I took shelter from the rain, and I thought I heard Kabbalat Shabbat being chanted from above. We went skittishly up the stairs and stood listening before a huge carved wooden door to an eerie hodgepodge of voices, of which we could understand nothing, maybe because of some sinister power of the rain. A strange imagining. Here nothing can be found. "All is ground underfoot, like this, and buried deep," Andrei said bitterly.

October 21, 1990

The view from my apartment is "typically Soviet," but I like it somehow. There are three or four white, rickety, 12-floor apartment buildings identical to my own. My balcony is cluttered with pigeon droppings and rubble and paint left by workers when they renovated the flat three years ago, but most of the balconies I see have flower pots and rows of clothes on clotheslines. I can watch the people as they come to hang out their clothes or wash their windows—a surprisingly common occurrence. Outside there is a small "children's square," a plot of grass with some trees, monkey bars and a bench where the grandmothers sit. Beyond the white buildings of my complex, there are more and more ugly buildings of various shades of gray and brown—and blue where the paint has not chipped off. Beyond these are factories and smokestacks, and from the kitchen I can see just off to the left corner of my building where the tram tracks curve around to the front.

In the beginning my apartment had no furniture, no hot water, no faucet taps, no lights or light fixtures, except for two little wires protruding from the ceiling in each room. Buying any of the items in a store was out of the question. Dima searched and searched, and when after a week he came back with the needed items, he wouldn't tell me where he got them. Other friends have donated meager furniture and dishes. So now I'm set and comfortable, though I don't have any lamps or rugs. One of the teachers in my school knows a family that is emigrating, and she said maybe they will sell me some of their things; they have to sell everything, of course, to pay for the tickets.

October 27, 1990

There is no possibility of a shimmering, misty, languid ivory tower here, and I am glad of that. There is no imagining oneself apart from society. There is no illusion that food simply floats like manna from the skies into one's outstretched, indifferent hands. Every bit of food that enters my kitchen has a story to tell. The carrots are still covered with thick, wet Russian earth: they have only just been pulled from the ground. Meat means at least an hour's wait. Today there was a bitter fight in which one woman was knocked against the floor as she tried to take a piece without waiting in line, though the piece had been discarded already, nothing but bone and rotting gristle. Milk spoils overnight, but if boiled, it will last for a day or two.

The human organism cannot be ignored here. It has its cries, its needs. My feet never stop aching from the hours of standing in lines. But the physical exhaustion is nothing compared to the constant scarring of the soul at the sight of people mutilated by hardship, transformed into brutes; one feels oneself transformed as well, and even knows a thrill at the transformation. Somehow this rawness strips all masks away and reveals the essence of living.

December 6, 1990

Dima and I went to the zoo on Saturday, and there was very little there, but what was there was horrible: two elephants in a tiny, stinking indoor room, one of them obviously crazed, endlessly shaking its head and trunk as though to rid itself of some unbearable vision; a bear heavily asleep in a freezing outdoor cage, or hibernating, or even

dead; a tiger staring out of its cage with desperate eyes like those of a human and not a beast; five or six leopards in separate tiny cages, pacing as though they yearned to walk themselves to death. Every animal was hungry—the goats, the elephants, the Chinese ponies; every animal was biting the bars for food.

Just like the hunger, the craziness of the people. What is left of humanity cowers gibbering in dark corners, calmly stirring among broken bottles, wiping the streaming blood from its brow like the drunkard I saw last night; and only here and there, now and then, does it spring up fresh, perfect, resilient as a wildflower's starry face amidst weeds and rubble. Yet sometimes now, ironically, I feel that I myself am more Soviet than anything else, and all the rest is wisps of dreams not yet faded, since this world that has sucked me in is so absolute.

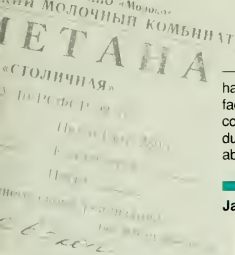
I'm beginning to fear that my students are numb to all I say; even at age 14, 15, 16, they are already a part of the grinning, smooth, soundless machinery. Maybe they will never learn to think, to feel. I thought I could shock them into it somehow, but now I begin to doubt.

January 4, 1991

On New Year's Eve, Dima and I went to Tanya's, where there were four couples in all. We had a nice meal and watched *The Nutcracker* on television, and at 11:50 pm Gorbachev gave a little speech. At midnight the clock of the Kremlin began to chime, and we lit sparklers and threw them down from the balcony into the snow. On New Year's Day everyone—literally—except us was drunk. We finally managed to get tickets to see *Gone With the Wind*, which was interesting with Russian translation. I had a fantasy of escaping from the city with Dima into the woods, lighting a bonfire and roasting potatoes; but we were not determined enough, and the sun set too early. Gigantic, gaudy "New Year's trees" still decorate the city, each topped by a glinting red star, identical to the stars of the Kremlin; they watch over us all from their supercilious heights.

January 15, 1991

We have winter again, not winter as before—that was just a bit of ice and slush. Now we have the true Russian winter. A wind that grieves as a wind in no other country can grieve. Thick snow that sifts about skirts and boots without a sound. An impenetrable white sky, like the space of imagination in which the possibility of imagination



has been lost, like the marble of a tomb, like the face of a sheet of paper afraid to bear words. The cold enters the soul like a knife with the fear, the dull, gnawing unease, the sense of something about to happen.

January 18, 1991

Everyone here is wrapped up now in events in Lithuania, and abhorrence of Gorbachev has reached its highest pitch; people positively spit his name on the filthy sidewalks, pfthth! There are reports of the possible organization of Lithuanian and Latvian national armies, and Yeltsin has suggested the formation of a similar Russian army, although with the looming Kremlin right here in Moscow, any civil war in Russia herself is probably far away. Nevertheless, the fervor is catching. The slogan of the day is "Today Lithuania—Tomorrow Russia." Meetings have been taking place all over the city, and even Dima's afternoon classes in the university were called off one day so that the students and professors could meet to discuss the local implications of recent events in the Baltics. Meanwhile, a sensationalist Leningrad newsman has announced that the alleged murders in Vilnius did not even occur; he says the corpses were stolen from the morgue, shot and put in position.

January 22, 1991

Sasha, Tatiana's husband, loathes her and all women, but he is still not the worst husband she could have. He knows how to bribe and terrorize; thus somehow he always manages to bring home meat—beef and American chickens—though Tatiana herself doesn't even know where he gets it, and doesn't want to know. And he doesn't drink, as so many husbands here do, then come home and beat her. One sees such couples very often—on the streets, trams, buses—respectable women in fur coats and hats, with big leather pocketbooks and tired, sad eyes cast always downward in a long habit of shame. Their drooling, red-faced, staggering men in dirty jackets and gray slacks hang on their arms, fur hats pulled down over one eye. They emit an odor that seems to reek from every pore and can fill up a whole bus instantaneously.

January 31, 1991

The longer I'm in Moscow, the more I begin to sense the absolute loss, or lack, of any center that could hold. Soviet morality is topsy-turvy from the beginning; it has the semblance of human morality, as an old beggar woman has the semblance of a human being, but like her, it is so shrivelled here, and swollen there, that it hardly bears its own weight. And what could glasnost possibly have done, but strike that beggar in the jaw, send her spinning on her head?

To have an idea of the mentality here, one has to understand that this country is nothing but a gigantic concentration camp in which children have been born, and had children of their own, and even grandchildren; the daily struggle for existence is the only reality this people has ever known. People who grew up cringing do not know what cringing is. Yet even they can sense the surreality of their universe; the parents of one of my pupils said not long ago that this country is like the nightmarish embodiment of one of Lenin's dreams, in which all the nerves of his brain have taken on identities of their own and become deputies, agents, salesgirls. Not surprising, then, living in a world that is so unreal and so terribly real at once, that the people have become warped, distorted, hardly human creatures at all who do not know up from down (for their equilibrium depends entirely upon which way Lenin's head, in which they dwell, is tilted at any given moment), let alone right from wrong.

When one looks at everything in this tight, one understands that glasnost was an eminently perfect plan. Now that several generations in the Prison of this country had passed and the beggar creatures in all their haggard glory were complete, they had forgotten the need to cringe; they had gotten cheeky, desperate, with the vicious desperation of animals, not the cool, planned desperation of humans. And so it was time for glasnost: to shock the people to their foundations by the very knowledge that an outside world exists—as those who have never seen anything but a ceiling are shocked to hear about the sky they will never be permitted to see.

The viciousness seethes in their faces, in their voices, and every angry curse or blow rips its victim like cutting teeth hungry for gore, sharpened on hatred, jealousy, resentment, fear, desperation, bitterness—all the ugliest emotions. This is the common means of human exchange, every tortuous moment of every tortuous day. My students are troubled by it and write of it in their essays.

February 2, 1991

The last days here have been incredibly cold—about -30°C, with a wind besides—and today most of the schools in Moscow didn't work, but ours did. Packs of hungry stray dogs are becoming a problem in some cities. My poor cat eats whatever she's offered out of necessity: kasha, potatoes, rice cereal in milk, cheese, barley. She ate a whole side of one of the milk curd cakes I made yesterday before I even noticed what she was doing. She even nibbles on green onions!

Slava came over yesterday for tea, and he was telling me of his fears. In Moscow, rumors are circling. A week ago, totally unexpectedly, there was an order that all 50- and 100-ruble bills were to be turned in within three days to be exchanged for bills of lesser denominations. No more than the amount of one month's salary could be exchanged. One of my students told me that her grandmother, an honest pensioner who has been saving kopeck by kopeck for years, has lost almost everything. The black marketeers and extortionists have hardly suffered, however. The first day of the exchanges, they were selling 100-ruble bills in the market near my apartment for 25 rubles, and on the second day for 10!

And so the reins have begun to tighten again, to keep the people in a dizzy whirl, not knowing what is freedom and what is captivity. Yesterday on the nightly news program, some minister of something-or-other made a special statement in response to certain pervasive rumors, promising with great solemnity that "prices *will not* rise," and then saying in the same breath that, of course, prices will have to rise because it is necessary for the transfer to a market economy. But everyone understands that it is simply necessary for a further subjugation of the people.

Slava says there will be a civil war. He says the people have weapons—some left from World War II, some stolen from drunk soldiers, some traded from bordering countries through the black market. But I find the outcome of a war even more scary to contemplate than the continuation of the present regime, because there is no counter-ideology, no balance, no concept of "right" at all, no orator, no symbol.

I suppose it is strange that I can have such thoughts and feelings and still love it here. But I do understand why. In the midst of all the corruption, there are sparkles of gold, there is something—a hope, a promise—something in people: Natasha, Dima, Katya. Inexplicably, despite all humiliation, some humans remain angels. Just some. And that means everything in the world.

February 5, 1991

Now that the coldest spell is past, already we begin to anticipate spring, and finally I see that maybe some of my students are beginning to understand what it means to think. I pray this is true, because I really throw myself heart and soul and bones and skin into this work, hoping to make some difference in at least a few minds. Teaching literature is something very vague and perhaps, I sometimes think in desperation, impossible—it means teaching an unsystematized logic, trying to convey an aesthetic, ethical, philosophical, intuitive sense, all founded upon a basic network of knowledge of history and culture. The usual way of studying literature here consists merely of memorization, repetition and a gasping, romanticized worship of the literary work, without knowledge of how to read, analyze or understand any of its intricate politics and structures. Nearly all of my pupils are eager and enthusiastic, and that is a start. I am only afraid sometimes that it is an eagerness to have yet another variety of propaganda poured into their brains—not an eagerness to think, to question not only the propaganda they have ingested in the past, but also everything I am saying.

February 17, 1991

This socialist economy is beginning to have a strange effect on me, and I keep dreaming of big meals, with varieties of food that no one here has heard of; restaurants with a quiet, homey, spicy atmosphere; and, best of all, department stores with racks of pretty clothes. I never thought I was tied to *having things*, but living in a society where there is nothing pretty, nothing tasty, nothing unique to be had for the asking does take its toll. Last night was another one of alarming dreams: this time some sort of high holidays service in a chapel full of candles; a dog with its paws cut off and bloody; a store full of bright clothing; a hall full of tables laden with food—plates of lettuce, tomato, avocado—which army tanks then smashed into the gray concrete; an endless train running on a dark, endless track.

March 14, 1991

March 8, International Women's Day, turned out to be a wonderful day for me. On Thursday, all of my students brought me flowers and presents: a book of poetry, a painted plate, a little matrioshka



doll, a book of Nabokov's plays. All week long my kitchen has looked and smelled like a garden, full of tulips, carnations, roses, hyacinths and mimosa.

I've been amusing myself by starting to spend some of my hard-earned money, which has been sitting around in heaps in my apartment all winter, ever since the law was passed limiting bank withdrawals. In the market last week I bought a Romanian dress for my sister, a little rag rug, a painted cutting board, a beautifully decorated wooden egg, a rabbit-fur hat, pickles, walnuts, cucumbers, flat Georgian breads called "lavash," which are sold hot and steaming, mandarin oranges, cinnamon, fir and pussy willow branches, a carved wooden comb and a hand-sewn nylon wallet with lots of nice pockets to replace the one that was stolen from me. Also I had a lucky find in a store near me: Jeodorant!

March 26, 1991—On the train to Kiev

The land is yellow still, and only some of the branches are brushed with red, the first fever of life. Life will return, and soon; it is gathering courage now, and one night soon it will creep out everywhere, first the wispig scent, then the green tendrils.

My students are wonderful now, and were it not for them, I could not work at all. Stores are a nightmare as always, and prices are rising. I am morally and physically exhausted by this crippled society, its ugliness, its unabashed dishonesty that poses brazenly as beneficence. I am convinced by the workings of this school that there is no possibility of doing anything honestly here; the structure of the society itself prohibits it. But I am also convinced of something else: the young generation that is growing up now has promise, brings hope. If there is ever any possibility—which I am not convinced there is—of breaking through the cycles of history, then this generation must do it or it will never be done.

April 20, 1991

The spring here is nice—pale fruit blossoms, feathery green grass and buttercups—but it has uncovered the filthy city, and so it is hard to say my general mood is one of joy.

Somehow I have become an Insider here—I don't mean just because I earn only rubles, speak only Russian, buy food only in state stores or any other number of silly reasons—although all of that plays

a part. But somehow psychologically, deeply, I have become an Insider, although paradoxically, I can *never* become an Insider, because Insiders are defined by their very ignorance of any Outside...

I think I have come to understand this riddle. There are two cultures here: Russian and Soviet. The Soviet culture is a great machine that has crushed many, many—but not all. Despite the generations that have passed, native culture goes deep, and there are those who have managed to resist with dignity: quietly, each in his or her own way, by believing, loving, dreaming, singing, writing. And so the machine, ultimately, though it has conquered the multitudes, has failed. In having lived here, survived here, struggled and fought here for truth and courage and beauty, with the partnership of my students and my friends, I have contributed my part to the general effort and become one of them: one of the number of Insiders who have triumphed in remaining Outsiders after all these years.

June 19, 1991—On the train to Helsinki

I don't believe I've left. Nothing is real from now on. Now, after the heavy gray sky, we've crossed the border and suddenly all clouds have melted. Such short grass, shaped trees, shiny cars, sunny skies. I don't believe in going home. I don't believe in any world but that one of tangled green, slender birches, stooping buildings. It doesn't matter that it is now already a ghost in memory—now it is mine forever, with all the other haunted halls in which our lives pass away. Already the radio signal from Moscow is fading. ■

The Forms of Poetry

by Timothy Steele, Ph.D. '77

Timothy Steele received his Ph.D. from Brandeis in English and American Literature in 1977, writing his doctoral dissertation on the history of detective fiction. Since that time he has published two collections of poems, *Uncertainties and Rest* and *Sapphics against Anger and Other Poems* and a volume of literary criticism and scholarship, *Missing Measures: Modern Poetry and the Revolt against Meter*. His honors include a Guggenheim Fellowship, a Peter I.B. Lavan Younger Poets Award from the Academy of

American Poets, the Commonwealth Club of California Medal for Poetry and the Los Angeles PEN Center Literary Award for Poetry. Currently, Steele is a professor in the English department at California State University, Los Angeles, and is completing a third collection of poems.

For poetry by Steele, see back cover.

When I was eight or nine, my mother read me Tennyson's "Locksley Hall." She admired the poem for its hope that our race's propensity for war would one day cease. Though I was too young to understand matters of war and peace, I was much taken with those famous lines that are sometimes said to foretell modern aviation:

*For I dipt into the future, far as human eye could see,
Saw the Vision of the world, and all the wonder that
would be;
Saw the heavens fill with commerce, argosies of
magic sails,
Pilots of the purple twilight, dropping down with
costly bales.*

Indeed, this passage so impressed me that I memorized it, something I had never consciously done with any piece of literature before. It had a stirring cadence, and the rhymes delighted me. I must have previously heard poetry; my mother in fact has told me that she had earlier read my brother and sister and me Mother Goose and Stevenson's *Child's Garden of Verses*. Yet this was the first time I realized that poetry was something special and that by means of it language could carry music as well as meaning.

Tastes and perceptions change, and "Locksley Hall" is, for various reasons, no longer my favorite poem. But I am still moved by the same qualities that enchanted me when my mother read Tennyson. Metered and rhymed verse creates a sensuous appeal to the ear and mind that no other kind of composition makes. And, for me at least, there is no greater joy than hearing a fine poet harmonize the infinitely variable rhythms of human speech with the fixed patterns of poetic form.

It was for this reason that when I began to write poems in the late 1960s and early 1970s, I did so in meter and rhyme and stanza. I hoped that one day something I wrote might offer others the same kind of pleasure that I derived from poetry.

At that time, however, the traditional tools of poetic art were out of favor, as they still mostly are today. Free verse held sway, and form was alleged to place absurd and archaic limits on self-expression. Yet even in my first fumbling attempts at composing verse, I never felt that meter or rhyme were adversarial checks or chains. They resisted me, to be sure, but in ways that let me develop and test my strength. And on those rare

Alfred Tennyson



occasions when a couplet or a stanza clicked with my own voice and phrasing, I felt incredibly cheered. I felt I belonged, albeit in a small and tenuous way, to a community of writers that included Shakespeare and Ben Jonson, Keats and Christina Rossetti, Dickinson and Hardy.

Probably my outlook was also affected by having been born and raised in Vermont and by the fact that from the later stages of elementary school on, my classmates and I were exposed to the work of a local bard named Robert Frost, who was officially installed as the state's laureate in the summer of 1961, when I was between the seventh and eighth grades. He wrote with spellbinding accuracy about a world my friends and I saw around us every day. As Vladimir Nabokov once noted, no one else ever made snowflakes settle as well as Frost did.

Especially riveting was Frost's ability to bring his perceptions into sync with poetic form. He was a consummate technician, who time and again demonstrated the ways in which scene and mood could be shaped and pointed by verse structure. Though this quality is difficult to illustrate in short quotations—one really should read a number of Frost's poems to feel the effect—the following two stanzas of "A Late Walk" may indicate something of his musical intelligence:

*And when I come to the garden ground
The whir of sober birds
Up from the tangle of withered weeds
Is sadder than any words.*

*A tree beside the wall stands bare,
But a leaf that lingered brown,
Disturbed, I doubt not, by my thought
Comes softly rattling down.*

Robert Frost



Frost was as well a master of surprising, yet unstrained, rhyme. In his "Evening in a Sugar Orchard," for example, he describes sparks which, rising from a sugarhouse chimney, catch in the bare maples above and form sublunary constellations. And he says of them:

*They were content to figure in the trees
As Leo, Orion, and the Pleiades.*

Would anyone, having heard the initial "trees" termination, have anticipated that it would be answered by "Pleiades?" Yet this word is just right. It is visually apt. It is, moreover, intellectually striking, concluding as it does the arresting comparison between the small, transitory sparks in the trees and the vast and virtually immutable stellar groups in the heavens. And it is typical of Frost's dexterity and tact that "Pleiades" clinches rather than sets up the rhyme. If one flip-flopped the lines, they would still make grammatical sense, but something of the charm of the couplet would be lost. The rhyme would not startle us with the same pleasure were the unusual word to precede rather than follow the common word.

Clearly, Frost's self-expression was not inhibited or made archaic by poetic form. Nor was he at all reticent about his allegiance to meter and rhyme. It was he who compared writing free verse to playing tennis with the net down. And even if I had not loved traditional poetry to begin with, his imposing example would have made me cautious of writing poetry in any mode without learning beforehand the time-tested procedures for versing. I would have felt like a pianist presuming to perform sonatas without having learned scales.

For the first 10 or 12 years that I was writing, literary life was lonely, yet there were, happily, some extraordinarily gifted established poets working in traditional form, among them Richard Wilbur, some teacher with whom I worked as a graduate student at Brandeis, the late J.V. Cunningham. Cunningham's métier was the epigram, which is a short poem that aims at making a witty point. Cunningham's wit, however, was never simply humorous. His epigrams were funny and entertaining (qualities too little in evidence in recent poetry); but, as the following two-liner reveals, he could at the same time be biting and serious:



*This Humanist whom no beliefs constrained
Grew so broad-minded he was scatter-brained.*

And this next piece, however clever in its compression,
is quietly reflective:

*Life flows to death as rivers to the sea,
And life is fresh and death is salt to me.*

Like Cunningham, Wilbur is a deft craftsman, and he has a marvelous ear and eye for detail. No poet observes the physical world with greater warmth and acuity. Consider his recent poem, "Transit":

*A woman I have never seen before
Steps from the darkness of her town-house door
At just that crux of time when she is made
So beautiful that she or time must fade.*

*What use to claim that as she tugs her gloves
A phantom heraldry of all the loves
Blazes from the lintel! That the staggered sun
Forgets, in his confusion, how to run!*

*Still, nothing changes as her perfect feet
Click down the walk that issues in the street,
Leaving the stations of her body there
As a whip maps the countries of the air.*

Wilbur's choice of words is unerring. "Tugs" perfectly renders the image of the woman pulling on or adjusting her gloves; "clicks" does the same for the heels coming down the walk; "maps" neatly conveys the motion of a whip that fluidly slices the air into precincts.

The poem also illustrates the manner in which poetic form can support and vivify subject matter. If Cunningham's epigrams achieve their incisiveness partly by their meter and rhyme, something comparable occurs in "Transit." The poem's subject is the transience of human beauty, and its title may recall for some readers the observation of Thomas à Kempis, *Sic transit gloria mundi*—"Thus passes away the glory of this world." The poignancy of the poem derives from the keenly felt realization that, as lovely as the woman is, she will fade in time. Yet the poem also intimates that in another respect her beauty is as absolute as time itself. "Still nothing changes," Wilbur writes, and his superb final couplet, in which he imagines that the woman's progress to the street is so vivid as to leave behind afterimages, suggests that she shapes the very air

and world through which she passes. And the poem's intuition that there is something lasting in the evanescent miracle it perceives is affirmed and made convincing in the form. It is by his skillful use of form that Wilbur catches and distills the moment. On the one hand, there is the ephemeral experience; on the other, there are those much more permanent measures of poetry (the pentameter couplet Wilbur employs so well here goes back at least as far as Chaucer's time), measures that can preserve and sustain the experience.

The work of Cunningham and Wilbur was a great comfort and inspiration when I was starting to write. Yet in their fidelity to metrical craft, they were the rare exceptions, not the rule. The overwhelming majority of poets wrote free verse. This situation was summed up by the poet Stanley Kunitz in an interview with *Antaeus* magazine that appeared in 1978. "Non-metrical verse," Kunitz commented, "has swept the field, so that there is no longer any real adversary from the meticians."

Among the younger generation of American poets during this period, there seemed no interest whatever in form. When my first book appeared in 1979, the reviewer for *The Hudson Review*, the late Richmond Lattimore, cited and described one of its poems as "desperately and delightfully unfashionable." I had read Lattimore's translation of *The Iliad* in college, and was pleased that he thought the poem delightful. But I experienced a rueful twinge about the desperate part of the characterization, since writing in meter and rhyme did make me feel at times like a living fossil.

Fortunately, this situation began to alter in the 1980s. It turned out that, here and there, other young poets had been working in traditional forms. The gradual emergence of our work was noticed and to my surprise and probably to theirs as well, critics informed us that



Ezra Pound

we were a movement—the “New Formalism.” Recently, I published a work of historical scholarship, *Missing Measures: Modern Poetry and the Revolt against Meter*, which examines the ideas and conditions that led to modern poetry’s break with metrical convention. Had the book appeared a decade earlier, it would have sunk without trace. Appearing now, however, it has been much reviewed and debated. Needless to say, many people have resented my raising questions about the role of poetic form in poetry, and not all comment about the book has been favorable. But at least poets are again thinking and talking about meter and rhyme and versification.

Why this has happened now is not clear. I suspect that there is a broad-based anxiety, as we approach the 21st century, that the great revolution in the arts that took place at the dawn of the 20th may have been misguided. The original revolutionaries perceived more acutely what they wished to challenge or undermine—meter and rhyme in poetry, representation in painting and sculpture, conventional melodic arrangement in music—than what they wished to establish. As a result, the revolution had considerable destructive vitality, but it did not have comparable constructive powers to create alternatives to replace the conventions it swept away.

One sees this situation in the field of poetry. After the triumph of the free verse movement led by Ezra Pound, T.S. Eliot and William Carlos Williams, poetry was left at the something of a loss. As Williams noted uneasily in the early 1930s, the art had entered a kind of “formless interim.” But the interim led nowhere, and formlessness became a permanent and dominant mode of poetic expression. Furthermore, the formlessness grew more and more formless. The initial experimentalists had not wished to do away with traditional craft altogether. Eliot in particular maintained a kind of dual allegiance to the formal and free throughout his career, and he and Williams were alarmed in their later years by what they perceived as the rapid decay of poetic practice.

For a time there was a vague hope that out of the ruins of the dismantled old metric, a new metric would arise. But, as I point out in *Missing Measures*, this hope wasn’t practical. Meters reflect patterns of speech that occur naturally in language. Poets do not invent them

out of thin air. To construct a new metrical system, one would first have to construct a new language, or the pronunciation or accentuation of the existing language would have to change radically. So once the battle the modernists fought had been won, their followers tended simply to maintain a somewhat meaningless spirit of rebellion, meaningless because the styles and attitudes against which the rebellion had been directed had ceased to exist.

As hopeful as the current interest in traditional form is, it is uncertain whether it will lead to a sustained revival. As others have observed, the opposition to meter is formidable, especially in the creative writing programs and organizational poetry networks around the country. But perhaps the biggest obstacle to a renaissance of metrical art is that, after the upheavals of recent times, few poets and readers understand what meter is or how it works.

Meter is organized rhythm. The adjective in this definition is as important as the noun. Most speech is to some degree rhythmical. Basic devices of sentence structure—for example, antithesis and parallelism—impose a certain rhythm on language. But the rhythm of meter is regularly organized, traditional English meter, for example, entails arranging speech into a pattern of alternating unstressed and stressed syllables. The metrical unit repeats, and the scheme of repetition, once it is recognized, can be felt and anticipated as a kind of pulse in the verse.

Meters are based on or derived from normal speech patterns. People who do not understand traditional versification sometimes say that it is unnatural to write in meters because we don’t speak in them. But as Professor Cunningham was fond of pointing out, we do in fact often speak in meters or fragments of them. For instance, as a teacher myself I constantly hear students utter iambic tetrameters:

*I need another syllabus.
My paper isn’t ready yet.
How many classes have I missed?
You mean this will affect my grade?
I feel that I deserve an A.*

So, too, with iambic pentameters. Some years ago when I was lunching in a cafeteria, I couldn’t help but notice that a couple at a nearby table was arguing. Though the argument was conducted in hissing whispers, eventually the woman rose angrily to her feet and, before stalking away, said aloud to her companion:



John Milton



Emily Dickinson

"You haven't kissed me since we got engaged." My first thought was, What a zinger! My second was that the zinger was a perfectly regular iambic pentameter:

x / x / x / x / x /
You haven't kissed me since we got engaged.

The point is that if meter is artificial, it is related, as all effective artifice is, to nature. That's why meter works. If the iambic pentameter did not accommodate actual speech rhythms, poets would never have been able to use it to write sonnets or epigrams, much less to write such longer works as *Macbeth* or *Paradise Lost*.

A final point is that a particular meter is, in one respect, simply a general model of a certain type of line. To say, for example, that a poem is composed in iambic pentameter is merely to note that its lines feature alternate unstressed and stressed syllables and that this unstressed-stressed (iambic) arrangement repeats five (penta-) times. But this does not mean that all the unstressed syllables are equally light and all the stressed syllables equally weighty. Rather, what a poet does is to write lines that conform to the basic pattern, but that at the same time consist of modulations within the pattern.

Perhaps I can best illustrate this point by discussing the opening lines of a sonnet that I wrote several years ago. The lines describe a bee landing and grappling for pollen on a jade plant:

*The worker hovers where the jade plant blooms,
Then settles on a blossom to her taste;
Her furred and black-and-yellow form assumes
A clinging curve by bending from the waist.*

According to the traditional system of scansion, one may divide each of these lines into their five "feet" and mark them thus:

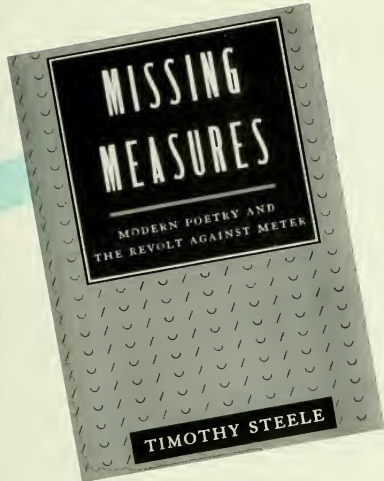
x / x / x / x / x /
The work er hov ers where the jade plant blooms,
x / x / x / x / x /
Then set tles on a blos som to her taste;

x / x / x / x / x /
Her furred and black -and-yel low form assumes
x / x / x / x / x /
A cling ing curve by bend ing from the waist.

Yet this scansion is a simplification of the passage's actual speech rhythms. These are more complex. Our system of scansion can't begin to account for them, nor was it ever intended to account for them. The scansion marks are correct and useful: they show us the basic type of the line, and they accurately record the basic rise and fall of syllables across the lines. But though the rise and fall is continuous, it is not really a matter of minimally and maximally stressed syllables, since English speech itself is not a matter of minimally and maximally stressed syllables, but involves instead syllables that exhibit innumerable degrees and shadings of stress.

All the feet in the lines above are still iambs, in that their second syllable is weightier than their first. But the degree of difference between the syllables in any given foot, and the way that the larger and more fluid phrasal units ride through the feet, are more relative matters. (There are many other aspects of rhythmic variation within meter, but I haven't space to discuss them here.)

Experienced poets rarely think of these technical issues when they are writing. Once they acquire a sense of a metrical line, and a facility in managing it, they can recognize quickly as they compose whether or not this or that cluster of words fits, or can be adjusted to fit, into the line. And poets with an ear for different kinds of phrasing develop different rhythms within a line. It is for this reason that though Shakespeare, Milton, Wordsworth and Frost all frequently wrote in iambic pentameter, the knowledgeable reader can hear and distinguish almost instantly the pentameters of one poet from those of another.



"Examines the ideas and conditions that led to modern poetry's break with metrical convention. It has been much reviewed and debated." (The University of Arkansas Press, 1990)

I stress this point—the coexistence in good traditional verse of fixed meter and individual rhythm—because it is almost completely misunderstood in today's literary community. This misunderstanding arose partly as a result of the energetic but misguided critical labors of Ezra Pound. In his effort to establish free verse as a replacement or alternative to traditional meter, he suggested that traditional practice was composition by "the metronome." That is, he confused metrical description (scansion) with actual rhythmical effects and suggested that to write in regular meter was to write ti-tum-ti-tum-ti-tum-ti-tum-ti-tum. As a corollary of this, he implied that to achieve fluid rhythm one had to "break" meter.

In truth, not only have good traditional poets never ti-tum-ti-tummed; it would be hard for them to do so even if they tried. They would have to write in phrasal units of two syllables, with the stress always on the second syllable. They would have to write lines like "A pen, a page, a book, a glass, a cat," or "Serene, composed, content, confined, confused."

For several generations now, poets have been, in both the prosodic and colloquial sense, shooting themselves in the foot. The renewed interest in meter indicates that some are beginning to question this dubious state of affairs. Yet the current metrical revival is precarious. Free verse is still ascendant, and the hostility to traditional form is stronger than ever. Especially troubling are the recent charges, by certain advocates of free verse, that meter is intrinsically "conservative" or "repressive" or, to use the term of one commentator, "Reaganite." Aside from the fact that meter is basically just an instrument for making speech clearer and more memorable than it would be otherwise, this criticism is peculiar in that it overlooks the fact that many of the originators and popularizers of free verse were political

reactionaries. Pound and Wyndham Lewis are cases in point. I wish to stress that I am not suggesting that free verse is *per se* reactionary. By the same token, however, tarring meter with that particular brush seems to betray confusion about the nature and function of artifice, not to mention ignorance of literary history.

Even more alarming are the casual dismissals of meter that one encounters in places where one might reasonably expect a more balanced view. For instance, the entry for "Metre" in *The Oxford Companion to English Literature* (5th edition, 1985) concludes: "Verse in the 20th cent. has largely escaped the straitjacket of traditional metrics." Faced with so authoritative a statement, one scarcely knows how to respond. Certainly, meter challenges the poet. But to characterize as a "straitjacket" a medium that made possible the works of Homer, Sappho, Virgil, Li Po, Firdausi, Dante, Shakespeare and Basho seems terribly simplistic. Furthermore, it reflects a lack of sensitivity to that dialectic between freedom and restraint that is the basis of art.

Yet whenever I read statements like the one in the *Companion*, I remember something Primo Levi says in an essay entitled "Rhyming on the Counterattack." Discussing rhyme and noting how little practiced it is now, he nevertheless asserts, "Its eclipse today in Western poetry seems to me inexplicable, and it is certainly temporary." And he adds immediately afterwards: "It has too many virtues, it is too beautiful to disappear."

I believe he is right. While writing this essay, I called my mother long-distance in Vermont to verify my memory about her having read "Locksley Hall" to me. She not only remembered but immediately began to recite the aviation passage by heart! This experience was comforting. It was as if Tennyson's verse had created a bond between us, and between us and the past. Is there anything other than poetry—poetry in the sense of its traditional craft—that can bridge such distances, that can make speech and thought dance, and that can make all sorts of different words and ideas chime in one harmonious whole? Is there any other pursuit that so connects us, at the most fundamental levels of rhythm and music, with the whole enterprise of human culture? I think not. And so in ending, I should like to echo Levi. Meter, rhyme and stanza: they are too beautiful to disappear. ■



Columbus
by Joaquin Miller

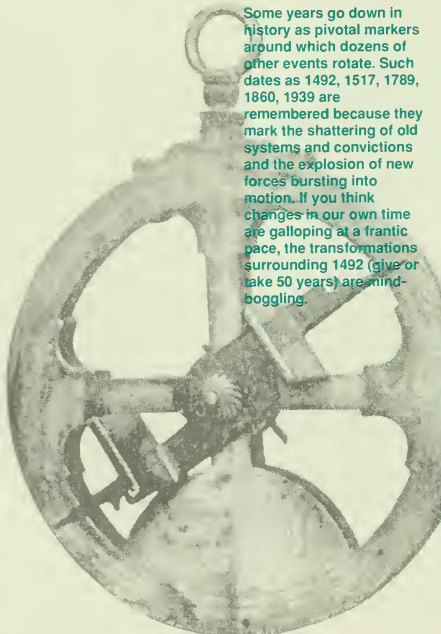


*Behind him lay the gray Azores,
Behind the Gates of Hercules;
Before him not the ghost of shores;
Before him only shoreless seas.
The good mate said: "Now we must pray,
For lo! the very stars are gone.
Brave Adm'r'l, speak! What shall I say?"
"Why, say: 'Sail on! sail on! and on!'"*

*Then pale and worn, he paced his deck,
And peered through darkness. Ah, that night
Of all dark nights! And then a speck—
A light! A light! At last a light!
It grew, a starlit flag unfurled!
It grew to be Time's burst of dawn.
He gained a world; he gave that world
Its grandest lesson: "On! sail on!"*

Sail On!

The 1492 Quiz



Some years go down in history as pivotal markers around which dozens of other events rotate. Such dates as 1492, 1517, 1789, 1860, 1939 are remembered because they mark the shattering of old systems and convictions and the explosion of new forces bursting into motion. If you think changes in our own time are galloping at a frantic pace, the transformations surrounding 1492 (give or take 50 years) are mind-boggling.

The year 1492 is chiefly associated with Columbus's discovery of the new world and the expulsion of the Jews from Spain. However, it designates not only an important year but also stands in the midst of an era. Europe, involved in a long process of change, was shedding its medieval mind and donning the structures and outlook of the modern world. The Renaissance was in full bloom, and Humanism, preached by Desiderius Erasmus (1466?–1536), insisted on the worth of the individual; the Protestant Reformation, spearheaded by Martin Luther (1483–1546), was about to smash the religious unity of the continent; science, especially astronomy and navigation, personified by figures like Ferdinand Magellan (circa 1480–1521), was crossing a threshold and offering humankind a new understanding of the universe.

Sail with us on this sea of questions and see how many you can answer.

The *Brandeis Review* thanks the history, music, fine arts, English, physics and Near Eastern and Judaic Studies departments and the Dibner Institute for their help in compiling this barge of questions about 1492. Any errors in the quiz can be attributed directly to the Brandeis Review. See page 64 for answers.

If you get 31–36 correct, we commission you with the rank of adm'r'l. If you get 26–30 right, you may wear the golden braids of captain. If you answer a mere 19–25 correctly, you serve as first mate. If you answer only 1–18 correctly, you have stowed away and belong on land. People in the last category should remain landlubbers and dig into history books over the summer!



1

The Spanish Inquisition, independent of the papal Inquisition, was established in 1478 by the Spanish monarchs to

- a burn the condemned
- b seize the property of the condemned
- c save the souls of the condemned
- d punish converted Jews and Muslims who were insincere

2

During the Spanish Inquisition, Jews and Muslims were forced to confess their heresies and were tortured. The grand inquisitor of these actions was

- a Marquis de Marsala
- b Álvaro Núñez Cabeza de Vaca
- c Diego Rodríguez de Silva y Velázquez
- d Tomás de Torquemada

3

Jews who were forced to convert were outcasts from Spanish society and at the same time forbidden to return to Jewish society. They were referred to as

- a *Castanos*, "outcasts"
- b *Marranos*, "accursed" or "pigs"
- c *Burritos*, "little donkeys"
- d *Albaniles*, "workers"

- a *Llama*
- b *Loredo*
- c *Ladino*
- d *Lambada*

4

The papal Inquisition was initially established in 1233 by Pope Gregory IX to combat the heresy of

- a The Albigensians in 13th-century France
- b Wycliffe and the Lollards in 14th-century England
- c Hussites in 15th-century Bohemia
- d Marranos in 15th-century Spain

5

Jews expelled from Spain were immediately welcomed into

- a Poland
- b France
- c England
- d the Ottoman Empire

6

Of the approximately 20,000 Jews remaining in Turkey today, the largest community resides in the city of

- a Istanbul
- b Izmir
- c Adana
- d Ankara

7

When the Jews of Spain settled in the Ottoman Empire, they preserved the language of their community by speaking a Spanish dialect with Hebrew influences called

- a *Llama*
- b *Loredo*
- c *Ladino*
- d *Lambada*

8

Jewish refugees from Spain in 1493 founded the first Hebrew printing press in the Ottoman Empire in this city

- a Izmir
- b Ankara
- c Istanbul
- d Safed

9

This Marrano refugee from Portugal, known as the Duke of Naxos, became a close advisor to the Ottoman sultans Suleyman the Magnificent (1520–1566) and Selim II (1566–1574)

- a Joseph Caro
- b Joseph Nasi
- c Samuel de Medina
- d Solomon Ashkenazi

10

Circa 1910, this international Jewish organization in the Ottoman Empire operated over 100 schools in which almost 20,000 students were enrolled

- a B'nai B'rith
- b Hilfsverein der Deutschen Juden
- c World Zionist Organization
- d Alliance Israelite Universelle

11

In the 16th century, large numbers of Jewish refugees from Spain and Portugal settled in this town, transforming it into the largest Jewish community in Palestine, whose members constituted about half of the town's total population

- a Safed
- b Tiberias
- c Hebron
- d Jerusalem

12

The word *Sephardim*, derived from the word *Sepharad*, which in Modern Hebrew means Spain, originated in

- a the Book of Obadiah
- b the Latin name for Spain
- c the ancient Jewish city of Sephoris
- d the condiment saffron

13

The term "Sephardi Jews" correctly refers to

Fernād^o rex byspania



Engraved in Spain on the copperplate of an old Spanish book.

- a all non-Ashkenazic Jews
- b Jews of Spanish origin
- c Spanish-speaking Jews
- d Jews living in the Mediterranean area

14

The first Sephardic Jews to settle in the English colonies arrived in New Amsterdam after being rejected by which country?

- a Brazil
- b Spain
- c Portugal
- d Argentina



15
In North America, Ashkenazim, Jews from Northern Europe, came to outnumber the Sephardim by the year

- a 1654
- b 1740
- c 1820
- d 1881

16
The Spanish Inquisition was officially abolished in

- a 1621
- b 1834
- c 1789
- d 1965

17
Which of the following events in Spanish history did not take place in 1492?

- a defeat of the Islamic Kingdom of Granada
- b forced conversion and expulsion of the Moorish population of Spain
- c forced conversion and expulsion of the Spanish Jews
- d chartering and departure of Christopher Columbus's first West-bound voyage into the Atlantic

18
When Columbus did not find as much gold and spices as he hoped in the

Indies, what island commodity did he suggest to Ferdinand and Isabella could be harvested and marketed immediately?

- a tobacco
- b black coral
- c slaves
- d guano

19
Which pair of Europeans first killed great numbers of Andean peoples?

- a Francisco Pizarro and Diego de Almagro
- b Isabella of Castile and Ferdinand of Aragon
- c Rubeola and Variola Minor
- d Amerigo Vespucci and Vasco Nunez de Balboa

20
Syphilis, most often contracted through sexual contact with an infected person

- a originated in America and was subsequently brought to the Old World by Columbus's sailors
- b is a tropical disease that was brought to the Old World in the early 14th century
- c was a European disease that the settlers carried to the New World
- d was first discovered in Ancient Greece

21
The longest English Arthurian legend, *Morte d'Arthur*, was written by Sir Thomas Malory in the 15th century

- a in a ship's hold
- b in a London theater
- c in a Celtic enchanted forest
- d in prison

22
Henry VII holds all of the following distinctions except

- a Shakespeare never wrote a play about him
- b he refused to underwrite Columbus's exploratory voyage
- c one of his daughters-in-law married both of his sons
- d he had eight wives

23
The Castle of Perseverance is

- a a medieval morality play
- b the country seat of the House of York
- c the residence of the Duchess of Lancaster with a white rose garden
- d slang for the London brothels

24
The most famous composer active during the time of Columbus was

- a Guillaume de Machaut
- b Giovanni Pierluigi da Palestrina
- c Josquin des Prez
- d Claudio Monteverdi

25
By 1492, composers wrote music in all of the following genres except

- a Mass
- b motet
- c trio sonata
- d chanson

26
In the 15th century, the single most important technological innovation in music was

- a the invention of music printing
- b adoption of the score as a musical format
- c development of the violin
- d development of a polychoral style

27
Which of the following institutions did not support performing ensembles in the 15th century?

- a royal courts
- b universities
- c towns
- d churches and cathedrals

28
Tycho Brahe, the famous Danish astronomer of the 16th century whose contributions to science included studies of the motion of the moon and of a supernova, had his nose cut off during a duel. Being an aristocrat—and intensely conscious of his appearance—the noseless Tycho had an artificial nose made of which of the following materials?

- a pewter
- b gold
- c silver
- d bronze

29
The invention of printing with movable type is traditionally attributed to Johannes Gutenberg circa 1450. The printing trade grew quickly and a great many manuscript editions were soon prepared for the printer's workshop and turned into printed publications. How many copies of printed books had European printing presses produced by 1500?

- a 100,000
- b 500,000
- c 1,000,000
- d 8,000,000

30
Who was the most prominent artist in Rome in 1492?



34

Has our Western decimal arithmetical notation essentially been the same since Roman times?

- a No. It is the legacy of Islamic culture and was introduced to the West during the 12th century.
- b No. The concept of zero as an integer and its symbolization is the legacy of Islamic culture and was incorporated into Western arithmetic notation in the 15th century.
- c Yes. It is a legacy of Greek mathematics and was already in use during Euclid's time.
- d Yes. It is the legacy of Greek mathematics as evidenced by numerical representations on Cretan pots.

35

Copernicus's *On the Revolutions of the Celestial Spheres* was published in 1543. It presented the heliocentric view of our planetary system.

- a The Copernican viewpoint was accepted immediately due to its superior predictive power as compared to the Ptolemaic system.
- b It required the work of Kepler and the astronomical observations of Galileo at the beginning of the 17th century for Copernicus's views to be appreciated and confronted.

- c It was Luther's endorsement and support that made the Copernican framework acceptable.
- d It wasn't until the work of William Parsons in the 1800s that Copernicus's findings were validated.

36

That blood circulates in our body from the left side to the right side of the heart was a well-known fact in the 13th and 14th centuries and was taught in the Italian medical schools.



- a Yes. This was part of the Galen's (129–circa 199) writings.
- b Yes. It was part of the Islamic corpus of medicine and was transmitted to the Christian world in the 13th century.
- c No. This was discovered as recently as the 17th century by Dutch scientists.
- d No. This only became known as a result of Realdo Columbus's (1515–1559) anatomical investigations in Padua.

31

The predominant stylistic influence on painting at the court of Queen Isabella of Spain came from

- a Raphael
- b Botticelli
- c Pinturicchio
- d Leonardo da Vinci

32

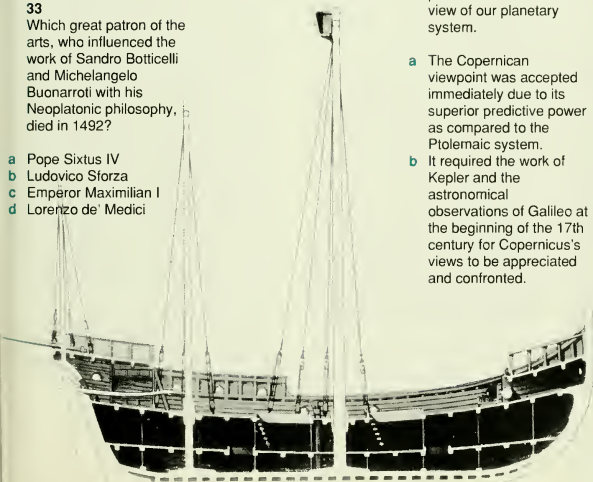
Art produced in China in 1492 is referred to as

- a France
- b Italy
- c Flanders
- d Germany

33

Which great patron of the arts, who influenced the work of Sandro Botticelli and Michelangelo Buonarroti with his Neoplatonic philosophy, died in 1492?

- a Pope Sixtus IV
- b Ludovico Sforza
- c Emperor Maximilian I
- d Lorenzo de' Medici



The Stable Marriage Problem

by Harry Mairson



Universities have been filled in recent years with heated debate over what undergraduates ought to be taught, but no one has ever suggested that it would be politically correct, or even appropriate, to lecture about marriage in a computer science class. Even so, it's not such a crazy idea. The search for an ideal marriage turns out to be an appropriate and motivating setting to discuss many computational issues that are at the intellectual heart of computer science, with interesting connections to the commercial world of computers, and even to the politics of medical education.

The world may not be permeated with political correctness, but it is filled with personal computers. And word processors, spelling checkers, spreadsheets, laser printers—they're everywhere. The state-of-the-art prototypes I used in graduate school have become consumer items. "Computer literacy"—an expression without an analogue among users of automobiles, telephones or toasters—has come to mean knowing what all these things are, and how to use them. If it is part of the university's charge to teach literacy, is this what I should be teaching? This essay was written to convince you otherwise.

The above-mentioned hardware and software essentials may relieve us from certain varieties of daily tedium, but they don't help us do or think anything new, except in freeing us from some laborious activity. We *could* in principle type correctly and not misspell words

and balance checkbooks, but why not have computers manage these mundane tasks for us? We may know nothing about hardware, integrated circuits or microcode, but we all know *in principle* how to do these tasks ourselves, and if we imagine the computer as some sort of homunculus, a miniature "man in the machine," we can easily fantasize how such a myriad of detail is managed by a computer. For example, a computer balances a checkbook the same way that we do, only it doesn't make mistakes when it's adding and subtracting.

But this mundane activity, even if wrapped up in a chip the size of your thumbnail, is not worth inclusion in a university curriculum, as a counterpart to Thackeray, Thucydides or thermodynamics. What is intellectually important about the computer is the "idea" of a computer, the variety of computational processes that inhabit it and how these can make us think in new ways. Solving the problem of stable marriage is an example of such new thinking.

Here is the problem of stable marriage: imagine you are a matchmaker, with 100 female clients and 100 male clients. Each of the women has given you a complete list of the hundred men, ordered by her preference: her first choice, second choice and so on. Each

of the men has given you a list of the women, ranked similarly. It is your job to arrange 100 happy marriages.

It should be immediately apparent that everyone is not guaranteed to get a first choice: if a particular man is the first choice of more than one woman, only one can be matched with him, and the other women will have to make do with less. Rather than guarantee the purest of happiness to everyone—a promise that almost surely would subject you to eventual litigation—your challenge is to make the marriages stable. By this, we mean that once the matchmaker has arranged the marriages, there should be no man who says to another woman, "You know, I love you more than the woman I was matched with—let's run away together!" where the woman agrees, because she loves the man more than her husband. Likewise, should a woman propose the same to a man, we want the man to respond, "Madam, I am flattered by your attention, but I am married to someone I love more than you, so I am not interested." Is it always possible for a matchmaker to arrange such a group of marriages, regardless of the preference lists of the men and women? If so, how? Were it not for computers, no one might have thought of the solution we will describe.

While finding and keeping a mate is a good deal more complicated than the mathematically simple problem stated, methods for achieving stable marriage are routinely used when there is a problem of distributing valued resources among individuals or organizations with conflicting



preferences. One of the most well known examples is "The Match," spoken of with fear and reverence by medical students everywhere in the United States. When a student finishes medical school and wants to specialize in, say, cardiology, she interviews for cardiology residency programs at hospitals across the country. After all the interviews, she makes a list of the programs she visited, in order of preference. Each of the medical programs, after having interviewed many candidates for the job, makes a similar preference list of students. Everyone sends a list to be processed by a big computer, which matches students and jobs. Once again, no medical program or student is guaranteed a first choice; the matching is done to achieve stability, so that no student and hospital can conspire successfully to outwit the national medical establishment. Once we understand how to compute a stable marriage, we will return to the politics of residency selection, because there is very interesting story to be told: an unusual controversy about resident assignments that actually spilled over into the pages of the *New England Journal of Medicine*.

A method for computing a particular value—for example, a stable marriage—is called an *algorithm*. The word comes from the name of a Persian textbook author, Abu Ja'far Mohammed ibn Musa al-Khwarizmi (circa 825 A.D.), who wrote *Kitab al*

jabr w'al muqabala (*Rules of Restoration and Reduction*). Another familiar word, algebra, derives from the title of his book. The stable marriage algorithm we describe, invented by D. Gale and H.S. Shapely, originally appeared in the *American Mathematical Monthly* in 1962 under the title "College Admissions and the Stability of Marriage." Rather than explain the algorithm in Arabic, or even worse, in a computer language, let's do so in English.

The matchmaker arranges marriages in rounds, where in each round, he instructs certain men to propose marriage. In the initial round, he tells all the men to, quite sensibly, go out and propose marriage to their first-choice women. Each man then proposes to the woman he loves most.

Each of the women then receives either no proposal (if she was not the first choice of any man), one proposal (if she was the first choice of exactly one man) or more than one proposal (if many men find her to be their first choice). The matchmaker instructs the women to respond to the proposals according to the following rules. If no one proposed to you, don't worry, says the matchmaker, I promise someone will eventually. If exactly one man proposed to you, accept his proposal of marriage; the man and woman are then considered to be engaged. If more than one man proposed, respond affirmatively to the one you love most, and become engaged to him—and reject the proposals of the rest. Surely nothing could be more reasonable. This concludes what we'll call the first round.

After one round, certain contented men are engaged, and the other discontented men are unengaged. In round two, the matchmaker says to the unengaged men: Do not despair! Go out and propose again, to your second choice. While the engaged men do nothing, the unengaged men send out another round of proposals. This time, the matchmaker says to the women: Use the same rules as before, with one important change—if you are currently engaged, and receive proposals of marriage from men that you love more than your fiancé, you may *reject* your current intended and reengage yourself to the new suitor that you love most. Thus a man who is happily engaged at the end of the first round may find himself suddenly unengaged at the end of the second round.

After two rounds, once again the men are divided into the engaged and unengaged. In the next round, the matchmaker tells each unengaged man to propose to the woman he loves most, among those women to whom he has not yet proposed. Again, the matchmaker tells each woman that she can change her mate, if she instead prefers one of the new proposers. Each time a man proposes it is with greater desperation, since he begins by proposing to his true love, then his second choice, third choice and so on. Each time a woman changes her fiancé, she becomes happier, because her new intended is someone she loves more! This continues in round after round, until finally there is no one left to propose or be proposed to.

But is this indeed the case? Does this succession of rounds ever come to an end? And is *everyone* engaged at the end of this romantic variation on "musical chairs"? And are the arranged marriages indeed stable? It is not hard to prove mathematically that the story *does* indeed have the happy ending we suggest.

Does the process ever end? Of course. If there are 100 men and 100 women, each man can only make a hundred proposals. During each round, some man proposes, reducing the finite supply of proposals by at least one. If the rounds continue long enough, then the supply of proposals will descend to zero, and the game has to come to an end because there is no one left to propose.

At the end, is everyone engaged? Notice that at the end of each round the number of engaged men is equal to the number of engaged women. (Computer scientists, like doctors, have a name for everything, and call this kind of assertion an "invariant.") Notice also that once a woman becomes engaged, she is always engaged, though not necessarily to the same man. So suppose that all the rounds take place, and yet there is some woman—let's call him Bob—and some woman—named Carol—who are both unengaged. Is this possible? No. If Carol is unengaged, no one ever proposed marriage to her. All the other men may not have proposed to Carol if each of them found a woman they loved more than Carol, but the same

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supported by grants from the National Science Foundation, Texas Instruments and the Tyson Foundation. For the academic year 1991-1992, he was a Bernstein Faculty Fellow and on leave at the Cambridge Research Laboratory of Digital Equipment Corporation. He reports that he is stably married and has one son.



cannot be said of Bob, who went through his whole list—which has to include Carol somewhere—and supposedly came up empty-handed. Clearly he *had* to propose to Carol at some time, and Carol thus *had* to accept! Now we know that everyone gets engaged by the matchmaker.

There is only one thing left to verify: stability. Again, suppose that Bob and Carol were engaged by the matchmaker, as were Ted and Alice. Is it possible that Bob loves Alice more than Carol, and Alice loves Bob more than Ted? (This would be an example of what we have called an “instability.”) Were this indeed the case, Bob must have proposed to Alice before he proposed to Carol, because the matchmaker made Bob send out proposals according to Bob's preference list. What, then, did Alice do with Bob's proposal? One of two things: she accepted it, or rejected it.

Let's consider the first case: when Bob proposed to Alice, she accepted. Then why isn't she now engaged to Bob? There is only one possible reason why: she dumped him to get engaged to someone she loved more! Since every time Alice changes fiancés, it is to increase her love in life, she is certainly now engaged to someone she loves more than Bob. As a consequence, even though Bob loves Alice more than his intended, Carol, Alice could have no interest in dumping her mate, Ted, to run off with Bob.

Now let's consider the second case: Alice rejected Bob's proposal. The only possible reason she rejected Bob's proposal was her engagement to someone she loved more than Bob. Once again, Alice must still be engaged to someone she loves more than Bob, namely Ted, so Bob has no hope of convincing Alice to run off with him.

While this excursion into the mathematics of love may seem to have a perfect symmetry about it, the above algorithm has a nasty characteristic that women should object to: it favors men over women. It is merely a social custom that men propose marriage to women—there is certainly no reason why women cannot propose instead to men, and the matchmaker could have arranged his directions so that the women indeed did so rather than the men. The following example will show that whoever does the proposing gets a better deal.

Suppose that the men and the women hopelessly disagree about who their first choice is. For instance, imagine that Bob's first choice is Carol, and Ted's first choice is Alice, while Carol's first choice is Ted, and Alice's first choice is Bob. (It should then be clear for each person who their second choice is.) When the matchmaker

instructs the men to propose, as described above, in the first round Bob proposes to Carol, and Ted to Alice. Since each woman received exactly one proposal, they accept. Game over: Bob and Ted get their first choice, while Carol and Alice get their second choice.

If the matchmaker exchanged the directions he gave to the men and women, and let the women propose instead, Carol would propose to Ted, and Alice to Bob. Since Ted and Bob each get one proposal, they have to accept. Game over: Carol and Alice get their first choice, while Bob and Ted get their second choice.

It now takes no imagination to figure out why two articles appeared about “The Match” in the *New England Journal of Medicine* some time ago, addressing inequities in the matching procedure used to assign graduating medical school students to internships. (See “Sounding Boards: The Matching Program” and “An Analysis of the Resident Match,” *NEJM* 304:19 (1981), pp. 1163-1166, and further correspondence in *NEJM* 305:9 (1981), pp. 525-526.) The principal anomaly criticized in these articles was precisely the first choice-second choice asymmetry just outlined, that the stable marriage algorithm is “male optimal.” As described earlier, in “The Match,” medical students list their preferred jobs in order of desirability, while hospital programs do the same, and everyone feeds their list to a computer programmed with the stable marriage algorithm.

Now when the stable marriage algorithm is run, is it the hospitals or the students who get to "play" the role of the men? The hospitals, of course. The authors of the *NEJM* articles asked that either the mathematicians and computer scientists work to find a more equitable matching algorithm, or that the national medical establishment let the students at least occasionally do the proposing. In the words of the authors of the second article, "All parties are entitled to be informed of the bias of the present algorithm toward [hospital] programs and of the availability of workable, although differently biased, alternatives." While there has been continued research in this genre of matching problems, no suitably unbiased replacement for the stable marriage algorithm has been found. To the best of my knowledge, there has been no wavering on the issue of alternating students and hospitals as the proposers.

The mathematics and politics of love should now be clear, but there are more lessons to be learned about computer science by studying this algorithm. The algorithm and its description are good examples to motivate discussion of ideas and issues in computer science, including machine intelligence, programming language design and distributed network design. Let's begin with machine intelligence, and the obvious point that the matchmaker doesn't need to know anything about men, women or love to do his job.

The stable marriage algorithm was described in terms of a matchmaker instructing a group of men and women to act according to a certain set of rules, like a playwright instructing actors in a piece of theatre. But the matchmaker doesn't need the actual people to compute the matching; he could have figured out the stable matching just by looking at the preference lists. Given that there are 100 men and 100 women, the names of preferences are equally irrelevant: each preference list might as well be a list of the numbers from 1 to 100 in some order. When a computer program for the stable marriage problem is executed, it manipulates the preference lists precisely as lists of numbers. In fact, when such a computer program is

executed, the matchmaker becomes merely another player on the stage—were you to be hired as a matchmaker, you too would be following, like an actor, the "script" laid out above. Stated otherwise, the computer is a "general purpose" device capable of carrying out any precise set of instructions.

A programming language is a precise formalism used to specify computing methods, for example the stable marriage algorithm. A good computer language is one that is easy for people to understand, so that programs can be written that the computer can execute and people can comprehend. When a computer program has expressions in it that refer to men, women, proposals and so on, such references mean something to us that is altogether irrelevant to the running of the program. A computer learns nothing about love by running the stable marriage algorithm! (In a similar vein, there is an old joke about a man who wonders how the astronomers ever discovered what the names of the planets were. Clearly the names are useful for astronomers, though the planets themselves are quite indifferent.)

Philosophers have used these kinds of observations to critique the field of artificial intelligence, by arguing that a computer (the "brain") cannot become what we call "intelligent" by virtue of merely running a computer program. The power of the "idea" of the computer is as an ideal medium for "simulation," not to be confused with the "real thing." This point was expressed beautifully by philosopher John Searle, in a book called *Minds, Brains, and Science*:

We can do computer simulation of rain storms in the home countries, or warehouse fires in East London. Now, in each of these cases, nobody supposes that the computer simulation is actually the real thing; no one supposes that a computer simulation of a storm will leave us all wet, or a computer simulation of a fire is likely to burn the house down. Why on earth would anyone in his right mind suppose a computer simulation of mental processes actually had mental processes? I don't really know the answer to that, since the idea seems to me, to put it frankly, quite crazy from the start.

Many computer scientists who do research in artificial intelligence have been sorely provoked by this argument. The storm of disagreement over this question is as much philosophy as it is science.

Our description of the stable marriage algorithm teaches something about programming language design. When such languages are invented, they should make it easy to say what we want in the way we want to say it. Even though the informal description of the algorithm as an orchestrated mating game may not look like a computer program, it is in fact a good example of a style called "object oriented programming." The "objects" in this case are the men and women, each of whom has at any moment a "state" (his or her current engagement and proposal status), and the ability to communicate by sending messages to other objects. When we start, say, the program for object Bob, it causes him to start the program for object Carol, where the input to the Carol program is "Bob is proposing marriage." The Carol program may then return a value to the Bob program like "proposal accepted," so that the Bob and Carol objects must modify their internal states to note they are engaged, and so on. The matchmaker is in turn simulated as a "master program," which calls the programs representing men and women objects by sending messages to them.

Object oriented programming is an idea that is still in its infancy. Researchers have not yet decided whether it is more than a buzzword, a sound bite with no beef. It is nonetheless interesting that the expression "object oriented" has been found in psychoanalytic literature, which only begs the issues of machine intelligence mentioned earlier. In fact, the jargon is psychoanalytic for "person oriented," since psychoanalysts like to refer to the patient as the "subject," and the people in the patient's environment as the "objects." Coincidentally, "people oriented" programming is very much what advocates of object oriented programming have in mind—however, the "people" being referred to are the programmers and those who read their programs, since it is believed that the object oriented programming style facilitates the design and modification of software.

If we can encapsulate each man and woman as a computer program, why not go one step further and represent each of them as a separate computer? Imagine standing at an automatic teller where not only can you deposit checks and withdraw cash, but propose marriage to another of the bank's clients standing at another such machine. Computer networks are nothing but a distributed computing facility, where computers are scattered everywhere (like automatic teller machines), and linked together by a communications network that permits the computers to send messages to each other. The object oriented programming style is a leading candidate for programming big computer networks, because it divides up the problem to be solved (for instance, stable marriage or monetary transactions) in a way that can be easily implemented on the network. For example, the matchmaker computer could broadcast a message on the network to all unengaged men to propose; then the men would send proposal messages to particular women, and so on.

There are a host of problems to be solved when trying to implement this "network" realization of the stable marriage problem. How are the computers connected in the network? How many pathways are there to send messages? How are messages routed through the network? (One expects that the phone company has solved at least a few of these problems.) How does the matchmaker orchestrate the actions of the men and women, so some men do not start round two, for instance, while others are still completing round one?

The last issue, which computer scientists refer to as "protocol synchronization," has been a thorny problem in romantic encounters long before there were any computers. Here is a typical example of such confusion, taken from *The Golden Gate* by Vikram Seth, a novel in verse set in the computer-literate world of California's Silicon Valley in the 1980s:

...John orders
*A croissant and espresso; she
 a sponge cake and a cup of tea.
 They sit, but do not breach the borders
 Of discourse till, at the same time,
 They each break silence with,
 "Well, I'm—"
 Both stop, confused.
 Both start together:
 "I'm sorry—" Each again stops dead.
 They laugh. "It hardly matters whether
 You speak or I," says John: "I said,
 Or meant to say—
 I'm glad we're meeting."
 Liz quietly smiles, without completing
 What she began. "Not fair," says John.
 "Come clean. What was it now?
 Come on:
 One confidence deserves another."
 "No need," says Liz.
 "You've said what I
 Would have admitted in reply."*

Even as Liz and John move out of focus into an amorous mist, it should be realized that above and beyond mere social awkwardness, many of these problems of "who goes first" can be mathematically or practically difficult. There are spectacular stories of failure in computer systems where such problems were not correctly solved. For example, in one of the early space shuttles, there were three identical computers in the shuttle, linked in a network to protect against failure. Every time a computation was needed, all three computers would compute the answer, and then would "vote" using the network. If one of the computers was faulty and produced a wrong answer, the hope was the other two computers would get the right answer and "outvote" the faulty one. However, the protocol for how the computers were to communicate via the network was designed improperly, so that each computer was thinking something like, "I will wait for the other two computers to vote before I vote," not unlike Liz and John's unease as to who should speak first. While these two eventually broke the ice, aboard the space shuttle the result was deadlock: no computer would commit to voting, and the shuttle could not take off.

I hope that the case has been made clear that the worlds of love and marriage on one hand, and computer science on the other, are not as divorced as one might think. Just as human action provides idioms for feelings and emotions—think of such

ordinary expressions as "stay in touch," or even a simple word like "feeling"—human interaction provides powerful metaphors for understanding computation and motivating computational idioms. In some rare instances, even the opposite can take place: I bear a certain literary responsibility for having taught Vikram Seth, the author of the Californian love story quoted earlier, when we were graduate students together. One day, it happened to mention the appalling computer slogan, "garbage in, garbage out"—in other words, if you have meaningless data, it does no good to further process the data. This phrase was immortalized in an earlier couplet from Seth's delightful book: when John's old girlfriend puts a personal ad for him in a local paper, he castigates her with:

*"Your crazy ad—" she hears him shout,
 "Was garbage in and garbage out!"*

This article began by discussing a problem about marriage, which motivated a whirlwind tour of algorithm design, applied combinatorics (the mathematics involved in the matchmaking program), program verification, artificial intelligence, programming language design, distributed computer systems and poetry. These subjects (save the last) are a central part of the computer science curriculum, and they are important topics because the concept of a computer, as well as its modern-day realization, has made people think differently about how ideas should be organized and developed.

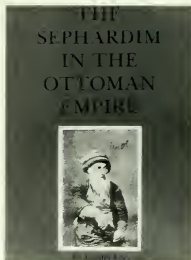
Nonetheless, what was once said of philosophy is an even more appropriate comment about computer science: to paraphrase, even when all the computational and algorithmic difficulties of marriage have been solved, the real and profound questions about this most complex form of human relationship remain, and likely will remain, unaddressed and unresolved. Of these larger and more important questions, which in part give life its mystery and its interest, computer scientists remain decidedly silent. ■

Faculty

Jack S. Goldstein
professor of astrophysics

A Different Sort of Time: The Life of Jerrold R. Zacharias Scientist, Engineer, Educator The MIT Press

Zacharias lived at a time when an individual with imagination and courage could make a difference, whether at the forefront of science or in matters of public policy. He believed that every citizen, even those with modest scientific sophistication and knowledge, could learn to think like a scientist. The author describes Zacharias's coming of scientific age in the early 1930s, as a member of I.I. Rabi's group at Columbia, and examines the leading role he played during World War II at MIT's Radiation Laboratory and at the Manhattan Project. He not only played an essential part in experiments important to the development of quantum mechanics, but also became an advisor to the government during much of the Cold War period. From about 1955 on, Zacharias made significant contributions to science education in physics, chemistry, biology and mathematics at the primary, secondary and college levels. As a result of his initiatives, science and mathematics curriculum development flourished in a number of third-world countries.



Avigdor Levy
associate professor of Near Eastern and Judaic Studies

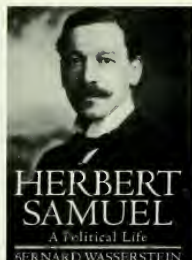
The Sephardim in the Ottoman Empire The Darwin Press, Inc.

This book deals with a little-known chapter in Jewish history and Ottoman and Middle Eastern social history. Although much has been written about the "golden age" of Iberian Jews, the Sephardim, relatively little has been published about their largest diaspora, which came after their expulsion from Spain in 1492. *The Sephardim in the Ottoman Empire* describes how the Sephardim came to settle in the Ottoman Empire, how they developed and organized their communities, what their economic and cultural activities were and what role they played in the lands of the Ottoman Empire.

Shulamit Reinharz
professor of sociology and director, Women's Studies Program, with Lynn Davidman, Ph.D. '86.

Feminist Methods in Social Research Oxford University Press

Examining the full range of feminist research methods, Reinharz explores the relationship between feminism and methodology, challenges existing stereotypes and explains the 19th- and early 20th-century origins of current controversies. Concluding that there is no "politically correct" feminist method, but rather a variety of perspectives, the author argues that this diversity has been integral to the



accomplishments of international, interdisciplinary feminist scholarship. *Feminist Methods in Social Research* offers a chapter-by-chapter analysis of research methods, a separate chapter of "feminist originals" methods, a concluding chapter integrating ongoing debate and major points of view and a bibliography.

Bernard Wasserstein
professor of history

Herbert Samuel: A Political Life Oxford University Press

In this biography, Wasserstein adds to our understanding of Herbert Samuel's importance in British politics and in the emergence of the state of Israel, using some newly released primary source material as well as putting a new perspective on earlier sources. Samuel's political life coincided with the sunset of Liberalism as a dominant political force in Britain. At the turn of the century, Samuel assisted in the formulation of the "New Liberalism," and later helped translate that doctrine into legislation that laid the foundations of the welfare state. He played a role in the history of Zionism, serving as first British high commissioner in Palestine from 1920 to 1925. He returned to office in the National Government of 1931, and led the Liberal Party between 1931 and 1935. In later life, Samuel served a public audience as a philosopher, an elder statesman and a broadcaster.

Alumni

Stephen Bertman, M.A. '60

Bertman is professor of classical and modern languages, literatures and civilizations at Canada's University of Windsor.

Doorways through Time: The Romance of Archaeology
Jeremy P. Tarcher, Inc.

Traveling from the tombs of Egypt to the battlements of Troy, from the Great Wall of China to the windswept cliffs of Easter Island, the reader of this book takes a journey spanning thousands of years with such traveling companions as Helen of Troy, Pocahontas, King Tut and King Arthur, as well as those who are less well-known: a mummy who was once a lovely young Egyptian woman, the brave freedom-fighters who died at Masada in a last stand against Rome and the Tollund man, whose body was preserved for centuries by the acids in a Denmark bog. In 26 chapters, the author recreates archaeological discoveries, both recent and classic, and explores the challenges of reconstructing lives from the fragile remains of the past.

Richard Godbeer, Ph.D. '89

Godbeer is associate professor of history at the University of California, Riverside.

The Devil's Dominion: Magic and Religion in Early New England
Cambridge University Press

The Devil's Dominion examines the use of folk magic by ordinary men and women in early New



England, despite clerical opposition to such practices. It shows that layfolk were less consistent in their beliefs and actions than their ministers would have liked, and that there were affinities between Puritanism and magic that enabled church members to switch from one to the other without any sense of wrongdoing. Godbeer argues that the controversy surrounding astrology in early New England paralleled clerical condemnation of magical practice, and that the different perspectives on witchcraft engendered by magical tradition and Puritan doctrine often caused confusion and disagreement when New Englanders sought legal punishment of witches.

Samuel Heilman '68

Heilman is professor of sociology at Queens College of the City University of New York.

Defenders of the Faith: Inside Ultra-Orthodox Jewry
Schocken Books

Ultra-orthodox Jews (or *haredim*, as they are called today) seem to be the embodiment of the traditional Jewish past. Those who stumble upon their neighborhoods find men in caftans and black fur-trimmed hats and women in kerchiefs and wigs, reminders of the lost world of their European grandparents. But this picturesque group is not a relic of the past, rather it is a part of the contemporary landscape and plays an increasingly prominent role in the Jewish world and in Israeli politics. In this study

of the *haredim* in Israel today, Heilman reveals that this fundamentalist group is very much aware of and responsive to modernity; they have consciously rejected it by deliberately fashioning a complete counterculture to withstand and oppose the onslaughts of modern secular society. *Defenders of the Faith* takes us inside the world of this contemporary fundamentalist community.

David I. Kertzer, Ph.D. '74

and Richard P. Saller, eds.
Kertzer is William R. Kenan, Jr., Professor of Anthropology at Bowdoin College.

The Family in Italy from Antiquity to the Present
Yale University Press

How have family relations been regulated through the ages by state institutions and laws? What impact did the advent of Christianity have on marriage? Were parents in the past less emotionally attached to their children? What changes have taken place in legal attitudes and practices toward adultery and "homicides of honor?" How has the position of women in the household evolved over the millennia? *The Family in Italy from Antiquity to the Present* offers historical and anthropological perspectives on the Western family, focusing on family life in Italy from the Roman Empire to the present. Using methods that range from symbolic to quantitative analysis, the authors discuss

a variety of topics including matchmaking, marriage, divorce, inheritance, patterns of household organization, childrearing practices, cultural and legal meanings of death, sexual mores, celibacy, adoption and property rights.

Linda Pastan, M.A. '58

The poet laureate of Maryland, Pastan is on the staff of the Bread Loaf Writers' Conference.

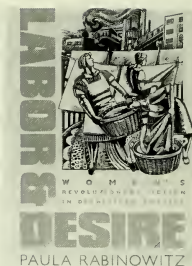
Heroes in Disguise
W.W. Norton & Company

These poems range in subject matter from the ambivalence of family life to the vagaries of the weather, from the difficulties of aging to the pleasures of art and history. The author paints word pictures in her poems. In "The Myth of Perfectibility," Pastan speaks of moving a still life or a chair or a vase from place to place "until I feel like a happy Sisypheus" and in "The Bookstall," she equates books with "freshly baked loaves waiting on their shelves to be broken open." One reviewer has written of Ms. Pastan: "In her work there is a return to the role of the poet as it served the human race for centuries: to fuel our thinking, show us our world in new ways, and to get us to feel more intensely."

Paula Rabinowitz '74

Rabinowitz is assistant professor of English at the University of Minnesota.

Labor and Desire: Women's Revolutionary Fiction in Depression America
The University of North Carolina Press



This critical, historical and theoretical study looks at a little-known group of novels written during the 1930s by women who were literary radicals. The author argues that class consciousness was figured through metaphors of gender and she challenges the conventional wisdom that feminism as a discourse disappeared during the decade. She focuses on the ways in which sexuality and maternity reconstruct the "classic" proletarian novel to speak about both the working-class woman and the radical female intellectual. Rabinowitz uses two well-known novels to bracket this study: Agnes Smedley's *Daughters of Earth* (1929) and Mary McCarthy's *The Company She Keeps* (1942), although she surveys more than 40 novels of this period. Discussing these novels in the contexts of literary radicalism and of women's literary tradition, she reads them as both cultural history and cultural theory. Through a consideration of the novels as a genre, Rabinowitz is able to theorize about the interrelationship of class and gender in American culture.

Correction: In the spring issue of the *Brandeis Review*, Sylvia Barack Fishman's title was incorrectly noted. She is senior research associate and assistant director, Maurice and Marilyn Cohen Center for Modern Jewish Studies.

Faculty Notes

James R. Bersinger

professor of physics, traveled to Seoul as a member of a Department of Energy delegation to the Korean/American Working Group to discuss Korean participation in the Superconducting Super Collider Laboratory.

James J. Callahan, Jr.

lecturer and human services research professor and director, Supportive Services Program for Older Persons, The Heller School, was awarded the first \$10,000 Maxwell A. Pollack Award for Excellence from the Gerontological Society of America.

Mary Campbell

assistant professor of English, delivered an invited lecture, "The Palpability of *Purgatorio*" at the Medieval Literature and Culture Seminar at Harvard University, then expanded this lecture for the keynote address for Discovery in the Arts and Sciences, an interdisciplinary conference hosted by the Medieval Club of New York at CUNY Graduate Center. She also was invited to present "New World Voyage Literature of the Renaissance: Thevet, Harriot and Ethnographic Pleasure" to the Early Modern Cultural Crossings seminar at the Center for Literary and Cultural Studies, Harvard University, and at the annual Essex Symposium on Literature, Politics and Theory at the University of Essex, United Kingdom.

Donald L.D. Caspar

professor of physics and Rosenstiel Basic Medical Sciences Research Center, was awarded the Fankuchen Memorial Award by the American Crystallographic Association. This triennial award is made to effective teachers of crystallography. His work was also honored by a cover article in *Nature: International Weekly Journal of Science*.

Eric Chasalow

assistant professor of composition, had his composition, "Over the Edge," for flute and tape performed at the Mannes School Contemporary Music Festival, New York; at the Rose Art Museum as part of the Brandeis Festival of the Arts; and at the Society of Composers convention, Bates College. Also, his composition, "Groundwork," for piano, was performed by the Guild of Composers, New York.

Peter Conrad

professor of sociology, presented a paper, "New Directions in Medical Sociology," at the meeting of the American Sociological Association. He has published "Medicalization and Social Control" in the *Annual Review of Sociology*.

Sandra Dackow

artist-in-residence in music, conductor of the Brandeis University Symphony Orchestra, conducted a performance of the Ridgewood, New Jersey, Symphony Orchestra at Avery Fisher Hall, Lincoln Center, New York.

Olga M. Davidson

lecturer in university studies, contributed an article, "The Haft Khwan Tradition as an Intertextual Phenomenon in Ferdowsi's *Shahnama*," to the Papers in Honor of Richard N. Frye, *Bulletin of the Asia Institute*.

Stanley Deser

Enid and Nathan S. Ancell Professor of Physics, delivered the Joint Israeli Theoretical Physics Seminar as well as the Weizmann Institute Colloquium in Israel, and the Physics Colloquium at the University of Southern

California. He is a member of the Scientific Organizing Committee and was invited speaker at the European Conference, *Journées Relativistes*, in Amsterdam and at Imperial College, London.

Gerald D. Fasman

Louis and Bessie Rosenfield Professor of Biochemistry, delivered a lecture, "Convex Constraint Analysis: A Natural Deconvolution of Circular Dichroism Spectra of Proteins," at the 17th Annual Conference on Protein Structure and Function sponsored by the Australian Biochemical Society at Lorne, Australia.

Margot Fassler

associate professor of music, published two articles: "The Disappearance of the Proper Tropes and the Rise of the Late Sequence: New Evidence from Chartres" in *Cantus Planus*, a report of the proceedings of the Chant Study Group of the International Musicological Society; and "Danielis Iudus and the Feast of Fools: Popular Tradition in a Thirteenth-Century Cathedral Play" in *Plainsong in the Age of Polyphony*.

Gordon A. Fellman

associate professor of sociology and chair, Peace Studies Program, delivered a paper on "Power and Paradigm Shift: The End of the Cold War, the Continuing Environmental Crisis, and the 'Adversary Compulsion,'" at the annual meeting of the Peace Studies Association, Boulder.

Ruth Gollan

adjunct associate professor of Near Eastern and Judaic Studies and director, Hebrew and Oriental Language Programs, and **Vardit Ringvald** lecturer in Hebrew, conducted a workshop on Proficiency-Oriented Instruction and Testing Based on the Hebrew Proficiency Guidelines at the

Hebrew Day School Conference, Hebrew College, Brookline, sponsored by the Greater Boston Bureau of Jewish Education.

Jane Hale

associate professor of French and comparative literature, delivered lectures on "The Lyric Encyclopedia of Raymond Queneau" at a Vian-Queneau-Prévert Colloquium, University of Victoria, British Columbia, and "Framing the Unframable: Samuel Beckett and Francis Bacon" at the International Beckett Symposium in The Hague.

Martin Halpern

Samuel and Sylvia Schulman Professor of Theater Arts, had his one-act play, *Opus One-Eleven*, produced at the Nat Horne Theater, New York.

Judith Herzfeld

professor of biophysical chemistry, delivered invited lectures on her solid-state nuclear magnetic resonance studies of the light-driven proton pump bacteriorhodopsin at the Max Planck Institutes in Munich and Dortmund, the University of Pittsburgh, Wayne State Medical School and the University of Massachusetts, and on her statistical mechanical studies of long-range order in crowded self-assembling systems at the Atomic and Molecular Physics Institute, Amsterdam, Case Western Reserve University, Drexel University and Boston University. She also participated in the Sigma Xi Forum on Global Change and the Human Prospect as rapporteur on population growth.

Ann O. Koloski-Ostrow

adjunct assistant professor of classical studies, has been awarded a fellowship from the Marion and Jasper

Whiting Foundation to do research and photography at various archaeological sites in Italy for a book on Roman taste and social customs.

Marty Wyngaarden Krauss

associate professor and director, Starr Center for Mental Retardation, The Heller School, was named a fellow of the American Association on Mental Retardation for her contributions to research on services for persons with mental retardation.

Mary Lowry

artist-in-residence in voice, was voice/text coach for *Hamlet*, which opened on Broadway and coached the acting company at the Pennsylvania Renaissance Faire. As an actress, she performed in *The Cocktail Hour* at the New Repertory Theatre, Boston, and was invited to join the Roy Hart Theatre Company in France to research the voice and to participate, as a member of an international acting company, in a new working of *Oresteia Trilogy* by Aeschylus.

Lydian String Quartet

artists-in-residence, was awarded a \$12,000 grant from the 1991 Meet the Composer/Rockefeller Foundation/AT&T Jazz Program to commission a new work from composer Marty Ehrlich. As part of the grant, Ehrlich will be composer-in-residence at the Brandeis Summer Music Festival with the Lydian String Quartet in June 1993.

James Mandrell

assistant professor of Spanish and comparative literature, delivered two lectures, "Almodovar, Latent Heterosexuality, and *Labyrinth of Passions*" in a special session on Pedro Almodovar, and "Peninsular Literary Studies: Business as Usual" in a special session

on Contemporary Hispanism and the Impact of Literary Theory, at the annual convention of the Modern Language Association, San Francisco. He also was elected to a five-year term on the Executive Committee of the Division on 18th- and 19th-Century Spanish Literature of the Modern Language Association and was invited to deliver a paper entitled "Of Material Girls and Celestial Women, or, Honor and Exchange in *La Estrella de Sevilla*" at an international symposium on *La Estrella de Sevilla*, Pennsylvania State University.

Robert L. Marshall

Louis, Frances and Jeffrey Sachar Professor of Music, was featured speaker at the Colloquium in Psychoanalysis and Music at the Mount Sinai School of Medicine, New York. His lecture was entitled "Styles of Musical Genius: An Inquiry into the Psychodynamics of J.S. Bach and W.A. Mozart." Marshall also presented the lecture at the Mozart's Music: Text and Context conference, sponsored by the UCLA Center for 17th- and 18th-Century Studies.

Charles B. McClendon

associate professor of fine arts, lectured on "The Origins of Anglo-Saxon Architecture" at the Department of History of Art and Architecture, Brown University.

Robert B. Meyer

professor of physics and National Center for Complex Systems, was invited to speak on the recent results of his research on the dynamics of liquid crystals in rotating magnetic fields at the International Conference on Liquid Crystals, Pisa. He also

delivered a lecture at the Collège de France, Paris, and spent a week at the University of Utrecht initiating a new collaboration with the colloidal research group in a project funded by the National Science Foundation.

Phyllis H. Mutschler

lecturer and senior research associate, The Heller School, was named a Brookdale National Fellow and received a 1992 Brookdale National Fellowship Award in support of her research. The Fellowship Program is designed to provide young investigators with research opportunities in geriatrics and gerontology and to foster their growth as leaders in the field of aging.

Benjamin C.I. Ravid

Jennie and Mayer Weisman Professor of Jewish History, delivered a lecture on "The Sephardim: From 'Golden Age' to Inquisition" at a symposium on The World of the Sephardim, Brandeis University, and contributed an article on "Les séfarades à Venise" to *Les Juifs d'Espagne: histoire d'une diaspora, 1492-1992*. He also was appointed to the Advisory Committee of the Interuniversity Fellowship Program in Jewish Studies.

Shulamit Reinharz

professor of sociology and director, Women's Studies Program, was keynote speaker at the Institute for Urban Health Policy, Research and Education, Department of Health and Hospitals, Boston, at their symposium, Qualitative Methods in Medical and Public Health Research. She spoke on "Overview of Qualitative Research Methods." She also was the guest speaker at the University Women's Commission Annual Award Reception at the University of Toledo, Ohio, and spoke on "Transforming the Curriculum."

Bernard Reisman

professor of American Jewish communal studies and director, Hornestein Program, was invited to deliver the Solomon and Rose Becker annual lecture on "The Sociology of Contemporary Jewry" at Hebrew University during his three-month sabbatical in Israel. He also lectured at Beit Berl College; consulted with staff from the Jewish Agency for Israel, the Joint Distribution Committee, Melitz and the Jewish Community Centers Association; and launched a research project studying the factors that contribute to the effectiveness of Jewish educational trips to Israel by adults from North America. He also lectured and consulted with leaders of Jewish communities in Argentina and South Africa.

David H. Roberts

professor of astrophysics, was appointed William R. Kenan, Jr. Professor of Physics.

Nicholas Rodis

professor of physical education, attended a meeting of the Sports Regulations Committee of the International University Committee of the International Sports Federation in Brussels. The Committee discussed rules and regulations for the World University Games and World University Championship, including the rules and regulations for the World University Games to be held in Buffalo, 1993.

Jonathan D. Sarna

Joseph H. and Belle R. Braun Professor of American Jewish History, wrote the chapter, "The American Jewish Experience," in the new *Schocken Guide to Jewish Books*. He also coedited *Yehude Artso H-Berit*, a Hebrew reader in American Jewish history.

Howard J. Schnitzer

Edward and Gertrude Swartz Professor of Theoretical Physics, delivered two talks, "Topological Landau-Ginzburg Matter" and "Fusion Rings," at the Department of Physics, University of Miami.

John E. Schrecker

associate professor of history, delivered an invited paper on "Sino-Western Interactions from the Viewpoint of Confucian Historiography" at an international symposium on Chinese culture, Hangzhou, China.

James H. Schulz

Ida and Meyer Kirstein Professor for Planning and Administration of Aging Policy, The Heller School, was invited to organize a conference on The Role of Social Insurance in Developing Countries at the International Social Security Association's General Assembly and to keynote the conference. He also published the fifth edition of his book, *The Economics of Aging*.

Susan L. Shevitz

adjunct assistant professor of Jewish education, Hornstein Program, was appointed cochair of the board of contributing editors for *Agenda: Jewish Education*, a new journal concerned with current policy and program issues. Her *What We Have Learned: An Evaluation of the Projects of the Supplemental School Task Force (1987-1992)* was published by the Boston Bureau of Jewish Education. She has been invited to serve as a faculty member of the Whizen Institute in Family Education, University of Judaism, and has been elected to the board of the Jewish Educational Services of North America.

Neil Simister

assistant professor of molecular immunology and Rosenstiel Basic Medical Sciences Research Center, presented a seminar on Class I MHC-Related Fc Receptors of Rat and Mouse as the invited speaker in the Mucosal Immunology Seminar Series at Massachusetts General Hospital.

Deborah Stone

David R. Pokross Professor of Law and Social Policy, The Heller School, was lead witness in a hearing before the Subcommittee on Social Security of the United States House of Representatives Ways and Means Committee, on the topic of reform of Social Security disability insurance. She is a member of the Task Force on Insurance of the Ethical, Legal and Social Issues Committee of the Human Genome Project. She also presented a paper on "Epidemiological Risk Factors as Selection Criteria in Public and Private Social Programs" at a conference on Social Hygiene and Public Health, Hamburg, cosponsored by the University of Hamburg and the Association for the Study of Health and Social Policy Under the National Socialists.

Ibrahim K. Sundiata

chair and professor of African and Afro-American studies, received the 1992 *Choice* Outstanding Academic Book Award for his work, *Equatorial Guinea: Colonialism, State Terror, and the Search for Stability*. *Choice* is the journal of the Association of College and Research Libraries.

Yehudi Wyner

Walter W. Naumberg Professor of Composition at Brandeis, was composer-in-residence, American Academy in Rome, spring 1991. He composed "Trapunto Junction," for

brass and percussion, commissioned and performed by the Boston Symphony Chamber Players at Jordan Hall. He also composed "Amadeus' Billiard" for the Bravo! Colorado Music Festival, "Changing Time" for the DaCapo Chamber Ensemble, "Il Cane Minore" for two clarinets and bassoon for No Dogs Allowed, and received a Koussevitzky Foundation commission for a composition for the *Atlantic Sinfonietta*. His composition, "Friday Evening Service," was conducted by Susan Davenny Wyner and sung by the Brandeis University Chorus.

Brandeisiana

From time to time, the Brandeis Review mentions information about our namesake. Supreme Court Justice Louis D. Brandeis, as it comes to our attention.

In the recently published book *History of Jews in America*, by Howard M. Sachar, the author devotes approximately 44 pages to the activities of Louis D. Brandeis.

The Brandeis Society of the University of Louisville School of Law, an honor society dedicated to promoting and recognizing excellence in the legal profession, presented its annual award, the Brandeis

Harry Zohn

professor of German, chaired two sessions at the German-American Dialogue on Literary Translation, Goethe House, New York. In connection with his participation in the International Stefan Zweig Conference, he was interviewed by Radio Salzburg, the Deutschlandsender Berlin and the Austrian shortwave station. He is editor of *Aus dem Tagebuch eines Emigranten und anderes Oesterreichisches aus Amerika* by Alfred Farau.

Irving K. Zola

Mortimer Grzymish Professor of Human Relations, was elected president of the Eastern Sociological Society.

Medal, to Supreme Court Justice Sandra Day O'Connor. Justice Brandeis began donating his personal papers and writings to the law school in 1936, and major portions of those writings are housed in its law library.

The American Jewish Historical Society of Greater Washington is presenting an exhibition entitled "Louis D. Brandeis, American Zionist," in celebration of its centennial. Serving as curator is Melvin I. Urofsky, professor of history at Virginia Commonwealth University, and a noted expert on Justice Brandeis. The exhibition opened on May 10 and is expected to run until 1993.

Alumni

The Anguish of Children

How do young children deal with the violence they see around them? Not very well, according to a recently released study in Boston.

One out of every 10 preschool children in a survey at Boston City Hospital's pediatric clinic had witnessed a shooting or stabbing before the age of six, researchers reported last May. The results of the survey are significant because relatively little is known about the affects of violence on preschool children. The study may offer a clue about difficulties some children face when they enter school. Physicians and social workers claim that young children affected by violence can be more likely to grow aggressive or withdrawn by the time they reach school. Some very young children even display signs of posttraumatic stress disorder, experts assert, symptoms that are associated with combat veterans.

Joseph Trotz '88 has captured the anguish of parents and children as they struggle to keep their balance in a world of turmoil. Trotz, who decided on a career in photojournalism while photo editor of the *Justice*, majored in English and American literature. While a student at Brandeis, he worked for the Associated Press in the Boston area covering local, national and international

news and sporting events. After graduation, he did freelance work for several Boston-area weekly and daily newspaper chains.

In 1989 he returned to his native Savannah to take a staff photography position at the *Savannah Morning News and Evening Press*, an 80,000 circulation, twice-daily newspaper. Trotz, who has garnered three Georgia Press Association and two Associated Press awards for his work there, has been published by *Vanity Fair*, *Time-Life Books*, *Parade* magazine and other national publications. Covering everything from presidential visits to his own high school's football games, he has also photographed the sadder aspects of his birthplace—grief-stricken relatives of homicide victims, wary cops on patrol, the toll that poverty exacts from its victims. "Working as a professional photographer offers a new perspective on my hometown," said Trotz, who visited the *Brandeis Review* last spring.









Eight Classes Reunite for Reunion Activities

Brandeis's first graduating class, the Class of 1952, joined quinquennial Reunion celebrants in the classes of 1957, 1962, 1967, 1972, 1977, 1982 and 1987 for a weekend of conviviality and reminiscence. In all, more than 1000 alumni and guests took part in a variety of weekend festivities.

More than 200 alumni and parents of graduating seniors came a day early to attend Alumni College '92, "Dimensions of Discovery." Attendees chose to attend two of four programs in the morning that focused either on "Aspects of 1492" or "Discovery in the Sciences and the Humanities." A highlight of the day was the keynote address by Natan Sharansky, well-known human rights activist and honorary degree recipient, who delivered his first public lecture, "Discovering Freedom," on the Brandeis campus. "Discovering the

New American Kaleidoscope: Ethnicity, Race and Gender" was the title of an afternoon panel discussion.

President Samuel O. Thier welcomed alumni to his first Brandeis Reunion at the Welcome Back Dinner, which was followed by individual class parties.

A poignant moment of the weekend followed "Charlie's Breakfast," sponsored by the Friends of Brandeis Athletics (FOBA), when a bronze bust of the late Charlie Napoli '58, longtime FOBA president, was unveiled. The bust, commissioned by the Friends of Brandeis Athletics, was sculpted by artist Richard Baldacci '56, from



Fun in the sun at Ralph Norman Barbecue



Kenis Germainer, 50, chair of the Board of Trustees, presents plaque to retiring Board member and trustee, Edward Sommers, 53.



Faculty panelists David Hackett Fischer and Jacqueline Jones exchange opinions with the audience at Alumni College



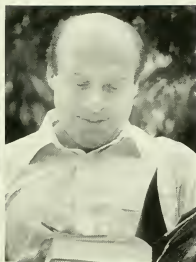
Time out for teasing at a class party



Trustee Robert Shapiro '62
presents as he receives a
doctor of humane letters



Marvin March '52 and Diana
Laskin Siegal '52 share
reminiscences at Reunion
dinner



Nutan Sharamsky '82
at Alumni College '82
autographs his book during
Alumni College

Swampscott, Massachusetts. Clowns, balloons and a Dixieland band provided a gala background for the traditional Ralph Norman Emeritus Family Barbecue and Picnic, held this year in an area adjacent to the new Gosman Sports and Convocation Center.

Bruce B. Litwer '61, president of the Alumni Association, and Stephen R. Reiner '61, chair of Alumni Annual Giving, presided over the Reunion '92 awards ceremony that recognized the efforts of the Reunion Gift and Program Committees. The award for the highest percentage of the class attending Reunion was received by Phyllis and Sanders Acker, outreach cochair for the Class of 1952. The award for the largest total attendance was received by Steven Waisgerber, outreach chair for the Class of 1982. The award for the class with the highest percentage of participation in the Reunion giving effort was also received by cochairs Phyllis and Sanders Acker of the Class of 1952. The award for the largest class gift in honor of their Reunion also went to

Gift Committee cochairs Gus Ranis and Ed Stavits of the Class of 1952.

A check in the amount of \$596,224, representing the aggregate amount of all Reunion class gifts received as of Reunion weekend, was presented to Daniel J. Mansoor, senior vice president for development and alumni relations, by Stephen Reiner '61. "I want to express my appreciation to all who played an active role as volunteers and contributors in their Reunions this year. We could not have experienced the success we achieved without their hard work."

Congressman Stephen Solarz '62 and CNN correspondent Linda Scherzer '82 spoke at a Reunion forum. Two alumni were honored at separate ceremonies involving the graduating class. Diana Laskin Siegal '52 was this year's recipient of the Sanctity of Life Award at the Baccalaureate ceremony on Chapels Field. Siegal was cited for her long-term commitment to issues of health care and aging. Ruth Anne Hafter '56 and Peter Diepold '59, a former Wien Scholar at Brandeis, were inducted into the Mu chapter of Phi Beta Kappa. Class parties on Saturday evening took place at nearby hotels for most classes and featured dinner and dancing.

Increasing numbers of classes returning to Reunion (there are now eight and by the year 2002 there will be 10), and the large size of several recent classes has placed a strain on the capacity of the University to provide quality spaces and services on campus. These growing pains have been studied by a number of committees and a determination was reached this year to begin a dual Reunion program in 1993 to improve the Reunion experience for all. This plan, supported by the Alumni Association Board of Directors and approved by President Samuel O. Thier,

will bring the 25th, 30th, 35th and 40th classes back for Reunion at Commencement time in the spring and will bring the 5th, 10th, 15th and 20th classes to campus for an enhanced Homecoming/Reunion weekend during the fall foliage season.

Dates for the 1993 Reunions will be May 21-23, 1993 for the classes of 1953, 1958, 1963 and 1968 and October 1-3, 1993 for the classes of 1973, 1978, 1983 and 1988.

The dual Reunion program will allow the University to focus greater attention on alumni, providing each class a balanced program of social and intellectual programming in appropriate

settings. It will also lessen the serious facility and personnel constraints that have existed as the University has tried to meet the competing needs of some 750 graduating seniors, approximately 200 graduate students, their respective families and friends, Commencement festivities for honorary degree recipients, Trustees, Fellows and President's Councilors, numerous school and departmental functions and as many as 30 separate events for approximately 1000 alumni and guests from eight classes.

Alumni are encouraged to nominate candidates for officers and members-at-large for the 1993 election to the Alumni Association Board of Directors. Positions available will include president, four vice presidents, secretary and four members-at-large, according to Charles S. Eisenberg '70, chair of the Alumni Association Nominating Committee.

Nominations should be sent to Mr. Eisenberg with supporting biographical materials by September 15, 1992, in care of the Office of Alumni Relations, Brandeis University, P.O. Box 9110, Waltham, MA 02254-9110.

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Our professional staff is available to you and your advisors for consultation and assistance.

Class Notes

'52

Phyllis Levins Acker, Class Correspondent, 205 Everett Avenue, Hewlett, NY 11557

L. Arnold Goralnick has had a successful career in the shoe industry, moving through the executive ranks at George E. Keith Company where he has served as executive vice president and president. He has also been past president and member of the board of directors of the Boston Boot and Shoe Club, a life member of the Two Ten Foundation and a past member of the board of directors at Temple Israel in Sharon, MA. He has been married to Roslyn Coan since 1954; they have two children and two grandchildren. **Diana Laskin Siegal** was awarded the Sanctity of Life Award at the Brandeis Baccalaureate ceremony in May for her many years of work on health and living issues of older women. **Morris M. Waldman** is retired after 16 years in middle management, is living in Deerfield Beach, FL, and traveling the world with his wife, Evelyn. They have visited Israel many times where they volunteer with the Women's League for Israel, Masonry, Jewish War Veterans, Hadassah, B'nai B'rith and at a preschool for deaf children.

'54

Miriam Feingold d'Amato, Class Correspondent, 62 Floyd Street, Winthrop, MA 02152

Jerry Douglas (a.k.a. Jerry Rubinstein) conducted a workshop on soap opera for theater and film undergraduates at Brandeis in March. He plays John Abbott in the popular soap opera "The Young and the Restless," and he drew upon his daytime television experiences for his seminar. **Marvin Sloves** continues as chair and chief executive of the New York advertising agency Scali, McCabe & Sloves. He appeared in a February *New York Times* article announcing the firm's acquisition of the Mercedes Benz account.

'55

Judith Paul Aaronson, Class Correspondent, 767 South Windsor Boulevard, Los Angeles, CA 90005

Burt Rosen, chair and CEO of Omnivision, ventured to campus in April to conduct Television: The Real Business behind the Box, a seminar for Brandeis film and theater students. **Evelyn B. Shreffers** moved to Cape Cod and is teaching art in Wellfleet, MA. She received a grant from the Massachusetts Arts Lottery to bring senior citizens and

preschoolers together for a planting and gardening project entitled Wonders of Growth. Her enamel work, which was displayed at Bentley College, was also chosen by the Cape Cod Museum of Art in Dennis, MA, for inclusion in their Craft as Fine Art exhibition this fall. **Natalie K. Warshawer** presented her etchings and paintings of Boston scenes at her Depot Square Gallery in Lexington, MA.

'56

Leona Feldman Curhan, Class Correspondent, 6 Tide Winds Terrace, Marblehead, MA 01945

Arthur L. Bernard, Ph.D. conducts workshops and courses on dreams entitled "Dreams-The Wisdom in Sleep." With audio cassettes and information booklets, the course explains how dreams can be used to promote greater physical and emotional health.

'57

Carole Wolfe Berman, Class Correspondent, 5 Heritage Lane, Lynnfield, MA 01946

Lawrence J. Kane was appointed executive vice president for advancement and administration at Lackawanna Junior College in Scranton, PA, where he is responsible for development, admissions, alumni, public



Lawrence J. Kane

relations and business operations. A former assistant to Brandeis's founding president, Abram Sachar, he also was a national president of the Brandeis Alumni Association, was awarded the Distinguished Service Award and was elected a Fellow of the University by the Board of Trustees.

'58

Allan W. Drachman, Class Correspondent, 115 Mayo Road, Wellesley, MA 02181

Carol Boroff Albrecht shifted gears after a 15-year career in city planning and urban development, moved to a rustic area of southern California and created Blood Pressure Monitoring, Inc. where she is president, chief technician and marketer. The business provides service and employee health education using a state-of-the-art automatic blood pressure computer. Clients include Rockwell, McDonnell-Douglas and Xerox. **Lea K. Bleyman, Ph.D.**, enjoys travel and professional conferences and is proud to announce that her daughter, Anne, was graduated from law school.

Alan R. Engborg lives in Sudbury, MA, and works for Paul Revere Insurance Company in Worcester, MA. For the past four years, **Rita Golden Gelman** has been living with a Balinese family in a small traditional village in Bali, Indonesia. She says that it is a magical place, filled with cultural and spiritual richness and invites classmates to stop by if they're in the neighborhood. **Marcia Bialick Grossman** has lived in Israel for 23 years, continues teaching and enjoys and highly recommends grandparenthood. During the Gulf War, the closest SCUD missile was at least a mile away from her.

Esther Osborne Berman remains a psychological counselor at Brandeis and says that her gratification comes from a belief that intervention at this time in a student's life can have a positive impact on his or her future. She also runs a conversation group for wives of foreign graduate students and enjoys the experience of community it offers to all involved. **Gary Jacobson, M.D.** is clinical director of Westwood Lodge and Pembroke Hospital, president of Veritas Medical Management, Inc. and a member of the International Board of Advisors of the John F. Kennedy School of Government's Institute for Social and Economic Policy in the Middle East. He is a practicing psychiatrist at Massachusetts General Hospital and teaches at Harvard University and Boston University School of Medicine. His wife, Susan, was graduated from the New England School of Law in 1991 and their three sons are attending Emory University, the University of Pennsylvania and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. **Bernhard Kempler, Ph.D.** chairs the doctoral specialization in psychotherapy at Georgia State University. He also maintains a private practice while

his wife, **Diane Solomon Kempler '59**, a ceramic sculptor, prepares for an exhibition of her work in September. **Amy Miklowitz Leinwand** lives in Scarsdale, NY, where she has a private practice in psychotherapy and is an adjunct professor specializing in aging, retirement, hospice and bereavement. **Nathan (Nate) Lubofsky** is executive director of the State of Israel Bonds, greater Boston chapter. He and his wife, Donna, live in Southboro, MA, and are the proud parents of five children. **Peter Ranis** has been professor of political science at York College, City University of New York, since 1968, on the CUNY graduate faculty since 1987 and is adjunct professor at the New York University Center for Latin American Studies. He completed a 1985-86 Fulbright-supported research sabbatical in Buenos Aires and published *Argentine Workers: Peronism and Contemporary Class Consciousness*. His daughter, Maria, received an M.A. in arts administration from NYU and his son, **Paul Ranis '91**, will attend the University of Miami Law School. **Bill Ruth** is still teaching marketing in the Clark County, NV, school district, while his wife, Nancy, teaches reading in Boulder City. Their daughter, Karen, is in college and her twin brother, Kevin, won the Nevada state wrestling title and completed his first year as a University of New Mexico varsity wrestler. **Laurence J. Silberstein, Ph.D.** is director of the Philip and Muriel Berman Center for Jewish Studies at Lehigh University in Bethlehem, PA. He published *Martin Buber's Social and Religious Thought: Attention and the Quest for Meaning* and edited *New Perspectives on Israeli History: The Early Years of the State*. His wife, **Muriel Eberstein Silberstein '60**, is an adult career counselor and teaches several related courses at a nearby community college. **Eugene L. Speck, M.D.** is in private practice in Las Vegas, NV, and is associate professor at the University of Nevada School of Medicine. He also heads the infectious diseases unit at the University Medical Center. **Joel S. Spiro** and his wife, Leigh, moved back to Washington, DC, where he works at the Bureau of International Organization in the state department. He is director of the Office of Technical Specialized Agencies. **Primmilla Greenleaf Thomas** and her husband lived in Tokyo for two years where she

taught English as a second language (ESL) and he had an assignment with IBM. They now are settled in San Jose, CA, where she pursues graduate study in linguistics and hopes to continue teaching. Their son teaches ESL in China. After thirty years in Jewish education, **Saul B. Troen** changed careers and is involved in educational computing. He was appointed vice president of educational services for the New York City area Comweb Technology Group. He is also writing a Ph.D. dissertation at New York University on "Jewish Science Fiction as Aggadah [Folklore]."

'59

Sunny Sunshine Brownrout, Class Correspondent, 87 Old Hill Road, Westport, CT 06880

Stephen Berger has been appointed executive vice president of General Electric Capital Corporation where he is responsible for five of GE capital corporations: the Corporate



Ann Leder Sharon

Finance Group, the GE Railcar Services Corporation, the Transport International Pool, the Ceico Space business and the Financial Guaranty Insurance Company. He lives in New York City with his wife, Cynthia, and their two children. **Linda Brailne Kneucker** lives in Vienna, Austria, with her husband, **Raoul F. Kneucker**, a Wien scholar. She is an active volunteer mother at the Rudolf Steiner-Schule, editor of a newspaper for people interested in Waldorf art education and a founder of Or Chadash, a liberal Jewish community. He served as secretary general of both the Rectors' Conference of Austrian Universities and the Austrian National Science Foundation, and is head of the Division of International Affairs in the Federal Ministry for Science and Research. They are the parents of Fanny, age

22. **Hannah**, age 20, and **Alexander**, age 15. **Letty Cottin Pogrebin** is national chairwoman of Americans for Peace Now, the United States Branch of the Israeli Peace Now movement. In December, the organization held a meeting at the home of Joshua Mailman, son of the late Brandeis trustee, Joseph Mailman.

'60

Abby Brown, Class Correspondent, 41 Jeffrey Circle, Bedford, MA 01730

Allen R. Grossman, Ph.D. was nominated for a 1991 National Book Critics Circle Award for his book of poetry, *The Ether Dome and Other Poems: New and Selected* (1979 to 1991).

'61

Judith Leavitt Schatz, Class Correspondent, 139 Cumberland Road, Leominster, MA 01453

Beverly Weinger Boorstein was sworn in by Governor Weld of Massachusetts as an associate justice of the Middlesex County Probate and Family Court after serving in private practice in Boston since 1965. **I. William Sizeler** was the architect of Tulane University's James W. Wilson Jr. Center for Inter-Collegiate Athletics. The building received the Associated Builders and Contractors, Inc. 1991 Construction Award of Excellence in the category of general construction over \$2 million.

'62

Ann Leder Sharon, Class Correspondent, 13890 Ravenwood Drive, Saratoga, CA 95070

Rosellen Brown Hoffman has published several works including *Civil Wars* and *A Rosellen Brown Reader, Before and After* is due out this fall.

'66

Carol A. Tavris, Ph.D. is a social psychologist and author of several books including *Anger: The Misunderstood Emotion*. Her most recent work, *The Mismeasure of Women*, analyzes the controversy over gender differences and criticizes many attempts to define men and women as possessing different basic psychological capacities.

Hermine Stern Leiderman, Class Correspondent, 2896 Twin Oaks Drive, Highland Park, IL 60035

Ahmad S. Djazdzman is a computer systems consultant in the San Francisco Bay area. During the week he lives in Moraga, CA, and every weekend he commutes 200 miles to his home in Sacramento. His daughter, **Marica**, is a sophomore at Stanford University. **Geraldine Frost Hallgrimson** is a volunteer storyteller, performing legends, myths, fairy tales and animal tales. A widow, she lives in Peterborough, NH, where she also sings in the Monadnock Chorus.

Elise Jackendoff moderated a conference, Music as Science, at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. She is an alumni relations officer in the Brandeis Office of Development and Alumni Relations, working with the Wien scholar constituency. She also teaches at the Longy School of Music and participated in a Mozart concert performed entirely by Brandeis alumni and professors. **Susan Schukla Katcher** earned a J.D. from the University of Wisconsin Law School in 1990 and is assistant director of the East Asian Legal Studies Center there. She also teaches a course in legal writing geared toward international law school graduates working on master's degrees in comparative law. She lives with her family in Madison, WI, and visited Japan last summer. **Yona Nelson-Shulman, Ph.D.** is an organizational consultant specializing in management and sales training with psychological interventions such as team-building and conflict management. In addition to her professional work and travel, she is the mother of two young daughters, is involved with the PT A and her synagogue and is president of a local community activist group.

Ralph Propper is an air pollution research specialist who manages air toxics research contracts for the State of California. He is treasurer of the Sacramento American Lung Association, a member of the New Jewish Agenda's steering committee and a board member of the Environmental Council of Sacramento. **Gerald Richman** is vice president of national and cultural production for a PBS station in the Minneapolis/St. Paul area where he has lived for 11 years.

Jay R. Kaufman, Class Correspondent, One Childs Road, Lexington, MA 02173

Naomi S. Baron is associate dean and professor of linguistics in the college of arts and sciences at The American University in Washington, DC. She has completed her fifth book, *Growing Up with Language: How Children Learn to Talk*. She lives with her husband and 5-year-old son, **Anel**, in Bethesda, MD. **Rev. Randolph W. Becker** published an article in *Five Owls*, a literary journal, entitled "The Child as Pilgrim: Spiritual Development of Children." He continues as



Rev. Randolph W. Becker

religious education consultant to the Long Island Area Council of Unitarian Universalist Societies. He also chaired the Child Advocacy Working Group of the National Council of Churches and participated in programs teaching non-Jewish children about the Holocaust. **Robert D. Bersson, Ph.D.**, a professor of art at James Madison University in Harrisonburg, VA, has published *Worlds of Art*, a college art appreciation text on which he labored for more than seven years. The book contains essays by fellow Brandeis classmates **Eliot I. Cohen**, on the photography of Ansel Adams, and **Mark Simon** of the design-winning firm Centerbrook, on postmodern architecture. **Dorothy Rosenthal Bishop** is a professional cellist, herbalist and author of *The Musician as Athlete: Alternative Approaches to Healthy Performance*, a book which outlines how to use proper nutrition, herbs and exercise as preventive health measures. **Susan Dickler** has moved to Lexington, MA, with her husband and 5-year-old daughter and is a consultant to Boston area foundations and organizations on women's health

The Brandeis University Athletic Hall of Fame has been established by Brandeis University and is administered by the Friends of Brandeis Athletics (FOBA) with the purpose of honoring the accomplishments of the University's greatest scholar-athletes.

Hall of Fame

Brandeis University Hall of Fame Nomination Form

Nominee's Name _____ Class Year _____
Name at Graduation _____
Phone _____
Address _____
City _____ State _____ Zip Code _____

In what varsity sport(s) did the nominee participate?
(Years of participation...individual honors or awards...
captain...post-season etc.)

Why do you think this nominee should be named a member
of the Hall of Fame? (use additional sheet if necessary)

Eligibility consists of the following:

Eligibility shall not begin until five years after the class of which the scholar-athlete was a member is graduated from Brandeis University.

Any Brandeis University alumnus who has earned a letter in any varsity sport(s) or has achieved superior accomplishments is eligible for nomination.

The nominees shall be chosen on the basis of playing ability, integrity, sportsmanship, character and contribution to the team on which they played.

Nominations may include individuals who do not qualify as alumni or athletes, but whom the Committee feels should be in the Hall of Fame because of contributions to Brandeis's athletic program.

This nomination form must be received by the Hall of Fame Selection Committee no later than October 1 of each year.

How do you know the nominee?

Nominator _____ Class Year _____
Phone _____
Address _____
City _____ State _____ Zip Code _____
Signature _____ Date _____

Nominees must be dues-paid members of the Alumni Association and/or FOBA. Deadline for nominations is October 1. Return this nomination form to: Jack Molloy, Assistant Athletic Director, Brandeis University, Gosman Center, Waltham, MA 02254 Phone: 617-736-3631

What have you been doing lately? Let the alumni office know. We invite you to submit articles, photos (black and white photos are preferred) and news that would be of interest to your fellow classmates to:

Office of Alumni Relations
Brandeis University
P.O. Box 9110
Waltham, MA 02254-9110

Name	
Brandeis Degree & Class Year	
Address	
Phone Home	Work
<input type="checkbox"/> Please check here if address is different from mailing label.	
If you know of any alumni who are not receiving the <i>Brandeis Review</i> , please let us know.	
Name	
Class	
Address	
Phone Home	Work

Due to space limitations, we usually are unable to print lists of classmates who attend each other's weddings or other functions. News of engagements, marriages and births are included in separate listings by class.

issues. **Linda S. Feldman** is judicial attorney for the acting presiding justice of the 6th District State Court of Appeal of California. Her husband is a state deputy attorney general. They have 3 children, Melissa, age 13, Isaac, age 11, and Sharon, age 10. **Everett Fox** is associate professor of Judaica and director of the program in Jewish studies at Clark University in Worcester, MA. He also has written "The Bible and its World" in *The Schocken Guide to Jewish Books*. **Paula Baral Fox** is a school psychologist working with elementary school children in a suburban Minneapolis, MN, school district. Her husband, Norman, is also a school psychologist and they enjoy comparing notes on their respective school districts. Their daughter, Shira, age 10, survives as their "guinea pig," but they wonder just whose behavior is being modified. **Stephen M. Goldman** is executive director of the Tampa Bay Holocaust Memorial Museum and Educational Center in St. Petersburg, FL. This organization opened last January with its internationally famous Anne Frank exhibit that received over 32,000 visitors in one month. He also teaches Sunday school at his synagogue and at the Community Hebrew High School and works for the Brandeis Alumni Admissions Council. His wife, Sylvia, is unit coordinator of the labor and delivery department of the local women's hospital. They have three busy children, Shimon Jessica, age 19, Chava Danielle, age 15, and Zachary Keane, age 10. **Samuel C. Heilman, Ph.D.** is a visiting fellow at the Institute for Advanced Study at Hebrew University in New York. His wife, **Ellen Kaufman Heilman**, is completing a doctoral degree in psychology at Yeshiva University. **Kenneth I. Helphand** is professor of landscape architecture at the University of Oregon and author of the newly-published book, *Colorado: Visions of an American Landscape*. Sponsored by the American Society of Landscape Architects and the Landscape Architecture Foundation, the book traces human settlement and land use in the state. **Stephen P. Herman, M.D.** is a child psychiatrist specializing in medical-legal psychiatry in Wilton, CT, and Manhattan. He is the author of *Parent vs. Parent: How You and Your Child Can Survive the Custody Battle* and is a contributing editor to *Family*

Circle magazine. He lives in a 300-year-old house in Newton, CT, with his wife, stage actress **Joan Grant Nancy Miller Kozersky** who has a full-time law practice in Tenafly, NJ, and was selected to serve as copresident of the Cresskill Education Foundation, a fund-raising organization that brings enrichment programs to the Cresskill schools. She and her husband, Michael, have two children, Laurel, age 12, and Jeff, age 9. **Ronald Kronish** is director of the Israel office of the American Jewish Committee, based in Jerusalem. He and his wife, Amy Weiss, have three daughters, Sarai, age 16, Dahlia, age 14, and Arcella, age 11. After spending eight years with TVOntario in Toronto, **Howard P. Kosnick** has moved to Montreal to assume the post of director of the international program at the National Film Board of Canada. **Robert B. Lamm** relocated to Boca Raton, FL, and was elected corporate secretary and chief securities counsel at the headquarters of W.R. Grace & Company. **Jill Levin** is the legal unit coordinator at Alternatives to Domestic Violence, a county agency in Hackensack, NJ. She has three children, Elisha, age 18, Rachel, age 15, and Talia, age 9 1/2, and is amazed at how fast they are growing up. **Mark Mannis, M.D.**, professor of ophthalmology at the University of California at Davis, is completing a two-year term as chairman of the Eye Bank Association of America. He lives in Carmichael, CA, with his wife, Judith, and their three children, Avi, Gabriel and Tova. **Susan Shapiro Marting, M.D.** is a family practitioner living in Kentfield, CA, with her husband and three children. She enjoys volunteering, playing tennis, skiing and raising her kids. **Ellen Novack** is casting director for ABC's "One Life to Live" and has her own freelance business, Ellen Novack Casting. She lives in New York City with her two daughters, Gemma, age 10, who had a play produced at the 52nd Street Project, and Hallie, age 6 1/2. **David Reiter, M.D.**, whose practice includes cosmetic and reconstructive surgery of the face, neck and jaws, is director of the Center for Facial Plastic Surgery at the Jefferson Medical College/Thomas Jefferson University Hospital in Philadelphia, PA. He also created his future retirement business, The Intensive Care Unit, for construction, restoration and maintenance of race cars of all types and ages. He and his wife, Karen, celebrated their son Jon's Bar Mitzvah last November, will celebrate their 20th anniversary this year and look forward to their son Danny's Bar Mitzvah in '94.

Alan D. Rogowsky, an attorney representing a new Russian-American joint venture, spent a month in Moscow with his Russian clients. He keeps in touch with **Jacqueline Neuhaus Bradley, Elaine Buda Sheinmel and Lynn Silver**. **Aviva Kligfeld Rosenblum** has been a cantor at Temple Israel of Hollywood in Hollywood, CA, for 16 years. She appeared in the West Coast premiere of the opera, *The Emperor of Atlantis*, written by Viktor Ullman while he was an inmate in the Terezin concentration camp. She is very interested in the ramifications of the changes in the former USSR and remains active in Jewish feminist activities in Los Angeles, including the BatKol retreat, Shabbat Shmil monthly services, the Tsimbels of Miriam Conference and the Jewish Feminist Center. **Anthony G. Scario** has become "somewhat bored" practicing law and specializing in representing school districts in Illinois and is pursuing a Ph.D. in educational administration at Loyola University in Chicago. **Barbara Freed Sherman** studies at the New England School of Art and Design and enjoys her marriage and her two daughters. She was elected to her town meeting last spring, is on the board of the Brookline Foundation, which helps raise funds for public schools, and is managing her friend's campaign for school committee reelection. After teaching and playing violin for more than 20 years, **Lesley Straley** became a public school kindergarten teacher and has returned to graduate school for a master's degree in education. She and her partner, Charlotte, are happily settled in Vermont, where she enjoys gardening, music, reading and canoe trips. **Genie Polower Strupp**, after a "catastrophic career" as a high school foreign language teacher, became a paralegal and is considering attending law school. She lives on a converted farm outside of Salt Point, NY, with her husband, Andy, an international business consultant whose job provides them with exciting travel opportunities to exotic locales such as Ethiopia and China. **Amy M. Tree** was accepted for spring admission at Antioch New England Graduate School in Keene, NH, to pursue a master of arts degree in counseling psychology. **Alan M. Waldman** writes for numerous business, sports and

'71

entertainment publications, including *T.V. Guide*, and has won various awards for investigative reporting and writing copy on restaurant menus. He also served as European chair of the Worldwide Friends of Frogs. He and his wife, Moe, enjoy life in southern California and get much pleasure from opera, gardening, theater, travel and four brilliant grandchildren.

'69

Jo Anne Chernev Adlerstein, Class Correspondent, 76 Glenview Road, South Orange, NJ 07079

Stephen F. Coyle, chief executive officer of the AFL-CIO's Housing Investment Trust in Washington, DC, addressed the Washington Chapter on the subject of affordable housing. **Jon Gage**, assistant financial editor of the *Paris-based International Herald Tribune*, was the keynote speaker at the first of four Europe '92 events entitled "Europe '92: What is Changing and What Americans Should Know." This address and panel discussion was sponsored by Assumption College, Riley Consolidated, Inc. and the Worcester Area Chamber of Commerce. The Special Assistant to Mount Holyoke College President Elizabeth Kennan, **Maddeline Samahel Marquez**, was named by Massachusetts Governor William F. Weld to the State Board of Education. At Mount Holyoke she also is responsible for government relations and represents the college at different associations to stay informed about how state or federal legislation may impact the college. Her husband, **Roberto Marquez '66**, is professor of Latin American and Caribbean studies at Mount Holyoke.

'70

Carol Stein Schulman, Class Correspondent, 7 Stonehenge, Great Neck, NY 11023

Susan Nabin recounts her counterculture era adventures in a one-woman performance piece entitled "Sarah's Story: Tripping on the Belly of the Beast." Set in 1969, this pilot project of the Women Artists Group is a semiautobiographical account of an idealistic Brandeis graduate's adventures. The show, playing at Theatre 4, former home of the Los Angeles Theatre Center, is presented by Indecent Exposure and is the first to be cosponsored by the cultural affairs department of the City of Los Angeles.

Mark L. Kaufman, Class Correspondent, 28 Devenas Road, Swampscott, MA 01907-2014

After almost 11 years as a federal prosecutor, **Anita Dymant** was appointed by the governor of California as judge of the Los Angeles Municipal Court. She and her husband, Richard, live in Sherman Oaks, CA, with their son, Matthew, age 6, and daughter, Katie, age 3.

'72

Mark and Elaine Heimburger Tulus, Class Correspondents, 21 Gray Rock Lane, Chappaqua, NY 10514

After residing in Boston for 15 years, **Richard E. Goldberg** and his wife, Hillary, first moved to Chicago where he worked at Alberto-Culver as group product manager on styling products and then moved to Memphis, TN, where he is in marketing for Maybelline. **Larry M. Myatt, Ph.D.**, was selected as one of 11



Larry M. Myatt

outstanding school principals from around the United States for the Thomson Fellowship Program by the Coalition of Essential Schools, an education reform effort based at Brown University. He is director of the Fenway Middle College, an urban public secondary school in Boston, which was recognized by the U.S. Department of Labor with its 20 Lift-America National Award for its progressive efforts toward school restructuring. He was also named by Governor Weld to the Massachusetts Community Service Commission, formed to aid the administration in charting the course for the state's schools. Myatt is also a principal in School Alternatives, Inc., which performs consulting services on school reform issues. **Jay S. Portnoy** is a software engineer for the Charles Stark Draper Laboratory in Cambridge, MA. **Elaine Heimburger Tulus, Ph.D.**, continues her private practice in clinical psychology, is consultant to the

Pleasantville Child Guidance Center and is president of the board of directors of the Oak Lane Child Law Center. Her husband, Mark Tulus, received 65 percent of the vote and was reelected town supervisor of the Town of New Castle in northern Westchester, NY. They live in Chappaqua, NY, where they enjoy parenting and coaching their three children, Jonah, age 10, Benji, age 7, and Rebecca, age 2.

'73

Paula L. Scheer, Class Correspondent, 133 Park Street, Brookline, MA 02146

Susan R. Sneider earned a J.D. from Boston College in 1976 and resides in Evanston, IL, with her husband, **Jonathan L. Mills '69**, and their three children, Kimberly, Jessica and Samantha.

'74

Elizabeth Sarason Pfau, Class Correspondent, 80 Monadnock Road, Chestnut Hill, MA 02167

Katherine Abrams, who thought she was only coming to New York City for a summer job after graduation, has now lived there for 18 years. An illustrator, she serves on the board of directors of the Graphic Artists Guild, a national advocacy organization, while her husband, Jeremy Garber, is an attorney with the New York State Departmental Disciplinary Committee. They live in "neighborhood" Park Slope with their two daughters, Judith, age 2 1/2, and Leah, age 3 months. **Joel M. Fiedler, M.D.** was elected to the board of directors of Garden State Medical Group, the largest multispecialty medical group in New Jersey. He also maintains academic appointments at both the department of pediatric rheumatology at Robert Wood Medical School and at St. Christopher's Children's Hospital in Philadelphia, in the department of pediatric allergy and immunology. **Jane Goldman Ostrowsky** works in real estate for Castles Unlimited and continues to reside in Newton Center, MA, with her husband, Mark, and three children, David, Sharon and 1991 addition, Jonathan. **Beth Slaver**, a former labor lawyer, has been hired to run Congressman Chet Atkins's Washington office. **Janet A. Smith** moved her home and marketing communications business from New Hampshire to Tarrytown, NY. She has completed

work on Consumer Reports 1992 *Travel Buying Guide* and has published a series of articles in *Direct Marketing* magazine. She earned an M.B.A. from Babson College and is pursuing nondegree graduate studies in Russian language at Columbia University to prepare for a business trip to Russia this summer.

'75

Leslie Penn, Class Correspondent, Marshall Leather Finishing, 43-45 Wooster Street, New York, NY 10013

Steven Kaplan (M.A. '75) is a senior lecturer in African studies and comparative religion at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem and chairman of the African studies department there. He published his fourth book, *The Beta Israel (Falasha) in Ethiopia: From Earliest Times to the Twentieth Century*, and is coauthoring with psychosexual therapist Dr. Ruth Westheimer a study of Ethiopian Jewish family life in Israel entitled *Surviving Salvation*.

'76

Beth Pearlman Rotenberg, Class Correspondent, 2743 Dean Parkway, Mineapolis, MN 55416

Richard J. Novick, M.D., was promoted to associate professor of cardiothoracic and transplant surgery at the University Hospital in London, Ontario. He lives in Canada with his wife, Terri, and their sons, Jason, 3 1/2, and Daniel, 7 months. **Brian A. Rogol** is a vice president with General Electric Capital in Stamford, CT, specializing in aviation lease financing, while his wife, Rhonda Weber Rogol, is an attorney and associate of a solo practitioner. They have three children, Alissa, age 10, Joshua, age 8, and Danc, age 5.

'77

Randall Rich, Class Correspondent, 6620 Ivy Hill Drive, McLean, VA 22101-5206

Mark B. Lonstein, M.D., was inducted as a fellow of the American Academy of Orthopaedic Surgeons at the Academy's 59th annual meeting in Washington, DC.

'78

Mazelle Ablon is in her second decade in the bakery business with Mazelle & Sechl Inc. and has helped the company triple in size by supplying 3,500 restaurants in 11 states with "Mazelle's Cheesecakes." **Melissa Annis** is a

Class	Brandeis Parent(s)	Child's Name	Date
1974	Jane Goldman Ostrowsky	Jonathan Peter	August 18, 1991
1978	Cynthia Benjamin Llewellyn Jones Alan S. Katz, M.D. Marcy C. Kornreich William Mark Levinson	Jessie Adam Dugas Brittany Michelle Kayla Emily Meredith Lauren Valery Danielle Luisa Alyssa Michele Andrea Joelle Adam Benjamin Nathan Evan Molly Pauline Evan Harris	October 16, 1991 January 2, 1992 December, 1990 January 19, 1991 February 17, 1992 March 22, 1991 December 13, 1987 January 2, 1991 January 2, 1991 August 24, 1990 February 9, 1992 July 3, 1990
1979	Rene Heyman Nachbar Karen Brot Samson and Craig D. Samson Diane Cohen Schneider	Eliana Tess Benjamin Henry Phillip Louis Joshua Jerome Rachel	November 13, 1991 September 13, 1991 August 4, 1991 August 4, 1991 February 16, 1992
1980	Beth S. Fein and Eric Hollander, M.D. '78 Sydney M. Bernstein Rich Jalife Seth D. Moldoff	Anna Naomi Alexander Philip Samuel Ross Yonah Bracha Rebecca Mollie Samuel Mitchell Elise Freudenheim Matthew Jay	April 30, 1991 September 14, 1991 July 10, 1991 September 17, 1991 February 3, 1992 January 9, 1992 January 13, 1992 January 23, 1992
1981	Susan Tamir Ellman and Stephen B. Ellman Aron E. Lukacher, M.D. Amy Cohen Anneling Martin R. Kupierberg Tamar Lange Schrieger Keith F. Silverman Elizabeth Taub Breslow Spencer Feldman	Mara Moon	September 21, 1991
1982	Hai J. Leibowitz and Jill Kelber Leibowitz '85 Susan J. Sokol and Glenn Rubenstein '83 Rhonda Zingmond Allen and Peter Allen '82 Deborah Friedman Tandy Goldenberg Sara Silver Honovich Randi Neumann Pomerantz and Scott Pomerantz '82 Leslie Sherman-Kessler Rita Stein Silver and Scott Silver '84 Susan Hills Goldman and Michael J. Goldman '85 Suzanne Wahler-Stephan Laurie Rubin-Haber Greta Bernard Brown and Robert Brown '86 Karen Weinberg Drogoin and Phillip Drogoin Rachel Gubitz Feingold	Robert Irving Ian Michael Leah Elyse Jessica Lynne Matthew Aaron Adam Scott Eric Laurence Tyler Maxwell Sara Nicole Alyssa Marie Ross Aaron Hada Shoshana Jaclyn Lindsay Gabriella	February 10, 1992 October 15, 1990 September 7, 1991 September 18, 1991 September 9, 1991 June 8, 1991 May 2, 1991 May 2, 1991 October 16, 1991 June 28, 1991 March 26, 1992 July 5, 1991 February 1, 1992 June 12, 1991

licensed interior designer living in Laguna Niguel, CA. **Cheryl**

Polansky Baraty, along with her husband, Lior, and 3-year-old son, Yamy, has moved back to her hometown of Milwaukee, WI, where she is an attorney with her father in the firm of Polansky & Baraty. She enjoys the more relaxed pace of Milwaukee after 11 years as a food and drug attorney in Washington, DC. **Brad A. Bederman** is living in Morristown, NJ, and is a systems engineer and computer programmer for Electronic Data Systems. He spends his evenings pursuing an M.B.A. at Rutgers University, is interested in the stock market and follows a macrobiotic-oriented diet and aerobic exercise lifestyle.

Cindy L. Bell-Deane has completed her first term as president of the Pittsfield, MA, chapter of Hadassah. She and her husband, David, traveled to Israel in July 1991 where she was the National Young Leader representative for the Western New England Region of Hadassah at the national convention. They reside in Pittsfield with their two daughters, Kendra, age 7, and Marcella, age 5. **Cynthia Benjamin** lives in Rhode Island with her husband and children (they have an infant son) and is a freelance editor/writer. She also is involved in efforts to establish a Rhode Island Alumni Association chapter.

Seth H. Berner completed a course of study in molecular gastronomy and has opened the first restaurant in Maine specializing in cooking for and with microbes. **Avron A. Boretz** is living in Ithaca, NY, where he edits videotapes and writes about his visit to southeastern Taiwan.

Ann Bels Broomberg was appointed production editor for the monthly trade magazine *American Jewelry Manufacturer* and says that her English literature degree helped her get the job editing and proofreading. She lives in Philadelphia, PA, with her husband, Arthur, and children, Joseph, age 8, Sarah, age 6, and Malka, age 4. **Robert P. DiGrazia** is an attorney specializing in civil litigation and workers' compensation law in a firm located in the north shore area of greater Boston. He has been married five years and is the father of a 2 1/2-year-old son, Tyler Cole.

Rebekah L. Dorman, Ph.D. is successfully doing the "working mother juggle" with her two boys, Colby, 20 months, and Gilad, 5 months, and a job as associate director of research at the Child Guidance Center of Greater Cleveland where she continues her

research into child abuse. After eight years in the computer field, **Daniel C. Goldman** attended New York University Law School and is now a litigation attorney for the Manhattan law firm of Weil, Gotshal & Manges. **Rabbi Elyse Goldstein** moved to Toronto as a noncongregational rabbi with her Canadian husband and their two sons. After 10 years as a rabbi, she is happy to serve as director of the Community Adult Education Center of the Reform Movement of Canada. **Diane Botwick**

Greenlee, who works only a few hours a week, says that her law degree is collecting dust while she and her husband, Allen, who is interning in Washington, DC, raise their three girls, Ariel, age 7, Emily, age 5, and Dana, age 3. **Eric Hollander, M.D.** is associate professor of clinical psychiatry at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, and is director of the obsessive compulsive disorders biological studies program at the New York State Psychiatric Institute. He also was the recipient of the Research Scientist Development Award from the National Institute of Mental Health and of the American Psychiatric Association Young Psychiatrist Research Award. He lives in New York City with his wife, **Beth S. Fein '79**, production director of *Mitabala* magazine, and their 2-year-old son, Evan.

Llewellyn Jones lives in West Roxbury, MA, with his wife, Alicia, and newborn daughter, Jessica. **Alan S. Katz, M.D.** completed his cardiology fellowship at New York Hospital, Cornell Medical Center. He and his wife, Joyce, have returned to New England where he is director of echocardiography at Miriam Hospital in Providence, RI, and assistant professor of medicine at Brown University. **Marcy C. Kornreich** is vice president of the Brookline High School Alumni Association and chairperson of its Founder's Day 1992 kickoff event for the school's year-long sesquicentennial anniversary. She also teaches journalism courses at Curry College in Milton, MA, and serves as faculty advisor to the student newspaper. In addition, she is a contributing writer to the book, *Nolan Ryan: The Authorized Pictorial History*, and lives in Wellesley, MA, with her husband, Ken, and daughters, Kayla and Rachel. **Harold "Harry" Lebowitz**,

M.D. is a partner in Delaware Ophthalmology Consultants and clinical assistant professor of ophthalmology at the Temple School of Medicine. He participated in a volunteer eye surgery expedition in El Salvador last April and lives in Chadds Ford, PA, with his wife, psychologist Penelope Neckowitz, Ph.D. **Mary F. Leslie** works at the Learning Center of the University of Maine in Presque Isle where she finds life challenging, is learning to walk on ice, shovel the roof and tolerate and even enjoy cabin fever. Politics major **Lauren S. Levenson** can hardly believe that she became so involved in the computer business, having been in high tech marketing for over 12 years. She was married to Richard Langeum last August and they live in Brookline, MA. **William Mark Levinson** is a partner in the Los Angeles law firm of McKenna & Fitting, specializing in municipal/corporate financing and leverage buy-out restructuring. He and his bride, Carrie Goldstein, honeymooned in Hong Kong, Thailand and Bali and celebrated the birth of twins, Emily and Lauren, in February. **Peter B. Lichtenhal** lives in Forest Hills, NY, and is executive director of marketing for Ester-Lander. **Vivian Loewenstein-Giblis** lives in Holliswood, NY, and finds that a house with three girls, including twins Wendy and Susie, is a very busy one. She has returned to school for a second master's degree, this time in education, and volunteers by teaching music in both her daughters' nursery and elementary schools. **Lorraine M. Luger** married Dennis Guillaume in 1980, received her master's in social work in 1986 from the University of Connecticut and works with the homebound elderly for Connecticut Community Care. They live in Waterbury, CT, with their two children, Rebecca, age 8, and Alanah, age 3, where she is involved with local politics and synagogue. **Rene Heyman Nachbar** is financial vice president and treasurer of her synagogue in Medford, NJ, and manages fundraising and budgeting operations of this 250-member congregation. **Paul Resnick** is practicing anesthesiology in Palm Springs, CA. **Lawrence N. Rothbart** is law secretary to a New York State Supreme Court judge, specializing in matrimonial cases. He lives in the Park Slope area of Brooklyn with his wife, Beth Weitzman, an assistant professor at New York University's Wagner School, and their two sons, Isaac, age 8, and Michah, age 4 1/2. **Elisa Schindler** lived in the heart of Lincoln Park

near Chicago, IL, where she was assistant general manager of the L. Magnin specialty store on Michigan Avenue, the Magnificent Mile. The store closed in June, so she and her 4-pound Pomeranian, Muffin, relocated to New York City where she continues her retail career with Macy's. In 1991, **Jolie Schwab** joined Meriden Hotels, Inc. as counsel, and works three days a week while raising her three children, Alex, age 6, Emily, age 2, and Spencer, 8 months. Her husband, **David Hodes**, 77, is a partner with The Yarmouth Group, a real estate investment management firm. They live on Manhattan's Upper East Side and spend their weekends skiing and relaxing in southern Vermont. **Lesley A. Sharp**, Ph.D. completed his doctorate in medical anthropology at the University of California at Berkeley in 1990 after studying fieldwork in Madagascar. He is living in Indianapolis and working at Butler University, where he was hired to start an undergraduate anthropology program. **Susan Darnon Shwom** is working at Herman Gertz, Inc. in Boston and living in Sharon, MA. Her husband is involved in drag racing and appeared in New York City at Vasion Expo in March. **Melvin H. Stoler** has been working at the Gabel Children's Center in Waltham, MA, as a clinical social worker for the past 10 years while his wife, Karen, works part-time as an educational consultant. They have two children, Adam, age 4, and Ari, age 1, who keep them on their toes. With an eye on the Boston Marathon, he has also taken up running. **Edward Vien** completed his doctorate in clinical psychology in 1988 from Pacific University and is a psychologist in a group private practice in Oregon. **Andrew P. Warshaw** is in general dental practice with his wife, Sari Rosenwein, in Brooklyn, NY, where they live with their two children, Seth, age 6, and Sydney, age 2.

'79

Ruth Strauss Fleischmann, Class Correspondent, 8 Anger Road, Lexington, MA 02173

Sydna M. Bernstein completed her doctorate in psychology while her husband, Gary Wenzel, M.D., has joined a private practice in Katonah, NY, where they and their two children, Libbie and Eliana, plan to relocate. **Rachel E. Connolly** was promoted to the

rank of associate professor of economics and awarded tenure by Bowdoin College's governing boards. Her research focuses on the economics of population, labor market economics and econometrics. **Lisa J. Frucht** has announced the establishment of Frucht Communications in



Lisa J. Frucht

Cambridge, MA, a strategic communications firm specializing in creating integrated programs for business and professional clients. She has spent 12 years in corporate marketing and communications, including seven years as head of corporate communications for Beacon Hotel Corporation. **Steven Greenfield** has been president of Commonwealth Toy Company since 1987 and reports a chance encounter with the prize-winning Detroit Free Press sportswriter, **Mitchell D. Albon**, at the Super Bowl. **Jeremy I. Silverline** and his wife, Louise Domente, honeymooned in the Northwest following their marriage in Boston.

'80

Elizabeth M. Champlin, Class Correspondent, 5083 Westminster Place, St. Louis, MO 63108

Craig D. Lapin, M.D., was elected to fellowship in the American Academy of Pediatrics following certification as a specialist in the field of child health.

'81

Matthew B. Hills, Class Correspondent, 16 Harcourt, Apt. 3E, Boston, MA 02116

Helen Obermayer is sales director at *The Boston Parents' Paper*. Previously she completed a four-month contract with *Fiveive*, a start-up business newspaper, in Moscow in 1990-91. **Marlene Finn Ruderman** is an instructor with the Parks and Recreation Department in Wallingford, CT, a music teacher to 3-5 year-olds, a jazz band saxophonist and producer of a variety show that was televised in January.

Ellen Cohen, Class Correspondent, 2004 Crestline Drive, Smyrna, GA 30080

Elizabeth Taub Breslow lives on the Upper West Side of Manhattan with her husband, Rick, and their new son, Samuel. She is the legal recruitment administrator at Paul, Weiss, Rifkind, Wharton & Garrison and he is an associate at Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & From. **Anthony H. Goldwyn** appeared in a leading role in the movie *Traces of Red*. Previously he performed in *Ghost* and opposite actor Christian Slater in *Kuffs*. He also received an Obie Award for his work in the off-Broadway production *The Sum of Us*. **Marc Evan Kuttner** was graduated from the University of Houston Law Center in 1985 and practices personal injury litigation in Houston. He and his wife, Pam, have a six-month-old daughter, Jenny. **Scott B. Pomnitz** is an ophthalmologist practicing in Paramus, NJ, while his wife, **Randi Neumann Pomnitz**, '83, is an attorney practicing in Morristown, NJ. They live in Park Ridge, NJ, with their new son, Matthew.

'83

Elleen Isbits Weiss, Class Correspondent, 456 9th Street #30, Hoboken, NJ 07030

Marlene S. Besterman has been a Manhattan assistant district attorney since her graduation from Cardozo Law School in 1986. She works in the trial division as well as within the sex crimes unit and lives in Greenwich Village with her miniature schauzer, P.J. She also maintains close relationships with her buddies from Brandeis—and yes, she subscribes to the *Justice*. **Tandy Goldenberg** was graduated from the Osgood Hall Law School in Toronto in 1988, and has been practicing family law ever since. She lives in Ontario with her husband, Neal Sutton, a doctor and a lawyer, and their infant daughter, Leah. **Benjamin R. Schulman** completed his tenure as president of the South Florida Chapter of the Brandeis Alumni Association and opened his own law practice in Hollywood, FL. He and his wife, **Cynthia Weinberger Schulman**, have three daughters, Elana, Meryl and Hillary. **Leslie Sherman-Kessler** is a project manager in financial and systems at the Educational Testing Service in Princeton, NJ. She resides in Plainsboro, NJ, with her husband, Jeff, and their two young sons, Kenny and Adam. **Robin Sherman** was elected by the trustees of

Marriages

Class	Name	Date
1967	Gerald Richman to Kate Sandweiss	October 13, 1990
1972	Jay S. Portnoy to Deborah S. Ungerleider	May 27, 1990
1978	Edward Vien to Vera E. Jordan	February 28, 1992
1979	Jonathan I. Cohen to Joan E. Melvin	June 23, 1991
	Jeremy I. Silverline to Louise Domnitz	July 28, 1991
1980	Edward Z. Frim to Lori Abrams	August 25, 1991
1981	Helen Obermayer to Eric Myers	June 9, 1991
1985	Howard Baikovitz to Simone Greenstein	August 10, 1991
	Daryl B. Gurian to Russell Stern	April 11, 1992
1986	David M. Brensilber to Bonnie M. Gittleman '87	November 2, 1991
	Jaime D. Ezratty to Stacey Goldberg	July 3, 1990
	Deborah B. Postelnek to Lawrence G. Freedman	May 24, 1992
1987	Deborah A. Sussman to Michael Stephen Brown	May 24, 1992
1989	David Erani to Diana Gershon	June 2, 1991
1990	Drew A. Molotsky to Abigail L. Drexler	June 2, 1991

Engagements

Class	Name
1983	Perrine Robinson to Dr. Eric B. Geller
1986	Julie F. Grassfield to Steven Wolf
	Cary S. Zel to Antonette Colarte
1988	Melissa J. Glickman to David M. Mellman
1989	Alyssa L. Sanders to Stephen Comstock
1990	Glen Markowitz to Judi Goldenberg '91
1991	Bonnie Kwikin to Douglas Goldstein

Lasell College to their board of overseers. She is a property manager for Capital Partners, a real estate management firm in Brookline, MA, and was named a President's Councilor at Brandeis in January. **Rita Stein Silver**, a copywriter for Dun & Bradstreet, lives in New Jersey with her husband, **Scott Silver '84**, vice president for a financial high technology company, and their twin sons, Eric and Tyler. **David Bennett Workman** was named a director at the real estate firm of Joseph Hilton & Associates. He is a member of the Real Estate Board of New York, the Young Men's/Women's Real Estate Association and is on the board of the Brandeis University Alumni Association, New York City chapter.

'84

Barbara Book, Class Correspondent, 98-01 67th Avenue #14N, Flushing, NY 11374

Martin K. Alintuck managed media relations efforts for Democratic presidential candidate Paul Tsongas's Michigan and northern California campaign efforts. **Susan Hils Goldman**, **Michael J. Goldman** and their infant daughter, Sara Nicole, are living in Forest Hills, NY, where she works for Liberty Travel. He works in Manhattan as product marketing coordinator for subscription services and electronic publishing at Facts on File. **Alan D. Schlein** was elected to the board of directors of the Limousine Operators of Connecticut. **Ann Lynne Marie Secatore** lives in Cohasset, MA, with her husband, Peter Comunale, and their 2-year-old son, Nicky. She has been a self-employed consultant for three years involved with technical writing for a major mutual fund/investment firm in Boston. She writes and designs user manuals, programming guides and reference guides for internally developed and outside software packages.

'85

Debra Radlauer, Class Correspondent, 101 West 90th Street #19F, New York, NY 10024

Howard Baikovitz was graduated from the University of Miami School of Medicine in 1985 and completed his residency in internal medicine at Jackson Memorial Hospital in Miami. In June, he and his wife, Simone, moved to Pittsburgh, PA, where he is a fellow in gastroenterology and hepatology at the University of Pittsburgh and she is pursuing her pharmacy career. **Pamela Scott Chirb** is a senior editor for Van Nostrand Reinhold in New York City. She and her husband, Stuart, have moved to Connecticut where he is with *Tennis* magazine.

'86

Illyse Shindler Habbe, Class Correspondent, 89 Turner Street, Brighton, MA 02135

Alyse Bass was graduated from Duke Law School in 1989 and is a trial attorney at the U.S. Department of Justice, Civil Rights Division, Employment Litigation Section. She is responsible for enforcing the Civil Rights Act, which prohibits employment discrimination on the basis of race, gender, national origin and religion, and the Americans with Disabilities Act, which prohibits employment discrimination against disabled individuals. **David M. Brensilber** and **Bonnie M. Gittleman '87** honeymooned in New Zealand and Australia, where he tried bungy jumping. He is a third-year associate at the law firm of Gordon, Hurwitz, et al. in New York City. **Jaime D. Ezratty** opened his own office for the general practice of law in Garden City, NY. **Lawrence G. Freedman** and **Deborah Postelnek** became engaged while vacationing in Israel last August and were married in May. They live in Manhattan where he was ordained a rabbi from Hebrew Union College and she is an assistant district attorney in Brooklyn, NY. **Janice Hunter** was selected for membership in the Woolstack Honor Society at The Dickinson School of Law, the oldest independent law school in the country. This organization was founded in 1920 and recognizes seniors in the top 15% of their class for academic excellence. **Jonathan D. Kerns** announced the publication of his first book with four Harvard Business School

classmates, *Stuck in the Seventies: 113 Things from the 1970's that Screwed Up the Twentysomething Generation*. It is a humorous retrospective on the decade that explores seventies culture and attempts to explain how John Travolta, pop rocks and "The Brady Bunch" have permanently scarred a generation. **Dawn Weisenberg LaFontaine** and her husband, Chris, are building their first home in Ashland, MA. She expects to attain the chartered financial analysts designation. **Michelle Butensky Scheinthal** and **Stephen M. Scheinthal '87** moved to Cherry Hill, NJ, where she is developing a teen leadership program for middle school students and he is a first-year psychiatry resident at the University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey School of Osteopathic Medicine.

'87

Christopher Becke, Class Correspondent, 2401 Arlington Boulevard, Apt. #77, Charlottesville, VA 22903

Adam F. Steinlauf, M.D., is completing his residency in internal medicine at Columbia-Presbyterian Hospital in New York City. His wife, **Renee Reich '88**, was graduated from Columbia Dental School and is doing her residency in oral pathology. **Elisa Brown Zuckerberg** is a territory representative for Wyeth-Ayerst Laboratories and lives in Bayside, NY, with her husband, David, an emergency room physician.

'88

Susan Tevelow, Class Correspondent, 268 Grove Street, Apt. 5, Auburndale, MA 02166

Kathleen Caproni is a fourth-year Ph.D. candidate in counseling psychology at the State University of New York at Buffalo. She defended her dissertation last May and will complete her last year of clinical training in Kingston, NY. She also looks forward to settling in the Catskill/Hudson region with her two cats and significant other. **Rachel Gubitz Feingold** lives in Atlanta, GA, with her husband, David, who was graduated from medical school last May, and their new daughter, Gabriella. **Pratyush B. Oza** is a graduate student in history at the University of Pennsylvania and returned home to Nepal for dissertation research on the country's social history of military labor markets since the 17th century. He plans to complete his Ph.D. by May, 1994. **Eric A. Polinsky** was graduated *cum laude*



Erin A. Libhaber

Judith Libhaber, Class Correspondent, 765 North Shore Drive, Miami Beach, FL 33161

Jennifer I. Blumenfeld was graduated from Hahnemann University with a master's degree in physical therapy. She will take the New York state boards in preparation for work in a New York City hospital. **Hillary E. Kessler** is beginning study at the Columbia School of Journalism in the fall. **Carol S. Gerwin**, a reporter for the Quincy, MA, *Patriot Ledger*, regularly covers the Scituate area and was a guest lecturer in Professor Stephen Whitfield's journalism class at Brandeis. **Jeffrey A. Greenbaum** is in his second year at Columbia Law School. **Chandra L. Pieragostini** appeared in *A Shayna Middel* at the New Repertory Theatre in Newton, MA. **Neil Spindel** lives in Sheepshead Bay, Brooklyn, where he is a senior software engineer for Bankers Trust. He is completing a master's degree and thesis in computer science at Brooklyn College.

Grad

Following his 1991 production of Shakespeare's *Macbeth* *Ado About Nothing*, **Michael T. Allosso** (B.A. '74, M.F.A., theater arts, '87) returned to the Spingold stage as guest director of Frank Loesser's musical *Gays and Dolls*, a production featuring actors from Brandeis's Master of Fine Arts Professional Training Program. The award-winning director has worked extensively in the Boston area for more than 15 years. His recent directing credits include *The Nerd* and *Noises Off* at the Merrimack Repertory Theatre, *The Hostage* at the Gloucester Stage Company and the *Texas Chainsaw Manicure* at the Worcester Forum, which the Boston Herald named one of the year's Ten Best of 1990 and will be remounted in New York. **Patricia H. Collins**, Ph.D. (A. '69, Ph.D., sociology, '84), an associate professor of Afro-American studies at the University of Cincinnati, won three awards for her book *Black Feminist Thought: Knowledge*.

Consciousness and the Politics of Empowerment. These included: the C. Wright Mills Award of the Society for the Study of Social Problems, the Letitia Brown Award granted by the Association of Black Women Historians and the Distinguished Publication Award from the Association for Women in Psychology. **Lynn Davidman** (Ph.D., sociology, '86), assistant professor of sociology at the University of Pittsburgh, won the National Jewish Book Award for the best book about contemporary Jewish life. The book, *Tradition in a Rootless World: Women Turn To Orthodox Judaism*, was based on her doctoral dissertation. **Diane Disney** (Ph.D., Heller School, '89), director of the Research Center in Business and Economics at the University of Rhode Island, was quoted in an article about the economic state of Rhode Island in the *Providence Journal Bulletin*. **William Dowie** (M.A., English, '69) is professor of English at Southeastern Louisiana University and has published his book entitled *Peter Matthiessen: Karen Wolf Feinstein* (Ph.D., Heller School, '83) was chosen president of the recently established Jewish Healthcare Foundation, formerly called the Montclair Foundation, which aids western Pennsylvania health and education projects. She formerly served as senior vice president for resource management at the United Way of Allegheny County and continues as a consultant to nonprofit organizations and as an adjunct professor at Carnegie Mellon University. **Neil C. "Terry" Hokenstad** (Ph.D., Heller School, '69), a professor at the Mandel School of Applied Social Sciences (MSASS) at Case Western Reserve University and president of the North American Region of the International Association of Schools of Social Work, was named Ohio Social Worker of the Year by the Ohio chapter of the National Association of Social Workers. Recognized for his outstanding service in international social work, he is directing a three-year affiliation between MSASS and Eotvos Lorand University in Budapest, Hungary. He also was a Fulbright research scholar at the Institute of Applied Social Research, Oslo, Norway, a visiting scholar at the National Institute of Social Work in London and senior Fulbright lecturer at Stockholm University, Sweden. **Richard Isralowitz** (Ph.D., Heller School, '78), was chosen an advisor to the Israeli Ministry of Foreign Affairs for purposes of modeling program development



M. Jean (Ph.D., sociology, '88)

activity between Israel and Holland. He is director of the Hubert H. Humphrey Institute for Social Ecology at Ben-Gurion University of the Negev, an institution responsible for social policy research and activities addressing social issues of international, national and regional concerns to Israel. **Cynthia M. Jean** (Ph.D., sociology, '88) has published his book, *Behind the Eurocentric Veils: The Search for African Realities*, which critiques traditional social and historical analysis of African history in favor of a more Afrocentric approach. He lives in Cambridge, MA, and is a lecturer in black studies at the University of Massachusetts, Boston. **Deborah E. Lipschitz** (M.A. '76, Ph.D., NEIS, '77) published a column on religious intermarriage in the January edition of *Jewish Journal*. **Jeffrey R. Lurie** (Ph.D., Heller School, '87) married producer Christina Weiss in Switzerland and honeymooned in the Seychelles and on safari in Botswana. **Elena Macias** (Ph.D., Heller School, '86) was named executive assistant to the president of California State University, Long Beach, after serving as associate vice president for student services. Her duties include the formation of a community advisory committee, legislative relations, work with the President's Commissions on Multicultural Education and the Status of Women and the creation of a campus self-study of progress in multicultural diversity. **Janet K. Mancini-Billon** (M.A. '75, Ph.D., sociology, '76) is director of the professional development program at the American Sociological Association. She was quoted in an article on college sociology in an issue of *Newsweek*. **Edward P. Morgan** (M.A. '73, Ph.D., politics,

from the New England School of Law, joined the law firm Polinsky & Santos as an associate and was sworn into the Connecticut bar. **Michael Woznica** has returned to Chicago, IL, after working in Topeka, KS, as a paralegal for a trial which lasted six months.

'89

Karen L. Gatten, Class Correspondent, 35 Crosby Road 2nd Floor, Newton, MA 02167

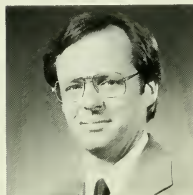
Amy B. Eisenberg completed her third year at Mount Sinai Medical School and says she is enjoying the study of medicine. **Rakesh R. Rajani** earned a master's degree at Harvard University and worked at a shelter/soup kitchen for the homeless before returning to his hometown of Mwanza, Tanzania. He is employed as managing administrator of a large secondary school and spends his evenings as a volunteer for street children, many of whom are orphans because their parents died of AIDS. Following two years as a legislative assistant for a New York Congressman, **Alyssa I. Sanders** is moving from Washington, DC, to Texas to pursue a Ph.D. in political science and feminist theory. From a January mini-remun in Austin, she reports that Edward I. Messina is receiving a master's degree in environmental policy from the University of Vermont and plans to pursue a J.D. in September, and **Scott Burton** is a financial advisor for Club Med in Hong Kong. Also present were **Evan H. Schwartz** and **Sander S. Florman**.



Patricia H. Collins

Obituaries

'76), professor of government at Lehigh University, is the author of *The Sixties Experience: Hard Lessons about Modern America*. A potential college text, it combines the histories of major movements of the 1960s with an interpretation



Edward P. Morgan

of that decade's influence upon today's world. **William A. Novak** (M.A., Honstein Program, '73) the Jacob Marley of ghost writers, has just signed on to pen Magic Johnson's autobiography. He has previously written books for other famous names including Lee Iacocca and Oliver North. **Stephen M. Rose** (B.A., '61, Ph.D., Heller School, '70), professor of social welfare at the State University of New York at Stony Brook, was editor of *Case Management and Social Work Practice*. He has had four articles published, including "Acknowledging Abuse Backgrounds of Intensive Case Management Clients" in the *Community Mental Health Journal*. He spoke at the International Long Term Care Case Management Conference in Seattle, the annual meeting of the Council on Social Work Education in Kansas City and at the Postdoctoral Mental Health Training Program at Rutgers University. **Sheila J. Silver** (M.A., '74, Ph.D., music, '76) had her musical composition, "Dance of Wild Angels," performed in a premiere New York performance at the State University of New York at Stony Brook, Staller Center for the Arts. The concert's world premiere by the Los Angeles Philharmonic received praise from the *Los Angeles Times*. She is also an associate professor of music at SUNY, Stony Brook. **Christina Hoff Sommers** (Ph.D., philosophy, '79), a professor of philosophy at Clark University in Worcester, MA, received grants from several foundations to write a book about feminist doctrines and political correctness. **Becky Thompson**

(M.A., '86, Ph.D., sociology, '90), assistant professor of sociology at Bowdoin College, won a Rockefeller Foundation grant and will write a book about eating disorders and healing processes among African-American, Latina and lesbian women of various ages. Her fellowship is housed at the Center for African and Afro-American Studies at Princeton University. **Donna Yee** (Ph.D., Heller School, '90), senior research associate at the Heller School's Institute for Health Policy, is working in conjunction with the National Association of State Units on Aging to develop the National Eldercare Institute for Long Term Care. The project, funded by two multiyear grants from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' Administration on Aging, will help implement effective and efficient long term eldercare systems at local and state levels.

Correction: Inadvertently, the class years of several alumni obituaries were either omitted or mistakenly printed in the Winter '92 Review. The correct class years for these individuals are: **Burton Berinsky '52** and **Robert M. Weiss '60**

Phyllis Hirsch Boyson '54, founder and director of the Children's Center of Danbury, died November 16, 1991 at Danbury Hospital after a long battle with leukemia. She was a teacher and children's literature consultant, an adjunct professor at several New Jersey colleges and coeditor of a special issue of *New Era* devoted to children's literature. She also belonged to the national guiding committee on multicultural education for the World Education Fellowship. In Danbury, she opened the Children's Center in 1983, exposing children to literature, drama, dance and theater, and she organized an annual Black History Month Festival. She is survived by her husband, Bert Boyson, a daughter, Heidi, a son, Brad, a sister, Lee Schloss and four nephews. **Marilyn Popkin Goldberg '52** passed away in January, 1992 at the Baystate Medical Center in Springfield, MA. She was the owner of Marilyn

Goldberg Antiques for 20 years and was a registered medical technologist who was previously employed at the New England Medical Center. She was also involved in many organizations including Hadassah, and the National Council of Jewish Women. She is survived by her husband, Dr. Sheldon Goldberg, three children, Michael, Alisa and Marcy, her father, Julius Popkin, her sister, David Hochberg, and four grandchildren. **Melvin L. Sokolow '55**, a literary agent, television producer and athlete, passed away in February of cancer. He was copublisher of Warner Books from 1971 to 1973. He and his wife then formed Sokolow Productions, a company which, in recent years, has moved into film and television movie production. He and his partner, Edward Simmons, were national squash doubles champions in the veterans age category and subsequently in the seniors category in 1989 and 1990. Surviving are his wife, Diane, a daughter, Betsy, two sons, Alec and Samuel, and his mother, Sally Hecker.

Answers to 1492 Quiz

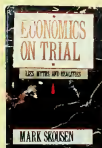
1 d; 2 d Torquemada had an infamous reputation for cruelty which derives from the harsh procedures that he devised for the Inquisition. He played an integral role in the expulsion of the Jews from Spain in 1492; 3 b; 4 a The Albigenses were a religious sect in southern France who believed in the coexistence of good and evil. They held that matter was evil and that Jesus only seemed to have a body; 5 d; 6 a; 7 c; 8 c; 9 b; 10 d; 11 a; 12 a; 13 b; 14 a; 15 b; 16 b; 17 b The edict to

enforce the conversion of the Moorish population of southern Spain did not occur until 1502; 18 c; 19 c Also known as measles and smallpox, they made their first epidemic appearance throughout the 1520s, a decade or so before Pizarro and Almagro's conquest of the Incas; 20 a; 21 d; 22 d; 23 a; 24 c; 25 c; 26 a; 27 b; 28 c; 29 d; 30 c He painted the papal apartments for Pope Alexander VI between 1492 and 1494 and these frescoes are still visible today. The rooms now house the Vatican Collection of Modern Religious Art; 31 c The style of painting favored by Queen

Isabella is called Hispano-Flemish. As early as 1428-1429, the renowned Flemish painter Jan van Eyck visited the Iberian peninsula and since that time Flanders has served as a major source of artistic influence; 32 b Chinese art is generally categorized according to imperial dynasties. Ming emperors ruled China from 1368 to 1644; 33 d Lorenzo de' Medici was also known as Lorenzo the Magnificent and was head of the great Medici banking family of Florence; 34 b; 35 b; 36 d

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Poetry by

Timothy Steele, Ph.D. '77

Practice

*The basketball you walk around the court
Produces a hard, stinging, clean report.
You pause and crouch and, after feinting, swoop
Around a ghost defender to the hoop
And rise and lay the ball in off the board.
Solitude, plainly, is its own reward.*

*The game that you've conceived engrosses you.
The ball rolls off; you chase it down, renew
The dribble to the level of your waist.
Insuring that a sneaker's tightly laced,
You kneel—then, up again, weave easily
Through obstacles that you alone can see.*

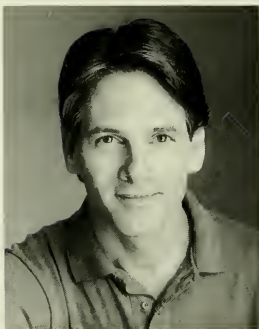
*And so I drop the hands I'd just now cupped
To call you home. Why should I interrupt?
Can I be sure that dinner's ready yet!
A jumpshot settles, snapping, through the net;
The backboard's stanchion keeps the ball in play,
Returning it to you on the ricochet.*

A Shore

*It's pastoral enough—the flat, slick sand;
The towel draped round the neck, as if a yoke;
The toppling waves; the sunset, as it smoulders
And drains horizonwards, fiery, baroque;
The young girl sitting on her father's shoulders,
Directing his attention here and there,
Her ankles held and her unpointing hand
Contriving a loose pommel of his hair.*

*Here strollers pass, pant legs rolled up like sleeves,
Shoes hanging over shoulders, laces tied,
While godwits—rapier bills upcurved—peruse
Bubbles beneath which burrowed sand crabs hide.
Though hardly anyone these days conceals
That this is where the known meets the unknown.
The ocean still transmits its cryptic news
By means of a conch's ancient cordless phone.*

*And night will put an end to pastorals.
A crescent moon will cup its darker sphere.
The waves will crash in foam and flood up through
The forest of the piles below the pier.
Alone, archaically, the sea will brew
Its sundry violence beyond the shore,
Beyond the sweeping beam, where heaving swells
Of kelp-beds wage titanic tugs-of-war.*



Youth

*A dead oak's branches hold a nest
(Abandoned now) that ospreys built.
He wades the river, slow clouds spread
At each step from the bottom's silt.
Or, his shirt bunched beneath his head,
He drowns as the breeze falls slack,
And feels the grass he lies on pressed in
In complex patterns on his back.*

*Though summer seems to pause with its
Hypnotic sluggishness and drouth,
Downstream a railway bridge extends
Across the estuary's mouth;
And, while the sliding water blends
Mercurial, flashing, glob-like fires,
Above the bridge a lineman sits
High in his seat-sling, working wires.*

Dependent Nature

*The worker hovers where the jade plant blooms,
Then settles on a blossom to her taste;
Her furred and black-and-yellow form assumes
A clinging curve by bending from the waist.*

*So, too, the sweetpeas, climbing on their net,
Cast wire-wrapping tendrils as they flower,
Nor need they shield themselves from a regret
Of the dependent nature of their power.*

*They're spared the shrewd self-mockery of the sage
Attuned to limits and disparity.
They're spared the sad mirth serving those who gauge*

*The gap between the longed-for and the real,
Who grasp provisional joy, who must not be
Desolate, however desolate they feel.*

*For article on poetry by
Timothy Steele, see page 28.*



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BRANDEIS UNIVERSITY

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Lisa Gets a Kick out of Brandeis

Studying, writing an honors thesis, working 15 hours a week at a campus job and calling alumni for the student phonathon keeps Lisa DeCourcay '93 pretty busy! As president of the Kokondo club and a brown belt, she finds time to lead self-defense workshops on campus.



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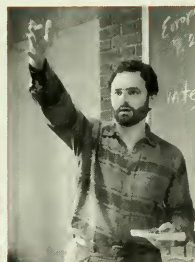
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Lisa Gets a Kick out of Brandeis

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Brandeis Review

Fall 1992

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A New Program for Direct Care Practice

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Christopher Columbus in History and the Novel

Sailor, navigator, missionary, explorer and slayer: the many faces of this historic figure

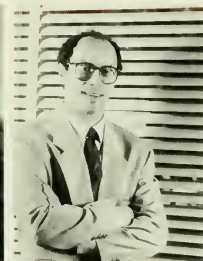
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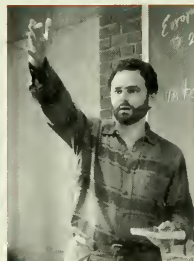
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Cover photo
by Julian Brown

As we draft this column, we are watching the cars steaming onto campus, some of them almost dragging bottom, laden with returning students and their companions—stalwart parents, sulky, younger siblings or hilarious classmates. Next to the *Brandeis Review* office stand Ziv dormitories. Staggering to the doors of Ziv, people unload trunks, sacks, tennis rackets, skis, jumbled electrical paraphernalia and objects that defy identification. From below, carried through our windows on the fresh September breeze, come shrieks of greetings from classmates who haven't seen each other for months. From the same window, we can enjoy the grassy, flower-strewn hills stretching up campus and watch the huge maples and oaks sway, still thickly covered in summer leaf.

These are lucky ones. This is a safe place for them to study and mature...a haven far from the ominous events of the past summer that have torn civilization to shreds in what was a short while ago Yugoslavia; remote from the terror perpetrated by neo-Nazis in Germany; light years away from the starvation that stalks Somalia; distant even from the tragedies of inner cities and other parts of our own country.

More than a few Brandeis students have grown up in the turmoil of the inner cities and other depressed areas in the United States; others have suffered in their native countries and have left behind family members who live perilous lives. You can distinguish members of this latter group: they arrive carrying less and usually alone.

These citizens from different realms would, in an ideal world, listen carefully to one another, share their thoughts and their experiences. What a rich world of humanity this peaceful campus encloses! What an extraordinary education one can gain from just reaching out!

In this issue, which touches quite a bit on diversity, Provost Jehuda Reinharz leads off in an interview with the *Brandeis Review*, stressing the globalization of the campus and discussing Brandeis's history, its present and future. In a companion piece, Senior Vice President for Development and Alumni Relations Dan Mansoor tells how the operation he heads will work to attract donors to the fine work accomplished here.

Alumna Philippa Strum has a profound interest in cultural issues. She presents her research on the Palestinian women of the intifada, their gains and losses, as they struggle for rights and recognition in their own repressive society. Professor Benjamin Ravid, a scholar on Jewry in early modern times, traces the Sephardic Jews from 1492 as they wandered from Spain across Europe and North Africa and finally to the New World, the welter of cultures that surfaces in this story is staggeringly diverse. Assistant Professor Benigno Sánchez-Eppler looks at this same era to expose the many faces of Columbus: culture or history, he concludes, is in the eyes of the beholder. Closer to home, in New York state, alum Patricia Lamanna describes an innovative program in direct care that could vastly improve the plight of residential patients.

We hope the *Brandeis Review* serves to illuminate the spirit of the University.

Brenda Marder
The Editor

Around the University

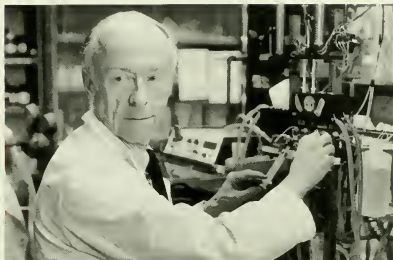
William Jencks Elected Member of The Royal Society

Brandeis University biochemist William P. Jencks, Gyula and Katia Tauber Professor of Biochemistry and Molecular Pharmacodynamics, was elected a fellow of The Royal Society, based in London, and was chosen for the 1993 ASBC-Merck Award from the Merck Sharp and Dohme Research Laboratories division of Merck & Company, Inc. Jencks has been a member of the biochemistry department at Brandeis for the past 35 years.

Founded in 1660 for the preservation of the natural sciences, The Royal Society is the oldest organization of its kind in Great Britain and one of the oldest in Europe. The purpose of the ASBC-Merck

Award in Biochemistry is to recognize and stimulate outstanding research in biochemistry and to identify significant contributions to the advancement of biomedical research.

Jencks received his M.D. from Harvard Medical School in 1951. Before coming to Brandeis he was a research fellow at Massachusetts General Hospital and in Harvard University's chemistry department. He also served as chief of the Department of Pharmacology, Army



Medical Service Graduate School, at Walter Reed Army Medical Center in Washington, DC. He was a Guggenheim Memorial Foundation Fellow and is a member of the National Academy of Sciences, a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and a councilor of the American Chemical Society. He wrote with two of his colleagues the 1992 book, *Biochemistry*.

William P. Jencks, Gyula and Katia Tauber Professor of Biochemistry and Molecular Pharmacodynamics

Stuart Altman Stepping down as Dean of The Heller School

Stuart H. Altman, dean of The Florence Heller Graduate School for Advanced Studies in Social Welfare at Brandeis University since 1977, has announced he will step down as dean after the fall semester to devote his full energies to teaching and promoting national health care reform. He will remain on The Heller School faculty as the Sol C. Chaikin Professor of National Health Policy.

Under Altman's deanship, The Heller School created the Brandeis Institute for Health Policy, launched a master's program in human services management, increased its research 10-fold and expanded its Ph.D. program. President Samuel O. Thier said a nationwide

Abba Eban on Campus

As part of Founders' Day 1992, Abba Eban, former Israeli ambassador to the United Nations and the United States, gave the keynote address at the dedication of the Jacob and Libby Goodman Institute for the Study of Zionism. The institute is the first of its kind in North America and is organized under the auspices of the Tauber



Institute for the Study of European Jewry, a center for advanced Judaic studies with special interests in the study of the Holocaust, the history of Zionism and the State of Israel. Other campus

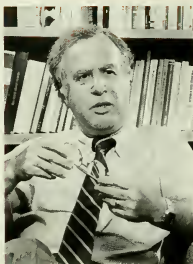
Abba Eban

celebrations included a ground breaking ceremony for the Benjamin and Mae Vollen National Center for Complex Systems and a Founders' Day reception and dinner dance. Full coverage of the events will appear in the next issue of the *Brandeis Review*.

New Faculty Appointed

search will be conducted for a new dean, but that it will be hard to find a replacement of Altman's caliber. The search is being coordinated by a 10-member committee chaired by Professor Saul Touster, who holds appointments at The Heller School and in the School of Arts and Sciences and heads the Legal Studies Program.

As one of the country's leading health care economists, Altman has held senior policy positions in three presidential administrations and is serving his third term as chair of the federal Prospective Payment Assessment Commission, which advises Congress on the operation of the Medicare hospital payment system. As a result of testifying frequently before congressional committees and speaking out through the media and other public forums, several private foundations have asked him to head up national reform efforts. Altman plans to work with the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation to address some of the problems associated with health care cost containment.



Stuart Altman,
Sol C. Chaikin Professor of
National Health Policy

Grant Awarded to Strengthen Science Education

Funded by a \$1.4 million, five-year grant from the Howard Hughes Medical Institute, minority students from Howard University and the University of Puerto Rico will be coming to Brandeis to work in research laboratories as part of an expansive new program to bolster undergraduate science and mathematics education. The grant is composed of three interconnected initiatives to: encourage integrated teaching of calculus, physics, chemistry and quantitative methods; enhance biology

Among the new faculty appointed this fall are an artist, a well-known literary critic, a photojournalist and writer, a former ambassador to the United States and an award-winning poet. Thomas Vu Daniel was born in Saigon and comes to Brandeis as the Saltzman Visiting Artist in Fine Arts. In recent years, Daniel, a painter and printmaker, has exhibited his work in galleries and museums in New York, Texas, California and Mexico, and has taught at Cornell University, Bennington College, Vassar College and Yale University School of Art. He received the Rudy Montoya Scholarship, the Young Emerging Artist Award, the Judges Award from the University of Texas at El Paso and the El Paso Museum of Fine Arts' Best of Show Award. He received his

M.F.A. in painting/printmaking from Yale and his B.F.A. in painting/printmaking from the University of Texas at El Paso.

Wai Chee Dimock has earned a reputation for interpreting literary texts in the context of their historical period and intellectual climate. Her book, *Empire for Liberty: Melville and the Poetics of Individualism*, won acclaim for shedding new light on Melville's novels by viewing them as being interconnected and as products of the culture from which they came. Dimock, associate professor of English and American literature, received her bachelor's degree from Harvard University and her Ph.D. from Yale University and has served on the faculties of Yale University, Rutgers University and the University of California, San Diego. She was the Prize Teaching Fellow at Yale, an American Council of Learned Societies Fellow and a New Jersey Governor's Fellow in Humanities. She is

courses and bolster the teaching of statistics; and add a teacher-researcher in biostatistics and human/mammalian genetics.

To increase participation of undergraduates in research, Brandeis will establish a Howard Hughes Fellowship program that will provide financial support to 20

students annually who will conduct research projects with Brandeis faculty and participate in evening discussions with biology faculty to stress the importance of mathematical and physical sciences to biology. The new faculty member will develop and teach courses in biostatistics and human genetics and will provide research opportunities for undergraduates interested in the growing field of human/mammalian genetics.



working on another book, *Symbolic Equality: Political Theory, Law, and American Literature*.

Susan D. Moeller, assistant professor of American studies, is heading the University's new journalism program. Since 1990, she has worked as a writer, consultant, designer and photographer for *The Atlanta Journal-Constitution*, *Ms.*, *Museum and Arts*, the National Organization for Women, *Seattle Times*; the Smithsonian Institution; *The Washington Post*, *Washingtonian*, *WGBH Public Television*; *World Monitor Magazine*; and the World Wildlife Fund. She has written three books: *A Study Guide to American History*, *Shooting the War: Photography and the American Experience in Combat and But Can She Type? A History of Women Clerical Workers*. Her academic experience includes positions as a visiting assistant professor in the history department at Pacific Lutheran University in Tacoma, Washington, and as Fulbright Professor in 1990-91 at Ramkhamhaeng University, Bangkok, Thailand, and at Quaid-I-



Susan Moeller, assistant professor of American studies, left, and Dessima Williams, Ziskind Visiting Associate Professor in Sociology, right

Azam University, Islamabad, Pakistan. Moeller received a bachelor's degree from Yale University, an M.A. degree in history from Harvard University and a Ph.D. from Harvard in the history of American civilization. She has received eight fellowships and awards.

The writing of Thylas Moss, the English department's Fannie Hurst Poet-in-Residence, has been recognized in the past decade with 15 honors and awards, earning her distinction not only as a poet, but also as a fiction writer and playwright. Last year alone, she won the Whiting Writer's Award, Dewar's Profiles Performance Artists Award for Poetry and the Witter Bynner Prize of American Academy & Institutes of Arts and Letters to a distinguished younger poet. For the third consecutive time, she also won the Best American Poetry prize, for "Lunchcounter Freedom."

Her work has earned her grants from the National Endowment for the Arts, the Massachusetts Artists' Foundation and the Kenan Charitable Trust. Moss has been an instructor at the University of New Hampshire and Phillips Academy and was a visiting professor at the University of New Hampshire last year. She received her bachelor's degree from Oberlin College and her master's from the University of New Hampshire.

Dessima M. Williams holds a three-year appointment as the Ziskind Visiting Associate Professor in Sociology. The Grenada-born political scientist, who had been teaching at Williams College since 1988, has a varied background that has taken her from the classroom at a Grenadan convent for girls to the forefront of that country's international diplomacy. From 1979 to 1983, Williams served as ambassador/permanent representative to the Organization of American States; ambassador/delegate to the United Nations; and alternate permanent representative to the Inter-American Commission for Women. During that time she also was head of mission at Grenada Diplomatic Mission in Washington, DC, with responsibility for implementing Grenada's civil service and financial regulations. She was dean of Grenada's diplomatic corps from 1979 to 1983.

Williams's many writings qualify her as an authority on the United States' invasion of Grenada and that island's revolution. For Grenada Foundation Inc. she prepared "Grenada Five Years Later: An Investigation of Post-Invasion Grenada" and she coauthored *In Nobody's Backyard*, a two-volume documentary of the Grenada Revolution. She has been a member of the U.S. Congressional Black Caucus Fellowship, is a member of Oxfam-America's board of advisors and is a board member of the People's Permanent Tribunal, a Rome-based international human rights organization. In 1988 she received the Omni Award to a Distinguished Black Woman from the International Black Women's Association. Williams received a bachelor's degree in international relations from the University of Minnesota and a master's degree in international development from The American University, where she is working on her Ph.D.

Announced in the summer issue of the *Brandeis Review* was the appointment of Antony Polonsky as professor of modern East European Jewish history in the Department of Near Eastern and Judaic Studies.

Women's Studies Program to Offer Graduate Degree

This fall, Brandeis joined one of a handful of universities in offering a graduate program in the interdisciplinary field of women's studies. The program offers doctoral students a joint master's degree in women's studies and their selected field as they work toward their doctoral degree. Graduate students at The Heller School and in music, sociology, comparative history, Near Eastern and Judaic Studies, anthropology, psychology, English, American civilization and the Joint Program in Literary Studies are eligible. To help structure the program, women's studies director Shulamit Reinharz

has established the National Board for Women's Studies, comprised of 25 women and men who are committed to Brandeis and to women's studies scholarship and activities. Reinharz expects the graduate program will soon offer master's degrees to students not enrolled in Ph.D. programs and believes the interdisciplinary degree will enhance learning while making students more marketable when seeking jobs.

Genetic Counseling Training Program under Way

Brandeis's new two-year genetic counseling program began this fall. The program is the only one of its kind in New England and was established to meet a growing demand for counselors trained in medical genetics who can advise families that may be at risk for genetic disorders. Students will combine courses in biology, human genetics, counseling and law and social policy with fieldwork and clinical training in facilities serving children and young adults with developmental disabilities. The relatively new field of genetic counseling grew up to bridge a communications gap between doctors, geneticists and individuals and families seeking to make genetic choices.

Freshman Assembly Centers on Poverty and Race in the United States

This past June, Provost Jehuda Reinharz, Ph.D. '72, mailed all incoming freshmen letters asking them to read two books, *There Are No Children Here*, by Alex Kotlowitz of the *Wall Street Journal*, and *The Dispossessed: A History of America's Underclasses from the Civil War to the Present*, by Jacqueline Jones, Truman Professor of American Civilization at Brandeis. In a break from traditional orientation routine, members of the Class of 1996 assembled in September with some of the University's most distinguished faculty members to debate and discuss poverty and race in



the United States. In his letter, Reinharz expressed the hope that reading these two books will stimulate students to search for justice. The discussion of the issues will continue into the fall as approximately 30 faculty members will meet with students in residence halls.

Brandeis Welcomes Class of 1996

The Class of 1996 arrived on campus this fall from almost every state in the nation and 34 foreign countries. The 775 men and women were chosen from an applicant pool that was two percent larger and has 15 more members than last year's freshman class. Included in the new class are 58 foreign students, some from countries such as Croatia, Estonia and Russia, and triplets from Austria join their sister, a senior, as Brandeis students. Half of the 12 Wien Scholarship students are from former Iron Curtain countries and 42 Soviet emigrants have entered Brandeis this fall. Women slightly outnumber men in this class and minority students make up 13.5 percent.

Jomo Thomas '96 makes a point at the freshman convocation

Students, President Thier Rally on Behalf of Shen Tong '91

OF BEIJING



Shen Tong

In response to concern about Shen Tong '91, a prominent student dissident who fled China after the democracy movement was suppressed in 1989, President Samuel O. Thier wrote letters to Senator John Kerry, Senator Edward Kennedy and Representative Edward Markey. In these letters he urged them to inquire through the state department about Shen's status and take whatever other steps were necessary to assure his safety and fair treatment. Shortly thereafter some 200 students staged a rally at Usdan Student Center to support Shen and demand his release.

Shen had returned to China in early August at the specific invitation of Chinese leaders and spent the first three weeks in the south and central provinces, contacting dissidents and advocates of pluralism within the ruling elites. After that, he went to Beijing, where he was arrested at his mother's home. On the day of his arrest in September, he had scheduled a news conference announcing plans for a Democracy for China Fund office in Beijing. He was released on October 24 and returned to Boston.

Obituary

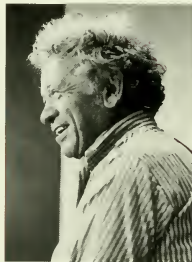
President Thier Receives Honorary Degree

President Samuel O. Thier has accepted an honorary doctorate from the Medical College of Pennsylvania. With a student body of 455 students, the college is located in Philadelphia and operates a teaching hospital. Among the other honorary degree recipients is Louis Sullivan, secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services.

Faculty members meeting for the first time this fall stood in a moment of silence in memory of the late Max Lerner, the noted writer who taught at Brandeis from 1949 to 1973. Lerner was 89 when he died in New York on June 5.

Lerner earned an undergraduate degree in literature from Yale and a Ph.D. from Brookings in 1927. Then, he began an extraordinarily productive career as a journalist, scholar and teacher.

"I have never known anyone who embodied the buoyancy and sense of hope embedded in American culture more than Max Lerner," said Lawrence H. Fuchs, Meyer and Walter Jaffe Professor in American Civilization and Politics, who read a tribute to Lerner. "He bounced into a classroom, laughing easily,



Max Lerner

eyes twinkling, and face crinkling, and students and colleagues could not help but feel more hopeful in Max's presence." He characterized Lerner as "probably the best known unabashedly liberal journalist of the 1940s and 1950s, especially for his columns in *The New York Post*, where they appeared regularly for over three decades, beginning in 1949."

When he was five years old, according to Fuchs, Lerner came to the United States from Minsk, in the former Soviet Union, with his parents, who settled for a time in Bayonne, New Jersey. The family later moved to New Haven, Connecticut, where Lerner's father continued his work as an itinerant Hebrew teacher.

Following faculty appointments at Sarah Lawrence and Williams, he came to Brandeis and became a major force in the emphasis

given here to interdisciplinary studies. Brandeis had no departments at first, only schools. All sophomores were required to take Lerner's course, an introduction to American civilization. He also created and presided over a required course for seniors in which outstanding American intellectual and literary and artistic figures were brought to campus to give talks on the critical professional decisions in their lives. When Lerner became the first head of graduate studies, he saw the necessity of establishing departments, but he never lost his fervor for interdisciplinary studies, and in 1970, he helped to establish the American studies department. He received an honorary doctor of humane letters from the University at its 31st Commencement in May 1982.

Lerner wrote more than a half dozen influential books, but it was his two-volume *America as a Civilization* that Fuchs credited as being Lerner's most important. In 1981, according to Fuchs, Lerner was struck with lymphatic cancer, and a year later suffered a heart attack. But he survived those ordeals, and chronicled his struggle to live in a book entitled *Wrestling with the Angel*.

Sports Notes

Baseball Team Qualifies for NCAA Division III Tournament

After a four-year absence from NCAA post-season play, Brandeis University's baseball team earned a bid to the championship last spring. The Judges wrapped up the 1992 season with a win over the number one seed in the tournament and finished with an overall record of 28-10, the most wins since 1985.

Coach Pete Varney's team was led by consistent play on the mound and in the field. The pitchers combined for a 3.43 ERA and defensively Brandeis turned 35 double plays, 12 more than the opposition, and had a .964 fielding percentage. The Judges also had superior speed on the base paths, stealing 94 bases.

In the playoffs, Brandeis was matched up against the host team, the University of Southern Maine, in the first round. Southern Maine, the 1991 NCAA champions, scored four runs in the seventh inning enroute to a 6-2 win. Center fielder Floyd Graham '93, who set a school record with 28 stolen bases, and designated hitter Tom Holdgate '93 each had three hits. Andy Weinstein '92 hit a solo home run to the left to tie the game in the fourth inning.

Brandeis came back the next day and knocked off the number one seed, Bridgewater State College, behind the complete game pitching of Steve Harrington '92. Brandeis scored three runs early and after Bridgewater tied it up, broke the game open with three runs in the bottom of the eighth inning for a 6-5 win. Second baseman Tom Hoffman '92, who was named to the all-tournament team, had three hits to pace the Judges' attack. That night, Brandeis needed a win against the University of Massachusetts-Dartmouth to advance to the title game. The Judges, paced by Weinstein's four hits, led 5-3, but then surrendered five runs in the ninth inning and were eliminated, 8-5.

A quick look at the season's statistics shows Brandeis's dominant year. As a team, the Judges rapped out 396 hits and nearly doubled its competition with 219 RBI. Brandeis batted .316, stroked 88 doubles and stole 94 bases. Its team ERA was almost three runs less than its opposition and its starting pitchers accounted for 26 of the team's 28 wins, including a 4-1 record against Division I schools.

Several players received post-season honors. Senior right fielder John Khantzian was named first team All New England and was also honored as a first team ECAC all-star. He tied for the team lead in hitting with a .359 average and clouted four home runs, had 15 doubles and drove in a team-high 35 RBI. In the regular

season, Brandeis won the Greater Boston League (GBL) title and Khantzian was named MVP.

Third baseman Michael Connolly '93 was named second team All New England and was a GBL all-star. In his first year as a starter, Connolly hit .342, drove in 34 runs and had nine doubles. On the mound, Brian Corsetti '92 was a second team ECAC all-star and had a 7-1 record with a 3.69 ERA. He allowed only 10 walks in 61 innings. Harrington compiled a 6-4 record with a 3.13 ERA.

John Jeniski '94 was 6-1 with a 2.53 ERA and was honored as a GBL all-star. As a designated hitter, he batted .324 with 15 RBI. Freshman left fielder Tim Graham was named Rookie of the Year in the GBL. He hit .273 with 10 doubles and 15 RBI. Weinstein tied for the team lead in hitting with a .359 average.

Brandeis lost six seniors from this year's tournament team. The Judges must replace three starters in the field, but what is more important, must replace two pitchers who started a total of 18 games. However, several underclassmen played key roles on this year's team, putting the team in a solid position to return to post-season play next season.

Please

see page 57

for

a message

from

President Thier.

Associate Professor in Law and Social Welfare and director, Legal Studies Program, could witness for himself the intelligence, interest and keen insight his students bring to the discussion. It is not on campus, however, and these are not Brandeis students. They are members of a Brandeis University National Women's Committee Study Group, following Touster's syllabus, "Literature and the Law," and meeting in one of the members' living rooms.

One member serves as discussion leader as they explore ideas about law and justice through works by Sophocles, Camus, Melville, Jane Austen, Joseph Conrad and others. Touster's 75-page syllabus includes detailed background and points of discussion of 11 literary selections that participants read as part of the course.

These 18 "students" and thousands of other Women's Committee members meet in small groups in homes, clubhouses and community centers across the country once or twice a month to pursue a special form of higher education. They are

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Often Study Groups go beyond the official syllabus to study related subjects. "The Novel Murder: The Life and Times of the Detective Story," which explores moral codes, societal issues and concepts of law and justice, has generated study of women detectives and ethnic detectives, for example. When the suburban Boston Metro West Chapter, which already offered 50 Study Group selections to its relatively young membership, brought in local rabbis to lead discussions of two Brandeis Brieflets on Jewish cultural issues, the response was so overwhelming that the chapter created a special lecture series that focused on Jewish faith and culture and how to bring it into the home.

Some Study Groups take on a life of their own, becoming an important part of the lives of the core membership. The nearly 3,000 members of the Greater Boston Chapter have more than 30 Study Groups from which to choose, but some of the longest-running and most popular ones rarely have an opening. In Boston member Mary Feldman's very popular long-running current events group, members sometimes wait years to join so they can participate in writing and circulating major research papers as the group conducts thorough studies of such countries as China, Japan and the former Soviet Union.

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that they decided to stay together to do Associate Professor of Anthropology David Jacobson's syllabus "Stress, Support and Coping," group member Marilyn Teplow explains.

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Study Groups Link Brandeis to National Women's Committee

Using Bertolt Brecht's comedy *The Caucasian Chalk Circle* as a point of reference, Saul Touster's students are comparing contemporary methods of resolving disputes in a court of law with solutions of more "primitive" societies. In the prologue of Brecht's story, a wise person offers a parable from which both the parties to the dispute and the spectators learn the "right" decision.

If this class were on campus, Professor Touster, Joseph M. Proskauer Professor in Law and Social Welfare and director, Legal Studies Program, could witness for himself the intelligence, interest and keen insight his students bring to the discussion. It is not on campus, however, and these are not Brandeis students. They are members of a Brandeis University National Women's Committee Study Group, following Touster's syllabus, "Literature and the Law," and meeting in one of the members' living rooms.

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an eclectic group—aged 35-90, high school and college graduates, employed and retired professionals and homemakers among them—with a wide range of interests, but a common thirst for knowledge. The Women's Committee's unique Study Group Program offers 79 courses authored by Brandeis professors on subjects ranging from "Shakespeare: The Tragedies" by Associate Professor of English Alan Levitan to "Rationing and the Dilemmas of Medical Care" by Professor of Sociology Peter Conrad.

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Interview with Jehuda Reinharz, Ph.D. '72

by Brenda Marder

Marder: You are regarded as a successful teacher and productive scholar. What does a person with your academic background bring to the position of provost?

Reinharz: I am not very much different from our previous chief academic officers in this regard. What I bring to the job is the view of a faculty member who, in one way or another, has been associated with Brandeis for some 25 years. This gives me a certain historical perspective on the University and an appreciation for its unique mission. I strongly believe that the academic officers at the University ought to come from within the faculty; it is crucial that they be acquainted with the ethos, traditions and aspirations of the academy and share them.

Marder: Why did you decide at this time to switch to administration? To some people, the position might seem dull, bureaucratic and burdensome compared to

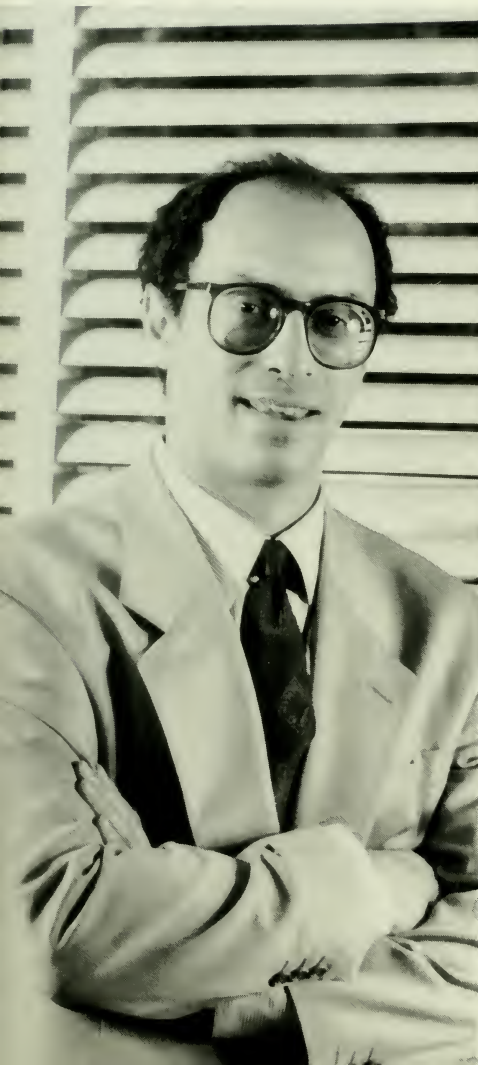
the exciting life of a fine scholar who has distinguished himself as you have by winning the first President of Israel Prize, awarded by the Knesset for the book on Chaim Weizmann.

Reinharz: I consider being provost at Brandeis an honor. Administration is part of every faculty member's life. Indeed, when we evaluate faculty for promotion, we talk about service to the University as one of the three major criteria. Being an administrator is not antithetical to being a scholar. Most people at this University and elsewhere balance areas of service, scholarship and teaching in different ways during different times in their careers. Although I am doing administrative work, I see myself as continuing to be a member of the faculty. As you can see, I do not consider myself switching to administration. Administration properly viewed is simply an extension of the rest of the academy. It is not an independent machinery divorced from the values of the University, though



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Interview with Dan Mansoor



These interviews took place in the beginning of the summer.

Marder: You assumed your position at Brandeis last March so your assessment of the University is still fresh. What were your first impressions of Brandeis and of how people relate to it?

Mansoor: When I came on campus, I was struck initially by three things. The warmth of the community was the first: people welcomed me unreservedly and at the same time spoke passionately about the institution and offered to help in a host of ways. Next, I was impressed by the quality of the faculty and the academic programs. Then, I was drawn to the beauty of the campus. When I moved from Ithaca to Brandeis, I assumed I was moving from beautiful countryside to a cramped metropolitan area. Instead

I found that Brandeis is an oasis in an urban setting and Boston is a real delight.

Marder: From what you tell me about your welcome to the University and the kinds of relationships that donors and the community have to Brandeis, your job ought to be a pushover.

Mansoor: Fund-raising, in a sense, can be very easy. Assume you have only one potential prospect. You know what to do. When you identify that person, you have completed the first step. Then you gather information about the individual by talking to his or her friends, by looking at public information or by talking to the person directly. Next you involve the person, through invitations to campus for lectures, activities, concerts and the like. If the institution is doing fine work, the prospect is ready to be asked for an expression of commitment to the university—a gift.

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administrators clearly have the opportunity to interpret these values. I was happy to serve at this moment in time because I have just finished two books: the second volume of the Weizmann biography that is about to appear and another book I have coauthored with the late Brandeis professor Ben Halpern. So, the time seemed ripe to shift the balance for a period of time.

Marder: Will you continue to do research, writing and teaching or will your duties as provost submerge you?

Reinharz: Not classroom teaching because that requires a great deal of preparation and I do not have time at this point. But I still supervise graduate students. I have been writing articles based on previous work late at night, but obviously I cannot get involved in any new major research projects such as new books based on archival research. During this summer in Israel, I will complete several projects such as the second edition of *The Jew in the Modern World*, which I coedited with Paul Mendes-Flohr, a former graduate student with me at Brandeis and a professor at the Hebrew University. Another reason I'm glad to be in Israel this summer is that in November the Weizmann Institute will host a state event commemorating the 75th anniversary of the Balfour Declaration. I was asked to give the major address on that occasion, which I will prepare in Israel. These are the kinds of things that I can continue to do while serving as the provost.

Marder: How would you describe the provost's job? Many of our readers are wondering exactly how the new team under President Thier will operate.

Reinharz: Lots of people ask me this question. Under the new structure, the provost is the chief academic officer, meaning that I am responsible for maintaining the highest possible academic standards with regard to teaching and research. My task also entails recruitment of the brightest and most promising students to Brandeis. While I take it for granted that this is the common goal for all members of the Brandeis community, it is my task to coordinate and streamline the various components of the academy in pursuit of our common goals. At the same time, as a senior vice president, my job is to assist the President in any way I can, which includes fund-raising and relations with alumni, the National Women's Committee, the Trustees and other members of the community. The job entails a good deal of public relations—talking to individuals or giving talks to various groups. It also requires some traveling on behalf of the University.

Marder: Give us an example of how you might shape academic programs.

Reinharz: It is not I alone who shape the academic programs of the University. In the spring semester members of the Academic Planning Group, consisting of eight faculty members and five administrators, worked very hard to assist the academic enterprise at Brandeis and make specific recommendations for the restructuring of the academy.

These recommendations were reviewed by the faculty as a whole before a final report was written. And this brings me to state how academic change should be undertaken at Brandeis: it can take place only if there is full participation and consensus on the part of the faculty as a whole. It is my task to guide, to suggest, to bring proposals, perhaps even to lead. But it is the faculty who must have consensus on the nature of change in the curriculum, staffing and the like. Without their cooperation, true and lasting change is impossible.

Marder: You bring your own individual vision to the office of the provost. Besides teaching at Brandeis, you also earned your doctorate here, so you possess a certain historical perspective, as you said, as well as hopes for the future.

Reinharz: The fact that I earned my Ph.D. here probably gives me a special perspective on Brandeis. I became a graduate student here when Abram Sachar was still President and when many of the original faculty still taught here. I have enormous respect and admiration for what they did and tried to accomplish. I think we therefore have to be careful that we do not make any radical changes for the sake of change alone or to keep up with fads. Change ought to occur within the framework of reverence for the past. What I would like to do by the time I leave this position is to make sure that we are living within our resources and that we



can pay decent salaries to our faculty and staff so we can continue to attract the very best people. All this while simultaneously preserving the unique character of Brandeis.

Marder: How do the recent geographic and political changes in the greater world affect the campus?

Reinharz: We are facing a new world in the Pacific, Eastern Europe and elsewhere. Artificial barriers have disappeared, making it easier to appreciate different cultures and traditions. We have better access and can take advantage of student and faculty exchanges, for example. We have to pay a great deal of attention to the internationalization of the campus. We at Brandeis have of course a very strong base on which to build in this regard. Throughout our history we have been able to attract outstanding

students from foreign countries. In a sense we have been ahead of our times. I would like to see, as does the President, many exchange and joint programs with foreign universities. Indeed, we have begun the process of doing so some time ago. We must also study the curriculum to be sure that course offerings reflect this new world.

Marder: I remember not too many years back, when the American-university world was more insular and didn't understand that the globalization process was under way, some people criticized Brandeis, claiming that we had "too many foreign students." But

Brandeis actually was on the cutting edge of encouraging and welcoming foreign students to campus.

Reinharz: Of course this criticism does not sit well with me because, having come from another country, I feel offended by this attitude. I think most people at Brandeis agree that we recruit some of our very best students from foreign countries. What some of these people accomplish when they return to their homeland is very impressive. They in turn are helpful to the University. They refer students of high caliber to us from their own countries and we can call on them as alumni during the years to contribute their expertise and experience to enrich our community. Some of them have even been asked to serve on the Board of Trustees and other boards of the University.

Marder: Let's talk about student and faculty interplay. When you came to Brandeis as a graduate student and got your Ph.D. in '72, different social and academic conditions prevailed. What exactly are the differences in the students that you are now supervising compared to your peers 20 years ago?

Reinharz: You can't discuss students without commenting on the faculty first. As a graduate student, I didn't pay much attention to the wider context. I came to NEJS at a time when I can say, without exaggeration, it had some of the greatest scholars in the field of Judaica anywhere. And they required a great deal from us.

I believe it is more difficult to be a graduate student today than it was 20 years ago. Funding has not kept

Reinharz processing with David Gil, professor of social policy, The Heller School, at the Inauguration of President Samuel O. Thier



up with expenses and many more graduate students today have to work to support themselves and their families. Other than that, I think that the quality of graduate students today is equal to that in years past. This is reflected in our ability to place them in some of the finest institutions in this country and abroad.

One central difference between then and now is that among the faculty today, in NEJS at least, you will find more American-born members. As was true for Brandeis in general during its first two decades, we benefited enormously from the European-refugee scholars who could be found in every department. This was President Emeritus Abram Sachar's genius—to recruit these great scholars, who had for the most part fled Central and Eastern Europe, to the Brandeis faculty. They immediately put Brandeis on the map. Brandeis was a highly congenial atmosphere for these people who brought fame and luster to the campus, making it a premier research institution within a very brief period of time. This holds true for other departments as well—in history, sociology, political science and many of the sciences.

Marder: As you were going through your experience here, were you aware that it was the best you could have possibly gotten?

Reinharz: I had been accepted at another fine university for graduate studies. I received a wonderful scholarship, a five-year Ford Fellowship that I think was given only to two people entering graduate school. My wife was, at the same time, a graduate student in sociology at Brandeis, and she persuaded me to come here after I received my M.A. at Harvard. So, I gave up my Ford Fellowship. It was probably the best move I could have made.

Marder: In today's world as well as then, the University's academic standards depend very much on revenues. How is the provost involved in fund-raising?

Reinharz: When I became director of the Tauber Institute in 1984, I became very active in fund-raising. Although nobody ever asked me to

fund-raise, I saw that activity as an integral part of the job because the Institute would have folded without it. This is not an activity for its own sake; I raise money because I know I am doing it for an important cause. I also know that people want to give because they get pleasure out of seeing their money used in the world of ideas. If I had more time I would do more of it. In general, faculty members can be excellent fund-raisers.

Marder: We were talking before about restructuring the academy. This operation would include revenue enhancements. Is that correct?

Reinharz: Yes, many ideas concerning revenue enhancements came up as part of the recommendations of the Academic Planning Group; for example, we have talked a great deal about offering M.A. programs that not only add quality to our programs but serve also as revenue enhancements. And indeed, some departments even before these recommendations were considered, had added excellent M.A. programs. I will entertain ideas for curricular additions on the condition that they not be just revenue enhancements but have a sound academic and intellectual base. With that in mind, I see it as my duty to enhance revenues because we are at a critical point in the history of Brandeis. The restructuring of the academy consists not only of revenue enhancements, but also of savings, streamlining and better management.

Marder: How in tune is the faculty to the problem of finances? Brandeis faculty are not necessarily locked in

an ivory tower. In fact, most of them live very much in the world. But at the same time, each faculty member has his or her own domain, which is, after all, his or her lifetime's work. If faculty members see their areas shrink or eliminated, they have just cause for alarm. How, generally, have the faculty balanced their own interests against the greater good of the University?

Reinharz: I have been very impressed with the faculty's response. After the Academic Planning Group came up with its initial recommendations, it was clear to the community that many programs would have to contract or otherwise adjust. The faculty is appreciative of the fact that the process at Brandeis was open and interactive. The report was not managed from the top down; when we wrote the report, we met with every single department and academic unit on campus to get their ideas so that we could add their input. With some departments, we met as many as five times. As I mentioned before, it is my strong belief that unless the faculty feels that they have ownership in the University, unless the faculty feels that this is also their report, we will not be able to implement it.

If, as you say, we have to take the Academic Planning Group's recommendations and eliminate something into which a faculty member has poured a lifetime of work, it cannot be done without a basic consensus among the faculty. In fact, almost all departments are

Jehuda Reinharz was born in Israel. In 1958 he moved to Germany and then to the United States in 1961. After high school, Reinharz entered a joint program at the Teachers Institute, Jewish Theological Seminary and Columbia University, where he majored in both Jewish and European history. He was graduated with a B.S. from Columbia and with a Bachelor of Religious Education from the Jewish Theological Seminary, where he was valedictorian. He earned his M.A. from Harvard University with a concentration in medieval Jewish history and philosophy and came to Brandeis to earn his Ph.D. in modern Jewish history, European history and the Middle East.

After teaching at the University of Michigan for 10 years, Reinharz returned to Brandeis in 1982 as Richard Koret Professor of Modern Jewish History in Near Eastern and Judaic Studies (NEJS). He has

been the director of the Tauber Institute for the Study of European Jewry since 1984.

Reinharz has written over 70 articles and has authored, coauthored and edited over 17 books on anti-Semitism, Zionism, important Zionist leaders such as Chaim Weizmann, Polish-Jewish history and German-Jewish history. He has five forthcoming books: The Emergence of the Jewish State 1880-1948, with Ben Halpern, Brandeis professor emeritus; The Letters and Papers of Many Wilbushevitz Shohat with Brandeis Professor Shulamit Reinharz; Chaim Weizmann: The Making of a Statesman; Zionism and Religion; and Zionist Leadership with Anita Shapira. He also sits on the editorial boards of Modern Judaism and Studies in Contemporary Judaism.

Reinharz is active in national and international institutions. He serves as the secretary and treasurer of the Association for Jewish Studies, on the Academic

Committee for the Museum Development of the United States Holocaust Memorial Council and as a member of the Board of Directors of Yad Chaim Weizmann. He is involved in the Academic Advisory Committee for the Memorial Foundation for Jewish Culture, The National Foundation for Jewish Culture and the Advisory and Editorial Board for the Institute of Polish-Jewish Studies. He received several awards for his biographical studies of the Zionist leader, Chaim Weizmann, including the National Jewish Book Award in 1986. He was awarded the Shazar Prize in History in 1988 and in 1990 was the first recipient of the President of Israel Prize, awarded by the Knesset.

Reinharz is married to Shulamit Reinharz, professor of sociology and director, Women's Studies Program, at Brandeis. The couple has two children.

going to have to shrink, but I think we all recognize that we have no choice in the matter. We must live within our means if we care about the future of the University. In our open meetings, the budget was laid out and thoroughly explained by the President for all to see. I don't think there is anyone on the faculty or staff today who does not understand a restructuring of the University is necessary, though I recognize that people will differ as to how to implement this restructuring.

Marder: Will departments shrink no matter how popular they are? No matter how they contribute to revenue enhancement?

Reinharz: We used many criteria when evaluating programs. Our ability to attract students was only one of them. Obviously, we took into account the quality of the programs, costs and the relationship to the mission of the University. We do have to make choices as to whether the departments can maintain their quality even with a smaller number of faculty. Some departments will suffer more and some will suffer less, because some areas are better able to respond to cuts. For instance, some have a better chance of applying to foundations or the government for grants. Other departments, no matter how hard they try, do not have that kind of resource.

Marder: The outlook, then, is positive on reforming the curriculum and coming to grips with our financial situation, in spite of the dreary news that issues from the recession and the grave problems with higher education?

Reinharz: One reason I am optimistic is that we have a truly outstanding leader in Sam Thier. That played a major role in my decision to take on this task. I have confidence that our restructuring will help us pull through these difficult times. The report, moreover, leaves room for flexibility so it can respond to new revenues we are now trying to generate with the help of the Board of Trustees.

Marder: This is a time when we really need leadership.

Reinharz: The President is crucial, but so is the Board of Trustees. So much depends on the Board, the alumni, what we call the inner family. Leadership is easy in times of prosperity. At this point in our history, it requires more effort, particularly the ability to generate new resources.

Marder: You are provost at a very fascinating time in the history of the institution. Brandeis's standards have always been high. What are the threats to these standards and how can we guard against them?

Reinharz: The threats are in large part financial. If, indeed, we are unable to raise the amounts of money we need, we will not be able to recruit the caliber of faculty and students that constitute an excellent university. If we enter a downward spiral in terms of standards, it would be very difficult to reverse direction. I think even if our buildings are in bad shape, that is a condition we can live with. In fact, we have lived with this situation for many decades. But we can't give in at all on educational standards.

Marder: It seems to me, you would need to offset this heavy professional routine with hobbies. What do you do in your leisure?

Reinharz: I love to sail—I do it on a very elementary level on a sailfish—and I enjoy playing tennis with my family. I also exercise regularly and try very hard not to let anyone or anything interfere with this activity. Believe it or not, the easiest way for me to relax is to write. Doing my research is also my hobby.

Marder: One subject we have not discussed is your Israeli background. Has it given you any specific dimension?

Reinharz: I don't know if I can really pinpoint this factor, it is so subjective. But perhaps it has been helpful in the Brandeis context. Brandeis University has many ties to Israeli institutions, something I am trying to strengthen. Perhaps more important in shaping my outlook has been the multilingual culture in which I was raised as a child in Israel. I continue to identify as both an Israeli and as an American. I have dual citizenship and feel equally at home in both cultures. It adds an enriching dimension to our lives as a family, which we think our children have also begun to share. ■





Mansoor (right) and Jehuda Reinharz, Ph.D. '72, provost and senior vice president for academic affairs, discuss business over lunch at the Faculty Club

continued from page 11

Marder: But you are not seeking one potential donor. From what I understand, you are trying to widen the donor base among alumni in particular.

Mansoor: Yes, that's correct. Our challenge today is to reach more and more people in the most personal manner possible. Even though we use technology to help us, we still try to communicate on the individual level. But to return to your remark, fund-raising "strategy" is easy, fund-raising "work" is hard. Brandeis needs to construct a professional approach to be sure we are asking everyone who is interested in the University. The number one reason people do not support Brandeis is that they are not asked, or are not asked properly.

Marder: Will you take a totally new approach as you professionalize?

Mansoor: Although I will be implementing new strategies, I want to give credit to the development work that's been done in the last few years. A university of our size does not receive over \$20 million each year without a lot of hard work from the staff and faculty, and a tremendous commitment from our friends and alumni. One practice I will modify is the emphasis placed on event

fund-raising. Instead of focusing on an event, I like to think of fund-raising as relationship building. The whole enterprise is called "development" because it's an ongoing process. The gift is just one gesture in a warm relationship. We must continue to stay in touch with our friends, involve them in the campus, act as good stewards of past gifts and justify their continued support.

Marder: What are some other ways to professionalize the development effort?

Mansoor: As far as alumni and friends are concerned, we should be sure to stay in regular contact. Let me share some numbers with you. In fiscal year 1992, which ended June 30, 1992, we received gifts from 5,500 alumni. In the five-year period before that an additional 4,600 alumni made a gift, but they didn't give in the current year, and before that five-year period another 2,900 alumni made a gift. So when we talk about the number of Brandeis alumni making gifts, 13,000 or 59 percent out of 22,000 have done so in their lifetime, but only 25 percent in the last year. A more systematic or professional analysis would reveal the cause; but I believe it is because we are not systematic in our appeal and that we need to expand our volunteer committees. To aid in all of this, I hope to put in place an extended volunteer structure. We cannot rely solely on staff, a handful of alumni, friends and Trustees. If the development office is organized from a professional standpoint to give volunteers solid information and effective training, that will strengthen our chances for success.

Mansoor talks with Wendy Finn '85, Boston Alumni Association chapter president, at a recent visit to campus



Marder: What is the concept behind volunteer efforts?

Mansoor: Most simply, it's a matter of numbers—more people asking more alumni and friends for a gift. The prospect can relate comfortably to a volunteer who has already given. And, of course, the volunteers have a strong commitment to or affection for the University or they wouldn't be spending their time working as volunteers. Their efforts are reinforced through committee meetings on campus or in their communities. A large benefit the University derives from the volunteer system is human resources. As I said a few moments ago, fund-raising is easy if you have one potential donor. Brandeis has 24,000 alumni, thousands of interested friends and parents, and members of the National Women's Committee who represent a large and significant potential body of volunteers. Because the development office has limits on the size of its staff, we must rely on more volunteers.

Marder: Our donor base is not clustered around Boston, but spread throughout the country. How do you conquer the distances?

Mansoor: The regional offices are being reorganized to do that. Experience shows that the best way to stay in touch with friends is locally. We have five regional offices—one here on campus for New England, in Chicago, Los Angeles, New York and Florida. I would also like to see the regional offices assist our campus staff and alumni volunteers with student recruitment.

Marder: Let's return to your idea of reengage alumni and friends in the mission of the University: education and research. People know of Brandeis for the quality of its education and they will be more encouraged to give if we successfully execute two things: we continue the educational programs with them and the next generation. We can employ a variety of formats to present our friends and alumni with such opportunities by using Brandeis's popular Humanities and the Professions program; organizing educational tours conducted by faculty to such places as Eastern Europe, Israel and also in this country; and inviting people more regularly to return to campus for educational activities.

Mansoor: Part of our challenge is to reengage alumni and friends in the mission of the University: education and research. People know of Brandeis for the quality of its education and they will be more encouraged to give if we successfully execute two things: we continue the educational programs with them and the next generation. We can employ a variety of formats to present our friends and alumni with such opportunities by using Brandeis's popular Humanities and the Professions program; organizing educational tours conducted by faculty to such places as Eastern Europe, Israel and also in this country; and inviting people more regularly to return to campus for educational activities.

Marder: The Academic Planning Group, composed of faculty and some administrators, is presenting a recommendation on how to cut the budget by six million dollars over the next four years by altering the curriculum and pruning the administrative budget. But still the University will need an additional six million in income to balance the operating budget. How does the

Office of Development fit into the process of obtaining revenue to aid the academic programs?

Mansoor: We must communicate the importance of annual giving to our alumni and friends, then engage these people in the activities of Brandeis and finally ask for a gift to support the faculty, students and programs. The provost and faculty plan the curriculum and the budget is subsequently built to support it. Whatever amount of income is needed beyond tuition, endowment income and other sources, is the objective of the development office. Current-use monies, or the Annual Fund, is the source for the six million we have earmarked to balance the budget over the next four years. That is a 60 percent increase over that period of time.

Marder: One can make the dollars raised more meaningful by spending less money on raising those dollars. How does Brandeis fare in terms of cost effective fund-raising?

Mansoor: A good point. I think there are two goals fund-raisers ought to set for themselves. The first target is the total amount raised in support of the institution. The second is the cost of raising those funds. Last year we spent 16 cents for each dollar raised. I want to reduce that figure to 12 cents. But there are many judgment calls in generating expenses as you search out the dollars. You must take advantage of opportunities for growth. For instance, if the one

additional trip to the West Coast costs a thousand dollars, but might yield a large gift, let's hope you make the correct decision and get on the plane. This opportunity comes not from exceeding a planned budget, but incorporating flexibility in the operations that will allow you to reallocate resources to make this action possible.

Marder: President Thier stated a few months ago that a capital campaign is envisioned for the 50th anniversary of the University's founding. You just don't launch into a capital campaign, it takes a few years to lay the groundwork.

Mansoor: Absolutely. Part of my task is to put into place the policies, the philosophy, the systems and technologies and the people, that is the staff and the volunteers. All of these activities not only lead to a capital campaign but invigorate annual giving.

Marder: Brandeis can boast an excellent undergraduate education, and an internationally recognized graduate enterprise. Additionally, the University enjoys a special heritage. How does this aid in development projects?

Mansoor: The fact that Brandeis was founded and sponsored by the Jewish community helps because of the community's strong belief in *tzedakah*, or charity. Add to that the American ethos of philanthropy and it is hard to think of an institution that is better positioned.

Marder: How can you sum up your philosophy for giving?

Born and raised in Madison, Wisconsin, Dan Mansoor was graduated with a B.S. from the College of Engineering at Cornell University and earned an M.B.A. from the Johnson Graduate School of Management, Cornell University. Before returning to Cornell to work, he was employed by the Procter and Gamble Manufacturing Company in St. Louis, Missouri, and Lima, Ohio, as a production manager.

Mansoor spent several years in two development offices within Cornell University. He acted as

the director of development from 1984-1990 for the Johnson Graduate School of Management, where he was largely responsible for fund-raising. Concurrently, he supervised a capital campaign that successfully raised \$46.5 million. In 1990, Mansoor took on the position of director of development and public affairs for the College of Arts and Sciences, where he remained until the beginning of this year. In that office he was also responsible for managing alumni affairs for the College's 45,000 graduates and planning for a portion of a University-wide capital campaign initiative.

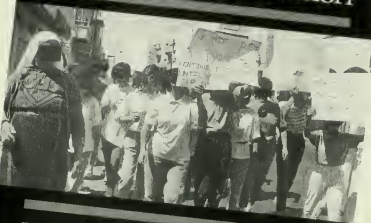


Mansoor at his favorite sport

Mansoor: What drives a lot of my initiatives and energy is a *Midrash* expression my father uses on many occasions: "Many candles can be kindled from one candle without diminishing its light." That's what I think fund-raising is all about. It sums up my own philosophy and, I believe, that of Brandeis and our most generous friends. ■

THE WOMEN ARE MARCHING

The Second Sex
and the
Palestinian Revolution



Philippa Strum

The Women Are Marching

by Philippa Strum '59

The following article is based on the research I did on the Palestinian women's movement while living in the West Bank for a month at a time during 1989-91 and the diary I kept of life under the Israeli occupation and the Palestinian intifada. My home was in Ramallah, a city of perhaps 25,000 people a few miles north of Jerusalem. From these same sources I wrote *The Women Are Marching: The Second Sex in the Palestinian Revolution*.

"Intifada" is an Arabic word meaning "shaking off." The Palestinian intifada that began in December 1987 is an expression of the Palestinian desire to shake off Israeli rule, not only by challenging its domination in the streets, but by creating an alternative economic infrastructure. Among its many results has been a dramatic restructuring of the role of Palestinian women. Whether their status has been permanently altered, however, remains to be seen.

West Bank society, like many Mediterranean and largely Moslem entities, adhered for generations to the ideal of woman as almost completely private and apolitical. She was secluded in her home, remote from the political and paid economic spheres. It was men who went into the paid work force, men who mingled in cafes and played backgammon after work, men who socialized outside the home.

While the genders normally did not mix outside the home, it was mainly middle- and upper-class women who met this ideal of full seclusion and segregation from men. The majority of West Bank women were and are rural. The field work that was part of their lives did not lend itself either to seclusion or to another ideal, the veiled woman (or in the 20th century, one whose head is covered with a scarf). Even in rural areas, a clear gender-based division of labor usually prevailed. Rural women fetched water and men herded flocks, for example, while only seasonal jobs, such as picking olives and harvesting, were done by men and women together. Women occasionally did "men's work," but West Bank men normally played no role in "women's work" of child rearing, cooking and housekeeping. Men controlled money no matter who earned it, and were viewed as the primary breadwinners.

Palestinian women of all classes have been expected to be chaste, and men's honor has depended on their being kept that way. A woman's chastity was guarded first by her father and then by her husband. Couples traditionally did not meet in advance. The bride was irrelevant to the marriage contract, which was signed without her presence and participation. A low value was placed on female literacy, considered unimportant to marriage and the production of children.

Beginning in the 1970s, an emerging core of elite women challenged this ideology. They had gone to university in Egypt or Lebanon or in the relatively new West Bank colleges, participated in voluntary work committees organized by municipalities after the election of 1976, and drew on both experiences for discussion of gender roles and

the place of women in the national liberation effort. In 1978 they began to establish the four women's committees that, together with a number of leading-nonpartisan women found primarily in academia, constitute the women's movement. The committees created literacy classes with newly-written materials, instructing women about their rights, child care centers, vocational training classes and production teams designed to enable women to gain at least some economic independence. As the emphasis was on bringing committee members to the national liberation movement and empowering them by making them part of the decision-making process, particularly through local subcommittees, local committees were in place and ready to be mobilized when the intifada began.

Philipa Strum received her B.A. from Brandeis, her Ed.M. from Harvard and her Ph.D. from the Graduate Faculty of the New School. She is a professor of political science at City University of New York, Brooklyn College and the Graduate

Center. She is the author of seven books and numerous articles about American government, constitutional law, human rights and women and politics, including Louis D. Brandeis: Justice for the People, which was nominated for a Pulitzer Prize in biography; Brandeis: Beyond Progressivism, scheduled to be published by the University of Kansas Press in 1993; Presidential Power and American Democracy; and The Supreme Court and "Political Questions." Her professional activities include serving on the executive committee of the American Civil

Liberties Union's board of directors, and as president of the American-Israeli Civil Liberties Coalition, which she cofounded in 1981. Among her awards have been a Guggenheim Foundation research fellowship, an American Council of Learned Societies research fellowship and a research fellowship at the Truman Institute of Hebrew University.

The involvement of women in the first year of the intifada signified a major change in activities considered permissible for women and shook the old ideas of dependent women whose honor lay in remaining hidden from the public eye. Although the early intifada revolved, in part, around the demonstrations by the young men (*shabab*) and their consequent emergence as street leaders, the spontaneous nature of many demonstrations, such as those at funerals attended by massive numbers of people, meant that a cross section of the population was involved from the start.

Women quickly became a backbone of the demonstrations both as participants and as protectors of their men, rushing out to play a public political function by throwing themselves between members of the Israeli Defense Force (IDF) and the young men they were trying to seize. One day early in the intifada, for example, women in the Old City of Ramallah attacked a patrol of soldiers with pots and pans in order to release a youth being arrested. On another occasion, Munir Fasheh, a professor of education, saw a man in his early twenties being beaten by soldiers in Ramallah. A woman rushed up with her baby in her arms and began shouting at the man, "I told you not to leave the house today, that the situation is too dangerous. But you didn't listen; you never listen to me!" She turned in disgust to the soldiers and telling them to beat him cried, "I am sick of you and your baby; take him and leave me alone," pushed the baby into the young man's arms and ran away. The confused soldiers soon left the scene. In a few minutes the woman reappeared, retrieved her child and wished the young man safety and a quick recovery. They were total strangers.



The women not only protected the men from the IDF and joined them in mixed gender demonstrations, but also engaged in spontaneous demonstrations of their own, expressing their outrage at violence committed by soldiers or Jewish settlers, at arrests and at the miscarriages that have been attributed to exposure to tear gas. By March 1988, three months after the intifada began, there had been an average of 115 women's marches a week. Sixteen women died in them.

Al-Haq, the Palestinian affiliate of the International Commission of Jurists, has noted that most women subjected to violence during the intifada have been in their homes, frequently attempting to protect male relatives from

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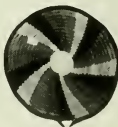
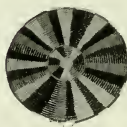
physical assault or arrest. Some of the women who died during the intifada were passersby, killed by chance while on their way home from school or the market during a demonstration. By the end of 1989, 67 women had been killed in the territories.

In a war situation, women are always confronted with the threat of sexual violence, and men are tempted to use such violence as a threatened or actual method of punishment and control. Traditional mores made it unthinkable that Palestinian women, hearing men mention sexual acts, would do more than cover their ears or shriek with horror. The intifada changed that. Al-Haq has documented numerous cases of soldiers directing obscene language toward women. Women probably have shocked soldiers as much as themselves by returning the soldiers' sexual taunts and using explicitly sexual language to question their manhood. Palestinian society accepted such behavior as appropriate in times of emergency.

Palestinian women in prison face sexual threats and sometimes fondling of their bodies by soldiers. Before the intifada, a woman "contaminated" by being sexually abused, whether by soldiers or men of her own society, would have been ostracized if not killed. Women who were prisoners during the first year or so of the intifada, however, were treated as heroines by men as well as by women. This led Bizreil University professor Hanan Mikhail-Ashrawi to comment, "The whole system of taboos, and the definitions of honor and shame have changed. Now it is the national issue that determines what is shameful and what is not, not the social issue."

Beginning roughly in March-April 1988, when the need for long-term planning became clear, Palestinians began consolidating and extending the new kinds of committees that had sprung into being early in the intifada. These were the "neighborhood" or "popular" committees, which gradually became an entire and highly specialized infrastructure. Some provided emergency medical treatment, blood-typed entire neighborhoods or taught first aid. Education committees replaced the schools as authorities closed them (all West Bank schools, including kindergartens, were closed for 18 months in 1988-89). There were committees to stockpile food and other essentials for distribution when curfews, sometimes lasting for weeks, were imposed. Others collected money for families that lost their incomes from imprisonment, deportation, death or wounding of the wage-earning men. There were committees to aid in planting home gardens, to clean the roads, to ensure proper disposal of garbage, to provide information to the media—in short, to maintain an entire societal infrastructure.

Although these were mixed-gender committees, it was women who were most active in all of them. The women's committees were a model for, cooperated with, and in some cases overlapped, the popular committees, and provided a mechanism for women wanting to increase their involvement in the intifada. Women's committee activists were among the first members of the popular committees, marching, building barricades, smuggling food to committees under curfew and supplying rocks to *shabab*. Some young women helped distribute the Unified Leadership leaflets that set commercial strike days and hours and established basic rules of behavior. Teenage women, particularly adept at smuggling food to needy families during curfews, joined young men in checking to see that shops close as soon as strike hours begin and in organizing demonstrations. The intifada brought a dramatic rise in the variety of women's committees'





Adam Aboud

agricultural and food production projects and the number of women in them. The projects, a key element of the intifada's drive for self-sufficiency and creation of an economic infrastructure, are also a means of empowering women.

In the early months of the intifada, many young women fought family attempts to limit their participation in it. A young committee member reported, "My mother tried to prevent me from participating in the clashes, but after I was arrested, it became an accepted thing." Some women, especially in rural areas, initially lied to their parents about their participation in popular committees or demonstrations, but stopped doing so as mores changed.

Working together altered the sensibilities of men as well as women. One young woman, active in a neighborhood committee, said, "I think that in the uprising, many people have put their conservatism aside. I am respected by my neighbors. In the beginning, I felt a certain timidity from the

The intifada brought a dramatic rise in the variety of women's committees' agricultural and food production projects and the number of women in them.

young men who...believe women should take a more active role, but who also hold traditional social values. But I think this interaction between men and women will become more natural." A women's committee member commented, "Really the *shabab's* respect for us increased because of our awareness and our role in the streets and neighborhood committees. Our initiatives gain us the respect of all the people, not just the men." A third chimed in, "When we went to demonstrations or participated in clashes in the beginning of the intifada, we met groups of young men. We didn't speak to them because of the social customs we were raised with, and also to prove to people that we were there to confront the soldiers and not to meet boys. But later on, we would talk to them every day. We would make plans, build barricades for the streets, burn tires and provide the boys with stones, as well as throw stones ourselves. So trust between us increased and we feel now that they respect us." Nonetheless, she perceived a continuing problem: "But they still believe that we are weaker than them and sometimes we hear things like, 'You have long fingernails—give me those, and I will throw them for you.' But we have discussed these problems with them," and they have stopped trying to coddle the women.

Before the intifada, middle-class women had moved from university-based politics into leadership outside educational institutions. This was facilitated by the experience women gained in mobilization, public speaking, writing, planning strategies and tactics and other aspects of organizing while they were university students in the women's committees. A second factor was the vacuum created by the increased level of incarceration and deportation of male leaders. A good number of university-trained women had achieved middle-management positions in male dominated trade unions and political parties before the intifada. Since the intifada, the IDF has removed much of the male leadership from the public sphere, which has enabled the middle-management women to fill positions that might otherwise have been reserved for men. The new visibility of women leaders, combined with the demands of the intifada and the resultant opportunities for female political activity, has led to



Traditional women serving trays, made by one of the women's committees

Phleppa Strum

radical change in the attitude of some women, and perhaps of some men. Political discussion is no longer a male preserve. Women routinely join in or initiate conversations about politics, demonstrating that the public sphere has become as much theirs as it is men's.

The first year of the intifada, then, saw what was probably the majority of women assuming a political function. Confronting soldiers, visiting the families of the dead and organizing alternative education can be viewed as extensions of the traditional nurturing role. There was a new sensibility, however, implicit in women wrestling with strange men, undergoing arrest and, in small numbers, achieving a measure of economic independence.

By 1989, what had seemed to be permanent changes in the status of women had begun to crumble. It became apparent, in fact, that the alterations were only temporary in the eyes of most men, who view the participation of women in the intifada as an emergency measure that will be unnecessary when independence is achieved and the women return to their homes. While many women are out of their homes participating in the political spheres, others are, once again, being kept locked behind closed doors.

Women's participation in the popular committees (declared illegal by Israel in August 1988, and in decline since) does not appear to have added to their long-term political power. When Palestinian leaders hold a press conference, or, more recently, engage in international negotiations, the only faces

When Palestinian leaders hold a press conference, or, more recently, engage in international negotiations, the only faces to be seen usually are male.



to be seen usually are male. The occasional exceptions invariably have been Mikhail-Ashrawi and activist Zahira Kamal, both clearly present in spite of being women. They were both at the October 1991 Madrid peace talks, but only as members of the advisory delegation: the formal delegates were all men. The leadership outside the territories is male. There are no women on the Palestine National Council's 15-member Executive Committee that, since the PNC's 1988 Declaration of Independence, has been the equivalent of a Palestinian government. The implicit message is that there is no room in the government for women.

By the end of the intifada's first year, the nature of women's participation in the uprising changed, reflecting the transient nature of the alteration in values. After the popular committees were outlawed, quasi-militaristic "popular armies," in which women have at most a minimal role, came into existence. Many women turned their attention to production projects that were extensions of the home economy. Parents, who had ceded much of their power over children, began to reclaim it. The ensuing years have seen the resurgence of forced early marriages and the old concept of shame. Marriage, and the early arrival of children, is viewed by many as a way of keeping single men and women out of the political activities that could result in imprisonment and the subsequent unmarriageability of women and the permanent wounding or death of men. The high rate of unemployment that has existed since late 1990 and was exacerbated by the total curfew during the 1991 Gulf War; the replacement of Palestinian workers by new

Soviet immigrants to Israel; and the limitations on the territories' residents entering Israel have made fathers eager to turn the burden of supporting their daughters over to potential husbands. The tendency toward forced early marriages has moved from the villages and camps to the cities.

The family desire to protect women from political activities and loss of honor has forced some women and girls to drop out of schools and universities. There is now a tendency to treat women ex-prisoners as contaminated: they are regularly denied jobs and have difficulty finding husbands. The culture of the intifada, which downgraded frivolous or costly activities including restaurant meals, movies, parties and family excursions, has reinforced the habit of some elements in Palestinian society to scrutinize women's behavior and dress. Clothing is viewed as a political statement with the rise of fundamentalism and its emphasis on "modest" apparel for women.

The effect of the occupation and intifada on marriage has been complicated. Women who have battled soldiers in the streets or earned money, not surprisingly, object to arranged marriages. Many have found prospective husbands while doing political work. The Palestinian Unified National Leadership has requested their people limit wedding celebrations and bride prices (*muhur*) as an austerity measure. Some women now refuse *muhur* entirely, either as a patriotic measure or because they have come to view them as offensive. Marriages have increased and the frequency of divorce has dropped, possibly out of a felt need to adhere to societally acceptable norms during a period of crisis—or because the combination of more modest wedding celebrations and small dowries has lowered the costs of weddings and encouraged people to marry at an early age. Interviews suggest that many women have been eager to produce "more children for Palestine" during the national liberation struggle. They reportedly have been encouraged by sermons in the mosques calling for early marriage and a higher birthrate. This has been changed somewhat since the Gulf War, with the depressed economic situation making a large number of children less attractive.

By 1991, membership in the women's committees had decreased because of family and fundamentalist reaction against female political activity; the inability of the committees to articulate a specific program for women beyond participation in production projects and cooperatives; the lack of progress in the peace process and the resulting questioning of the utility of political activism; and the demands made on women's time by the combination of household responsibilities, child care and participation in the drive for economic self-sufficiency through the creation of home gardens. Still, the phenomenon of women becoming active outside their homes constitutes a revolution that has occurred in a remarkably short time. Although some families are taking their daughters out of school early, the idea that

There appears to be less resistance to a grassroots public role for women among people of the West Bank than there is within the PLO leadership abroad.

women should receive a substantial amount of formal education has spread, its popularity ironically, perhaps, encouraged by anger at the government's policy of closing schools and universities and the belief that the closures are designed to render the Palestinians illiterate and ignorant. No less radical, if not as popular, is the idea that women who do not absolutely need to earn money may choose to do so without losing their respectability or femininity.

A key question is to what extent a Palestinian government would recognize women's new roles. Although the Unified National Leadership appears to include few if any women, the leadership of political parties and trade unions have an increasing number. There appears to be less resistance to a grassroots public role for women among people of the West Bank than there is within the PLO leadership abroad. The women who have been "talking politics" are unlikely to be satisfied with a purely private persona. Their interest and experience may well be translated into support for women in a national legislature.

This means that there are new phenomena to consider in assessing the possible future status of women, not that the nature of that status is clear; indeed, it is still in the process of being determined. While it seems safe to predict that the status of women will never again be precisely what it was before the intifada began, the impact of women's role in the intifada on their status cannot be assessed with any finality until the occupation and intifada have ended. ■

The Sephardim:

by Benjamin Ravid '57

The expulsion of the Jews from Spain constituted a major trauma in Jewish life. It was characterized by the unanticipated uprooting of a community that had dwelled in its native land for over a millennium; while representing a clear-cut end, the expulsion gave rise to many new beginnings.

Jews had inhabited the Iberian peninsula since the days of the pagan Roman Empire. But as Christian Spain became more settled and urbanized in the 1200s, the church became more powerful and assertive. The clergy urged that the general policy toward the Jews, formulated by international, national and local church councils, be implemented by secular authorities. This clerical agenda included introducing a special distinguishing badge, not necessarily yellow in color, as often assumed; forbidding Jews from holding public office or being in a position of authority over Christians as advisors, tax-collectors and the like, even from having Christian servants; restricting the

construction of new synagogues; and demanding that the Jews be assigned segregated, compulsory quarters. Nevertheless, despite a certain ambivalence, the monarchs protected the Jews against excessive persecution out of financial self-interest, and continued to use the services of select individuals at their courts.

As religious and economic tensions built up, a chance combination of events in 1391 led to the watershed in the treatment and condition of the Jews in Christian Spain. A leading church figure in Castille had long been delivering violent sermons against the Jews, declaring falsely that the king would not oppose attacks on them. Then, King John I of Castille died. The crown prince was a minor and the regency was weak. Riots against Jews broke out in Seville, spread through Castille and then to Aragon. Jewish quarters were looted, property was destroyed, many Jews were killed and others were forced to convert to Christianity. When order was restored a year later, Spanish Jewry was shattered. The impoverished and decimated communities were faced with a huge task of reconstruction, in which they were

helped to some extent by the monarchy, acting out of self-interest: even the reduced tax-revenue that the Jews could pay was worthwhile.

At the time of the riots in 1391, the mobs had given the Jews the choice of conversion or death, or at least so intimidated them that conversion appeared attractive, and the pressures continued in the following decades; many Jews opted for conversion. Unfortunately we do not know how many nor the size of the Jewish population of 15th-century Spain.

All Jews who converted were known as New Christians or *Conversos*. Many of them, again we have no idea how many, abandoned Judaism and became bona fide Christians. Others regretted their conversion and wanted to revert to Judaism. However, they faced a major problem: although Jews were subject to numerous restrictions, according to Christian theory, Judaism as a religion was legal, for

Odyssey of a People

Jews fell into the despised but legitimate category of infidels, who were to be tolerated in an inferior status in Catholic Europe. Yet, while the Catholic church taught that one should not convert Jews by force, nevertheless, once done, that conversion was valid and could not be reversed, since baptism was an indelible sacrament. Accordingly for Christians, whether Old or New, to assume Judaism was forbidden, and anyone baptized into Christianity who adopted Judaism became a heretic.

Socioeconomic tensions soon developed between the Old Christians and the New Christians. Many Old Christians resented the New as individuals who, liberated from all restrictions, were free to compete as equals. Additionally, Old Christians suspected that many of the New Christians were secretly Judaizing. These Judaizing New Christians were referred to as *Marranos*, a word that apparently meant "pig." In 1478, at the urging of Thomas de Torquemada, the confessor of Queen Isabella, the pope authorized the establishment of the Inquisition in Spain. Five years later, Torquemada was appointed inquisitor general.

To ferret out *Marranos*, handbooks describing the signs of Judaizing were compiled and circulated: be suspicious of homes where no smoke rose from chimneys on the Sabbath, or where a clean tablecloth and lighted candles appeared on that day; watch out for people who bought only live animals, presumably to slaughter according to Jewish law; suspect those who avoided pork and did not purchase wine.

The Inquisition, contrary to popular belief, had no direct jurisdiction over professing Jews who did not overtly challenge Christianity, but only over Christians, Old and New alike, who were suspected of heresy. Its aim was to obtain confessions and then impose a penance to reconcile the accused to the church and save their immortal souls. If a confession were not forthcoming, then torture could be employed to obtain it. In the absence of a confession or for alleged serious second offenses, the penalty could be death. Since it was not proper for the church to put people to death, the Inquisition would hand the individuals over to secular authorities. Then, to avoid the shedding of blood, the condemned were burned alive at the auto-da-fé.

It became apparent that as long as Judaism was permitted in Spain, New Christians who wished to maintain their ties to Judaism could find spiritual, material and institutional support from the numerous Jewish communities. Therefore, it was deemed necessary to eliminate totally the open observance of Judaism in Spain. Consequently, in March 1492, following the fall of Granada, the last Moorish bastion in Spain, Ferdinand and Isabella issued a decree requiring all Jews of Spain to leave within four months.

The exact numbers of exiles and converts are a matter of scholarly dispute. Recent scholarship suggests that a higher proportion than previously assumed converted and additionally that some of the exiles subsequently returned to Spain to convert. While many Jews, including some of the educated and

wealthy communal leaders, opted for conversion at the hour of decision, others chose to leave.

The number of places to which Jews could emigrate was limited. The majority took the easiest option of overland routes, mainly to Portugal but also northward to Navarre and Provence, all of which provided only a brief respite. Far fewer embarked upon the more perilous sea voyages. They traveled to those few places on the Italian peninsula that would accept them, to North Africa and to the islands and mainland of the eastern Mediterranean, which was being consolidated under the Ottoman Empire.

Whatever the number of Spanish Jews who reached the Ottoman Empire, their presence benefited its

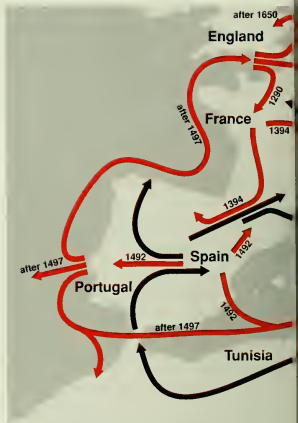
Jewish quarters were looted, property was destroyed, many Jews were killed and others were forced to convert to Christianity.

relatively backward economy considerably. They were active in a wide range of activities, including almost every occupation, profession and craft, on all levels.

The fate of the exiles in Portugal, where the majority went, was far more complex. King John of Portugal authorized 600 wealthy Spanish Jewish families to stay in his country for a large payment; others, in return for an entrance fee, were allowed to remain for eight months, by the end of which they were to depart at their own expense on ships to be provided by the government, or else become royal slaves. But the king did not provide adequate ships for them to leave, and those who remained without converting were enslaved. John died shortly afterward in 1495, and was succeeded by his brother Emmanuel. Emmanuel was concerned with developing the Portuguese economy and freed the Jewish slaves to become productive members of society. However, he wished to marry the daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain, and the princess was unwilling to consent unless the Jews were eliminated from Portugal.

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Emmanuel allowed the dynastic consideration of uniting Spain and Portugal under his heirs to prevail, and in December 1496 ordered all Jews to leave Portugal by the end of October 1497 under penalty of death. But since he really wanted them to remain, he exerted pressure upon them to convert, baptizing all children between the ages of four and 14, and returning them to their parents only if the latter converted. Then, after limiting the ports of embarkation to three, he subsequently required all Jews to gather in Lisbon, thereby assuring that the available shipping would not be sufficient, and as soon as the deadline for departure passed, all those remaining were converted by force.

As of 1497, Judaism was completely proscribed on the Iberian peninsula. Yet there was a profound difference between the situation in Spain and that in Portugal. In Spain, all those who had wished to remain Jews had been given the opportunity to leave,

and if they desired to Judaize there afterward, they had to avoid detection by the Inquisition; in Portugal, however, entire families and indeed communities—many of whose members had left Spain to be able to observe Judaism freely—were converted by force, but there was no Inquisition to investigate conformity to their new religion.

To placate these converts, Emmanuel promised them immunity from persecution on religious grounds for 20 years and in 1512 this was extended. As in Spain, the Old Christians resented the New Christians because of their economic success in various activities from which they had been excluded as Jews, and also out of a not-unjustified sense that they were secretly Judaizing. Tensions increased, finally erupting in a major “pogrom” in Lisbon in 1506. The king severely punished the perpetrators and allowed New Christians to depart, but subsequently they were forbidden to leave. They were needed since they were not only the predominant element in the international commerce of Portugal, but also to a great extent assumed the role of the “middle class” in that

underdeveloped country and especially helped with the royal finances and administration. The New Christians also entered the medical profession in great numbers, since the ordinances for ensuring purity of blood increasingly restricted them from careers in the public service and teaching at universities. At the same time, there were also poor New Christians who eked out a living as petty traders and artisans.

Despite the efforts of the New Christians to prevent the establishment of the Inquisition in Portugal, it was finally authorized in 1536. Emigration of New Christians from Portugal to Spain, where the Inquisition had slackened off its investigation of Judaizing somewhat, increased, and later was facilitated as Portugal was ruled by Spain from 1580 to 1640. Over the decades the pressure of the two Inquisitions induced many New Christians, especially those who were secretly Judaizing, to leave the Iberian peninsula.



Merchants often went via the major northern commercial center of Antwerp. But not all who left were merchants, although for them it was relatively easier to invest their assets in readily portable merchandise and letters of exchange; skilled doctors could also find work in their new countries of residence.

For those New Christians desiring to leave the Iberian peninsula in the 16th century, the two most attractive destinations were the Ottoman Empire and the Italian peninsula. The Ottoman Empire possessed one major advantage over the Italian peninsula, and indeed over anywhere in Christendom: it was an Islamic country whose ruler, the Sultan, was unconcerned that individuals who had been baptized into Christianity were becoming practicing Jews in his realm. Over the decades, Iberian immigrants trickled into the Ottoman Empire. While they were active in a wide range of activities as had been the Spanish exiles of 1492, they were most prominent as physicians and advisors at the court of the Sultan and in commerce.

Geographically, the exiles spread throughout the numerous cities, towns and villages of the Ottoman Adriatic-Dalmatian and Aegean coasts, the Balkans, Anatolia, the eastern Mediterranean coast, such islands as Rhodes and North Africa. However, in the latter part of the 16th century and especially in the 17th, the position of the Jews waned as the Ottoman Empire declined.

In contrast, the Italian peninsula had not been as attractive a destination for the Spanish exiles of 1492. Only a very few places were willing to receive them. In Rome and the papal states, the new Jewish immigrants appear primarily to have practiced medicine and operated loan banks. A score found a haven in Ferrara, where their leading families engaged in international trade. Those who sought refuge in the Kingdom of Naples, together with the long-indigenous Italian Jews of Sicily who had been expelled from there

also in 1492 in imitation of the events of Spain, did not find peace for long; Naples was conquered by Spain in 1495, and all were compelled to leave between 1511 and 1541, but many opted for conversion.

Later, during the course of the 16th century, the settlement of the Iberian New Christians who wished to assume Judaism on the Italian peninsula was encouraged by the establishment of the Inquisition in Portugal and facilitated by a new sense of rational *raison d'état* on the part of various Italian authorities. They perceived Iberian New Christian merchants as being so important for their maritime commerce that they actually competed to attract them to their domains.

In 1514, Ancona began to offer favorable terms to attract these Levantine merchants, and after it became a part of the papal states in 1532, the popes continued this policy, issuing safe-conducts inviting "all merchants of whatever nation, faith or sect, even if Turks, Jews or other infidels" to settle with their families in Ancona; they added that the safe-conduct was also valid



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for all persons coming from Portugal, even if "they were of Jewish origin, called New Christians," and moreover no official was to bother them with charges of heresy, apostasy or blasphemy, or to investigate their practices during the time that they had previously lived as Christians or anything else concerning their religion. However, in 1555, at the start of the Counter-Reformation, Pope Paul IV reversed the liberal papal policy. Rejecting the commercial *raison d'état* of his predecessors, he had over two dozen Jews in Ancona burned on the grounds that they had relapsed from Christianity, and thereby ended the settling of Iberian Jews in Ancona.

Events proceeded very differently in Venice, where there had not yet been an authorized Jewish community in 1492. The Republic maintained a protectionist policy

that permitted only Venetians and also reciprocally Ottoman subjects to engage in trade with the Levant. In 1541 the Ottoman Jewish merchants, many of whom were presumably of Iberian origin, complained that they did not have enough room in the *ghetto nuovo* (the new ghetto). In response, the Venetian government, acknowledging that those Jews were importing the larger part of the merchandise coming from the Ottoman Balkans and realizing that it was necessary to make some concessions in order to compete with Ancona, assigned them additional quarters in the adjacent area known as the *ghetto vecchio* (the old ghetto).

Meanwhile, the commerce of Venice with the eastern Mediterranean was declining. Consequently, in 1589, the Venetian government took the significant step of approving a charter submitted on behalf of "Jewish Levantine, Spanish and other merchants." This charter allowed Jewish merchants, including former Iberian New Christians, to settle in Venice for 10 years and to trade with the Levant on the same terms as native Venetian subjects.

These events in Venice did not go unnoticed elsewhere on the Italian peninsula. The Medicean Grand Dukes of Tuscany sought to augment their maritime commerce by creating a major trade center at Livorno, which possessed one major geographic asset: unlike Venice and Ancona, it was more conveniently located on the western side of Italy, directly across the Mediterranean

Whatever the number of Spanish Jews who reached the Ottoman Empire, their

presence benefited its relatively backward economy considerably.

from France and Spain. In 1591 Grand Duke Ferdinand of Tuscany issued a charter known as "La Livornina." It basically remained in effect until Napoleon, and then again after him, until the end of the Grand Duchy of Livorno in 1860. Although "La Livornina" formally invited "merchants of any nation, Levantine, Ponentine, Spanish, Portuguese, Greek, German and Italian, Jewish, Turkish, Moorish, Persian and others" to settle in Livorno and Pisa, its provisions clearly indicate that it was intended primarily to attract Jews and Judaizing New Christians. "La Livornina" contained the same basic privileges as the Venetian charter of 1589, but with very attractive additional ones, such as the right to engage in local retail trade, permission to purchase real estate and exemption from wearing signs that would distinguish Jews from their Christian neighbors. Furthermore, no provision was ever made for the establishment of a ghetto in Livorno or Pisa, even though some 20 years earlier, Jews had been required to live in one in Florence and Siena.

The course of events in Venice, and subsequently in Livorno, induced the popes to maintain and even extend their conciliatory policy toward the Jews—but no longer toward Iberian New Christians assuming Judaism—in Ancona for competitive commercial reasons. Consequently, as the 10-year Venetian charter of 1589 approached its expiration, the Senate renewed it

for another 10 years, and subsequently every 10 years throughout the 17th century, and the Jews of Venice retained their special commercial privileges until the Venetian republic came to its end in 1797.

In the meantime, as a consequence of the same considerations of *raison d'état*, new Western Jewish centers were established by former Iberian New Christians. They increasingly prospered, and soon eclipsed those in the Mediterranean. First, after the Calvinist Netherlands threw off the yoke of Catholic Hapsburg Spain and emerged as Holland, Amsterdam provided a most welcome haven starting around 1600. Then Protestant England with its growing port of London became an attractive option after the 1650s. Southern France was another possibility: although one could not openly be a Jew there until around the end of the 17th century, the fact that there was no Inquisition there made residence attractive for those New Christians who either desired to escape potential harassment by the Iberian Inquisitions or else were satisfied to observe Judaism only in relative secrecy. Soon Portuguese crypto-Jewish New Christian communities emerged in southern France, especially in Bordeaux and Bayonne.

A case of mercantilist *raison d'état*, which was to have great significance, occurred in the New World. After the Dutch captured northeastern Brazil from the Portuguese in 1630, some Dutch Jews of Iberian origin settled in Dutch Brazil; when the Portuguese retook Brazil in 1654, they were required to leave. Most returned to Holland, but some went to Dutch New Amsterdam. Peter Stuyvesant,

the Dutch governor, wrote to the directors of the Dutch West Indies Company in Amsterdam expressing his desire that "the deceitful race—such hateful enemies and blasphemers of the name of Christ—be not allowed further to infect and trouble this new colony."

The Iberian Jews of Amsterdam responded with a petition requesting that the new Jewish arrivals be allowed to stay in New Amsterdam. Among other things, they claimed that the greater the population of New Amsterdam, "the better it is...in regard to the payment of various excises and taxes...and in regard to the increase of trade." The arguments of Jewish merchants of Old Amsterdam were heeded and the Jews were allowed to stay in New Amsterdam. Thus, the same considerations of commercial and fiscal *raison d'état* that led to the admission of the Iberian Jewish merchants to various Mediterranean jurisdictions and elsewhere in Western Europe also were invoked in the New World, and thus started what was to become the Jewish community of the United States of America. ■

Anyone who has to place a friend or family member in a residential care facility quickly becomes aware of the role and function of the direct care worker. Whether the facility is a home for the retarded, the autistic or the emotionally disturbed, a psychiatric institution or a nursing home, the direct care worker is the person performing the daily tasks, such as bathing, feeding, toileting, dressing and supervising.

A New Program for Direct Care Practice

by Patricia Gordon
Lamanna '69

Most of the resident's time is spent in the care of these workers. In contrast, the time spent in treatment is usually limited to no more than a few hours per day, at most. To be sure, direct care workers are frequently informed of the treatment plans of the clients under their supervision, and requested to follow up on the orders issued by treatment teams consisting of psychiatrists, psychologists and other specialists. However, most direct care workers are ill-prepared to implement these plans, having had little formal training or education in these fields. Those workers who do have the ability to carry out a treatment plan often feel frustrated and unappreciated, as they are not consulted or given opportunities to offer their own insights or suggestions as to how their clients should be cared for.

The low salaries paid to these workers and the fact that their contributions are neither solicited nor respected drives many from the field. Those who remain in direct care work are forced to go from one agency to another in search of small salary increases, resulting in a high turnover rate and, in many cases, inferior care for clients.

The problem is nationwide. While there is no systematic, uniform attempt to ensure that direct care workers remain unskilled, most residential treatment facilities in this country operate according to a "top down" model whereby an executive director oversees several layers of middle managers, who in turn supervise the direct care workers, giving them little responsibility either in terms of accountability or autonomy. The result, in

New York state for example, is a 50 percent turnover of direct care workers, with most staying in the field less than two years.

In 1989, a group of agencies, human services educators and concerned individuals based in New York's Mid-Hudson Valley region met to address this problem. The agencies included a school for autistic and emotionally disturbed children; a home for children from dysfunctional families; several homes for disturbed adolescents; several facilities serving the retarded; and two county-wide mental health agencies. Also present were representatives from Dutchess Community College, the State University of New York at New Paltz, Marist College and other educational institutions. The individual members included direct care workers and parent/advocates of institutionalized children.

The relationship among the institutions of higher learning and community service agencies has always been close in the Mid-Hudson Valley. Human service workers frequently move into positions in academia, either full-time or as adjuncts, while continuing to work in the field. Many academics serve as consultants or as board members for community agencies. All of the schools utilize community agencies as field internship sites for social work, mental health, child care and human services programs. This ongoing relationship between educational institutions and human service agencies facilitated communication and collaboration in this endeavor.

People in attendance at that first meeting experienced the problems outlined above on a day-to-day basis. These professionals, who had devoted their careers to helping people in need, were constantly plagued by the high turnover rate and lack of competence on the part of direct care staff at their agencies. They were acutely aware of the pivotal role that direct care workers play in their clients' lives, and of the potential wealth of information about clients' needs and behaviors that could be provided by caring, trained workers. They agreed that previous attempts to resolve the problem, such as in-service training within each agency or tuition reimbursement for workers interested in furthering their formal education, only served to increase the already intolerable turnover rate. It seemed that the system itself required a radical overhaul if the needs of the client population were to be met.

Fortunately, it was not necessary for the Mid-Hudson Coalition for the Development of Direct Care Practice, as it named itself, to "reinvent the wheel" in order to come up with a more workable system of service delivery. Several members of the Coalition had been to Europe and studied the European systems of training for direct care work. Some of the agencies had hosted field interns from

Scandinavian countries. They were aware that in Europe, direct care workers hold the U.S. equivalent of a bachelor's degree and must apply for government certification before they can work with clients. The workers, referred to as "social pedagogues" or "éducateurs," are seen, as their titles imply, as "teachers" of their charges and not merely custodians. They play an active role on the treatment team, consulting with specialists, keeping records on their clients' progress, staying in touch with parents or other relatives. This type of worker is often referred to in this country as a "generalist."

Needless to say, these trained generalists are better paid than our direct care workers; however, the need for several layers of supervisors is eliminated, making the system more cost effective in the long run. Whereas in the United States as many as six organizational layers may lie between client and executive director, in Denmark, for example, there are often only two. Furthermore, the need for constant retraining of new workers is greatly reduced, as the average worker remains on the job far longer—15 years in Denmark as opposed to six months in the United States.

The Mid-Hudson Coalition focused on Denmark as its model because Danish professionals had been working in the Mid-Hudson region on an exchange program and were available for consultation. Of course, there are variations from one European country to another, but the basic philosophy inherent in the European model is essentially the same, and stands in stark contrast to the philosophy that drives most American institutions. As Margaret Calista, director of the Social Work Program at Marist College and a Coalition member puts it, "Our institutions are structured to maintain the institution, providing basically custodial or management-oriented care. In the European model, they are client-centered." Mary Lou Della Guardia, chair of the Child Care and Family Services Program at Dutchess Community College, a program that is moving toward the European method of training for direct care work, agrees: "In Europe the clients are understood. In the United States they are managed and controlled."

Another major philosophical difference is the "holistic" approach advanced in Europe versus the "fragmented" approach commonly used here. In the United States, a group of specialists determines a treatment plan for a client; however, each member of the group is responsible for implementing only one part of that plan. In the generalist model, as Calista states, "someone is willing to take

Those workers who do have the ability to carry out a treatment plan often feel frustrated and unappreciated, as they are not consulted or given opportunities to offer their own insights or suggestions as to how their clients should be cared for.



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Systematic Training for Effective Parenting (STEP) to parent groups. She is currently the field lab supervisor for field interns enrolled in the Mental Health Assistant Program and teaches the Field Practicum Seminar at Dutchess Community College in Poughkeepsie. Lamanna previously worked at Marist College in Poughkeepsie, assisting the director of field work, and her paper, "A Working Model of a BSW Program at a Maximum Security Correctional Facility," was published in Selected Papers from the 22nd Annual Conference of the New York State Social Work Education Association.

In Europe, direct care workers hold the U.S. equivalent of a bachelor's degree and must apply for government certification before they can work with clients.

responsibility for the whole." There is also no division between custodial care and treatment. Those responsible for custodial care also deliver treatment, in the sense that they choose the appropriate forms of therapy and follow through on the recommendations of the specialists involved in the client's treatment. This results in a more highly integrated level of care for the client.

Frank Mulhern is chair of the Mid-Hudson Coalition for Direct Care Practice and executive director of the Anderson School, a residence for autistic and emotionally disturbed children. He has begun to change the structure within his own agency to reflect the philosophy and structure of European agencies that he has observed on several study tours. He points out that "empowerment of staff means empowerment of clients." Through pilot projects, he has slowly introduced higher levels of responsibility for some of his direct care workers, allowing them to work out their own schedules, and to include time during the work day for noncustodial duties such as contacting clients' families, scheduling appointments and doing paperwork. The result has been lower turnover among staff assigned to the pilot programs and a noticeable improvement in the clients.

Effecting a fundamental change in an agency's way of doing business is not an easy task. While the goal is eventually to reduce the number of middle-management positions, this must be done without undue sacrifice to dedicated, skilled practitioners, who have worked hard to achieve those positions. Unions and negotiated contracts often come into play; government regulations regarding staffing patterns must be adhered to, and one must come up with the money to hire skilled direct care practitioners and find a way to train people for these newly-created generalist positions.

Frank Mulhern, chair of the Mid-Hudson Coalition for Direct Care Practice and executive director of the Anderson School, a residence for autistic and emotionally disturbed children



This last problem was addressed by the State University of New York-New Paltz campus, which was represented on the Coalition by members of the sociology department. After extensive consultation, the department proposed that it offer a degree program in sociology with an emphasis in direct care, modeled after the type of education provided by the Seminars of Social Pedagogy in Denmark. Students would take a general liberal arts program, with some additional social science courses, in the first two years of college. Specialization in the direct care concentration would begin in the third year, and culminate in a bachelor's degree with a major in sociology and an emphasis in direct care. The training would include field internships at local agencies employing the new model, in addition to courses in psychology, sociology, special education and art.

The decision to locate the direct care program in the sociology department was made partly as a result of the personal experiences of a member of that department. This professor had a family member who spent many years as an inpatient at various institutions. He felt convinced that the inappropriate, indifferent care she received from many of the direct care workers caused her to "regress substantially very quickly." He wanted to be personally involved in a project that would improve the training and level of competency of such workers. As he pointed out, "Institutions are trying to do a better job. They simply have to have a better-trained staff to do it."

Beginning in the late 1980s, several European professionals visited the Mid-Hudson region to share their perspective on direct care practice and the role and training of the generalist. The collaboration among these professionals, local agencies and the colleges that participated in the Coalition laid the groundwork for a coordinated effort to train American generalists for work in residential settings and to restructure agencies in order to provide internship sites and jobs for those students.

In September 1991, a group of Coalition members, including three college professors, three agency executives and a representative of New York state's Office of Mental Retardation/Developmental Disabilities, traveled to Denmark to observe their programs and meet with Danish educators. During this trip, the participants began to develop a curriculum adapting the Danish social pedagogy training program to the requirements of the American educational system, and to the practice needs of the field. An agreement with the Danish Ministry of Education was developed whereby a Danish professor of social pedagogy would spend a year at the campus of SUNY-New Paltz to

teach seminars, oversee the field internships and train American professors in his methods. The funding will come from a variety of sources, including foundations, state and federal government agencies, perhaps private industry and possibly the Danish government.

The degree program in sociology with an emphasis in direct care will be offered at SUNY-New Paltz for the first time in September 1992. Sixteen third-year American students have been chosen to pilot this two-year program. Some of the students spent their first two years at New Paltz; some come from the field—direct care workers interested in furthering their education and professionalizing their occupation. Two are graduates of the Child Care and Family Services Program at Dutchess Community College. Efforts are under way to coordinate the training of students in this latter program with the Bachelors in Direct Care being offered at New Paltz. This should result in a pool of workers trained at the associate's degree level who can work comfortably within the generalist model, as well as a smooth transition for those who choose to continue their education beyond the associate's level.

The challenge for agencies in the Mid-Hudson Valley at this point is to transform themselves into generalist-model institutions in time to accept the interns that will be training with them. It's a circular situation—how can one find generalists to train the students, when the profession of "generalist" does not currently exist? Some 20 agencies have written to the sociology department at SUNY-New Paltz commending it for establishing the program, offering themselves as field placement sites and giving assurance that jobs for graduates of the program would be available at salaries commensurate with bachelor's-level training. In doing so, they have agreed to become pioneers in uncharted territory. The introduction of this new professional will mean a different role for agency administrators and for specialists from other fields, requiring a profound restructuring of the organizational flow chart. The precise nature of the changes, and how they will translate into improved care of clients, is unknown as yet. The European model has proven successful in countries with populations far smaller than our own, with a very different system of payment for social services; and with a different attitude toward entitlements and provision of services to the needy. Adapting this model to the American style of doing things should prove interesting and challenging.

In addition to bureaucratic impediments, there are the very human responses that inevitably slow progress, but are legitimate and must be dealt with. Specialists, such as teachers, social workers, therapists and others, will ask: "Where does all this leave me? If the direct care workers are trained to teach the clients, to discuss their problems with them, to contact relatives and other agencies on their behalf, will this mean that I'm out of a job? Will this mean that clients

Some students and faculty in the SUNY-New Paltz direct care practice concentration at a retreat



will turn to their 'generalist' and not to me when they need help?" Such concerns, if not recognized and acknowledged as reasonable, could cause some staff at an agency to sabotage the attempts of the administration to put the new system into place. Administrators have to be able to listen to their staff and assuage their fears, realizing that what is best for the client must also be made best for the employees in order for it to work. Mulhern's experience has been that "initial resistance breaks down over time"—as long as the change comes in small, carefully planned increments and staff is involved in every phase.

Change is always painful, and often involves risk. In this particular case, however, the benefits are so clear that it is hard to imagine that anyone familiar with the current state of affairs in residential treatment facilities would not consider the generalist model to be an improvement, well worth the effort required to adopt it. The Mid-Hudson Coalition's proposal is a modest one, but change must start somewhere. The hope is that, once word of this new model gets out, the idea will spread throughout the New York State University system and, ultimately, nationwide. This article is in part an effort in that direction, and the author welcomes any response from readers, particularly news of similar programs elsewhere. As the Coalition states in their proposal, "In essence, the solution suggests a transformation of our existing culture of care through the development of an education for direct care workers and their future influence within the field." ■

Another major philosophical difference is the "holistic" approach advanced in Europe versus the "fragmented" approach commonly used here.

Christopher Columbus in History and the Novel

by Benigno Sánchez-Eppler

Whether we join in the celebration of the quincentenary of Columbus's Bahamian landfall, or whether we protest it with a critical observance of 500 years of European imperialism and genocide, somehow we have to become acquainted with the figure of Christopher Columbus. As an educator helping students to sharpen their reading and writing, I try to turn every bit of usable hoopla into a pedagogical opportunity. The polemical heat generated by the quincentennial prods us to reflect on the need for evaluating the historical figure of Christopher Columbus.

The figure of Columbus has been developed in a variety of texts, from his own administrative correspondence, daily navigational records and litigation papers to the reports about him by court ambassadors and correspondents, from history written by medieval, renaissance and romantic practitioners of rhetorical and narrative arts to more positivist history with its method for "objectively" recording the past. Also, Columbus crossed over into literature as a character in a list of works that starts with a 17th-century drama by Lope de Vega, and continues into the 20th century with a play by Paul Claudel.

Two recent Latin American novels, with their iconoclastic edge, vividly illustrate the post-modernistic trend to deny all authoritative claim to objectivity. In *Los perros del paraíso* (1987; translated as *The Dogs of Paradise*, 1989), the Argentinean novelist Abel Posse constructs an historical nightmare where

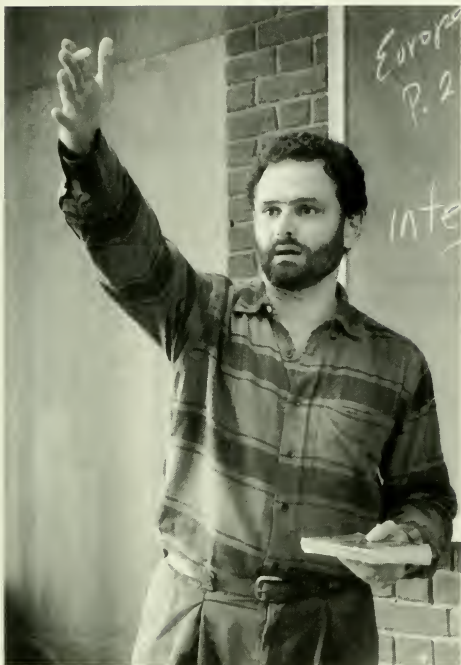
indigenous American leaders discuss the downside of their project to invade Europe, and Columbus's first westbound fleet is depicted dodging all the traffic in the North Atlantic that this very voyage inaugurated.

The reader should be ready for a juggling act of anachronistic hallucinations: Columbus steers past the Mayflower and innumerable slavers, the SS emerges in Castile, Nietzsche and Borges exchange prophetic accusations with Columbus who appears to be monomaniacally disabled by his obsession with finding and possessing Paradise in the newly discovered lands. While Columbus (the Edenic escapist), Bartolomé de Las Casas (the militant Christian philanthropist and defender of the Indians) and Ulrico Nietz (the radical God-is-dead humanist) find themselves at loggerhead over higher principles, the gold- and slave-grabbing *conquistadores* unite to take control of the colonial enterprise. The modern world is thus founded on the very ruins of Paradise, Christian charity and the dignity of radical humanism. Posse's antihistorical craftsmanship resorts to an anachronistic simultaneity of events usually deployed chronologically in more conventional narrations, thus pointing to a whirl of relationships between deeds of Columbus and their possible repercussions throughout the last 500 years.

Benigno Sánchez-Eppler was born in Cuba and emigrated to Ecuador before coming to the United States as a teenager. He received his B.A. from Williams College magna cum laude with High Honors in Spanish, and two years later received a B.A. in modern and medieval languages from Cambridge University with Class I Honors. He earned an M.Phil. in Latin American Studies from Cambridge University and a Ph.D. in Hispanic studies from Johns Hopkins. He has received

a visionary

Before Posse, Cuban novelist Alejo Carpentier, in *El arpa y la sombra* (1979; translated as *The Harp and the Shadow*, 1990) had already provided an unabashed antihistorical narrative. Carpentier's way of telling Columbus's story shows how a novelist can form, reform or deform an historical character to provide a new lens for reading history and the documents on which such histories are based. Carpentier's novel chronicles the failed attempt to canonize Christopher Columbus, juxtaposing two related but very different historical documents of the late 15th century of Columbus's voyages and of the 19th century when the Vatican and a group of historians attempted to produce Columbus as a truly global saint. As a remarkable structural strategy to reveal how iconography develops, Carpentier crafts his text in the shape of a triptych: one larger central panel



"...(history rec

an award from the National Endowment for the Humanities, the Herchel Smith Scholarship and a Mellon Fellowship.

Sánchez-Eppler, assistant professor of Latin American studies and comparative literature and Manheimer Term Assistant Professor, joined the Brandeis faculty in 1989 and has since developed a wide array of courses in Latin American literature and cultural studies. He recently began teaching a course, *Columbus: Encounters and Inventions*, inspired by participation in a

National Endowment for the Humanities Faculty Institute on "Early Latin American Texts."

Among his publications are two book-length studies of the work of Cuban author Jose Lezama Lima and the relationship between the author's poetics and his participation in cultural production beyond the poem. He is now conducting a study of homosexuality and Cuban national identity in the literary works of gay political dissident and exile Reinaldo Arenas.

depicting the image of the hero, the possible saint, flanked by two correspondingly smaller panels that show the main proponent of the canonization—Pope Pius IX—on the left, and the *mêlée* of historians pushing for Columbus's canonization on the right.

The first of its three parts offers a brilliant but controversial idea that had obsessed Pius ever since his visit to America as a young canon: "It was necessary to make a saint of Christopher Columbus for many reasons, reasons of faith as much as politics" (p. 8). Thus the canonizers themselves, more than the potential candidate for sanctification, emerge as the real subjects in the canonization. This critique of the

succession of historical operations that made possible the secular *enshrinement* of Columbus, also invites us to ask how we invest *anybody*, from the past or the present, with hero, founder, saint or icon status.

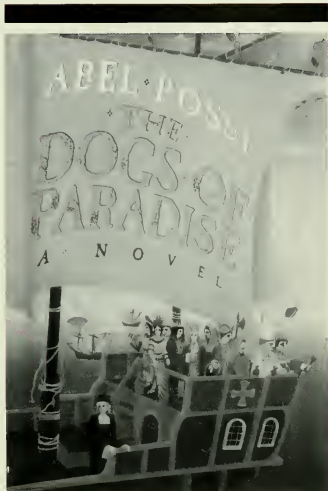
The novel's central chapter—the large panel of the triptych, the image of the "saint"—consists of Carpentier's fabricated transcript of the last confession by which Columbus intended to come clean, but which he never quite managed to deliver to his confessor. The confession turns the reader into an eavesdropper on a self-denunciation that no one else ever heard. The story is handed over to a first person narrator at the brink of death, a character momentarily possessed by the need to discredit all his previously self-serving

autobiographic or official statement, and by extension, the lot of the pious historical accounts. The confession lampoons the foibles of a compulsive liar, and lies that grow until they just *have* to prove themselves true. Carpentier capitalizes on the comic possibilities of having Columbus himself be the one who debunks that inflated perception of himself and his enterprise that he did so much to set on course.

In the third and final panel of the novel, Carpentier's Columbus becomes a disembodied shadow who haunts the halls of the Vatican

English language fragments from *The Dogs of Paradise*, by Abel Posse

on the shore



to eavesdrop on the proceedings where his canonization is proposed and challenged. The hilarity of this section depends on the counterpoint of Columbus's depressive concern with the future of his image, while he witnesses the disorderly conduct of the motley crew of historians, proponents and detractors as they fight over the admiral's merits and demerits.

In this satire on the very conduct of history, the reader witnesses the pathos of Columbus's shadow, complaining that the statues to be built in his honor will not look like him, and that "man does not live by statues alone" (p. 157). The end of the novel equates the dissolution of the shadow of Columbus with that

process by which a succession of historical narratives—instituted with his own attempts to assert a heroic persona—enshrines a figure that has little if anything to do with his real self.

Carpentier's novel drives home something we can learn by observing the latest history: the newest version tends to qualify or disable the previous one, based on the authority of some new evidence or some improved historiographical method. Since we have no incontestable access to what actually happened, since we cannot actually get in touch with Columbus's presence, all that remains is the multiplicity of representations.

If we organize our reacquaintance with Columbus in the manner suggested here, we abandon any residual faith in the ultimate reliability of any historical account. We can therefore experience Columbus as a gallery of characters in a succession of narratives. Instead of debating the truth or falsity of this or that report, the gallery approach will invite readers to reflect on how different texts represent him, even nonfiction narrative.

Any exposure to the gallery of characters created around the figure of Columbus should begin with a reading of the Admiral's self-representations in his own papers. *The Four Voyages of Columbus* (translated and edited with introduction and notes by Cecil Jane) contains Columbus's letters and memoranda to the court, along with other narratives and legal depositions left by other participants in expeditions. These are the first narratives by which a variety of observers, and primarily Columbus himself, attempted to

represent for Europeans both the nature of the lands and people and the hardships they experienced during exploration and early settlement.

To appreciate the reaction of Europe to the news of discovery contained in Columbus's first letter (1493), note that by the end of 1494 the letter had been printed and published in at least four Spanish versions, nine editions of a Latin translation, three versions of Italian prose and one rendition in Italian verse. Columbus waivers between asking for just rewards for his unprecedented initiative and asking for recognition as a mere tool of royal mandate or divine providence. He is extremely concerned with the formal description of the repeated ceremonies for taking possession of land for Spain, and fulfilling the requirements of the juridical stipulations of emerging international law with respect to the act of establishing possession of previously unclaimed territories (though, of course, denying even the possibility of any claim to those lands by their indigenous inhabitants). Columbus carefully accumulates in his texts descriptions of what he finds: land turns into landscape, savages into potential Christians or slaves, hardly any gold into promise of more gold. His own report provides for us a Columbus who superimposes on what he encounters the desires of what he and Europe might have wanted or needed to see, turning what Europe lacked into what Europe could own as property or accept as meaning.

Columbus's own memorandum about his second voyage and the interlinear responses of the Catholic sovereigns provide the first graphic example of the difficulties in exercising colonial power by mail. This memo and its answers comprise the first transatlantic administrative dialogue, which was to become the mainstay and major stumbling block to an orderly administration of far-flung domains. Here Columbus presents himself as

a saint of planetary wingspan

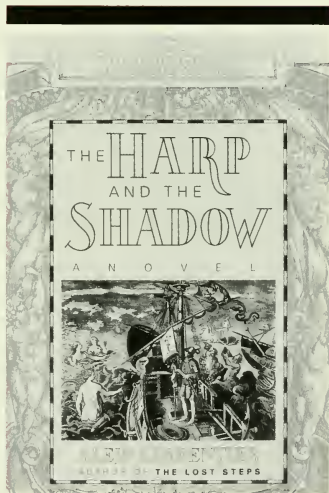
an administrator and tries to give shape, first of all, to his relationship with the monarchs. While Columbus depicts himself as an essential tool in spreading Christianity and portrays the churchmen in the enterprise as something of an obstacle to administration, the laconic responses of the sovereigns identify where Columbus's desires agree or conflict with royal designs. Often enough the items of the memo are received with a brief: "He has done well" or "So it shall be done" or "Don Juan de Fonseca is to provide for this." But at times Columbus's viceregal initiatives are parried with a call for more deliberations or, at times, bluntly interdicted. Asking to be sent more supplies, Columbus suggests: "Payment for these things could be made...in slaves, from among these cannibals, a people very savage and suitable for the purpose, and well made and of very good intelligence...And further, on these slaves which they carry their highnesses could levy a duty there." The sovereigns' responses—always interlinear and in italics—"As to this, the matter has been postponed for the present...until another voyage has been made from there, and let the admiral write that which occurs to him concerning this matter" (p. 92).

In Columbus's account of his third voyage, another letter for Ferdinand and Isabella, the beleaguered administrator of Hispaniola turns into the apologist for all his previous efforts and failures. Under the weight of not having delivered on his promises to the supporters of his enterprise, he changes registers to represent himself not as a successful merchant or colonial administrator, but as the Discoverer of Paradise. In a later report from

the same voyage, Columbus comes to terms with the depths of his disgrace. This letter to the nurse of the Crown Prince stands as his most intimate exercise in self-portraiture. Columbus details the uprising against him in Hispaniola, and his subsequent return to Spain as a prisoner. He frames his new status as fallen from grace—royal or divine—to enhance his standing as a hero, now with pathetic or tragic overtones, thus providing one of the most moving authorial maneuvers in his succession of self-representations.

The Diario of Christopher Columbus's First Voyage to America, abstracted by Bartolomé de Las Casas, is another Columbian masterpiece of self-writing. The journal of the first voyage has itself produced a great deal of speculation about the creation of Columbus as a character. Las Casas's transcription of this day-by-day account of the first voyage is perhaps the closest we can come to being there, not just in the westward ships, but also looking over the shoulder of Columbus as he was writing it all down, and being there also looking over the shoulder of Fray Bartolomé de Las Casas as he was reading and culling from the admiral's daily report, the original of which has not yet been found. The figure of the mariner becomes more and more complicated; he keeps for himself one tally of the distances traveled and another tally for his crew; he has to cajole his companions to keep going west; he kidnaps native interpreters; and obsessively seeks for gold that he is always just about to find. The reader wonders to what extent this figure is a creation of Columbus himself, and to what extent he is a creation of Fray Bartolomé de Las Casas, that family friend who was as interested in upholding the worth of Columbus—whose stock had gone down—as he was dedicated to documenting his denunciations against those genocidal *conquistadores*, the first

statues



English language fragments from *The Harp and the Shadow*, by Alejo Carpentier

pagar en esclavos

of which—Las Casas realizes as he reads and culls—could have been Columbus himself.

Las Casas gives us his historical reworking of the figure of Columbus, inside a narrative polemically poised against the more officially acceptable accounts of 16th-century Spanish historians like Oviedo and Gomara. Las Casas's accounts, entwined with his denunciations of the genocidal treatment of the Amerind population, very early in the 16th century became one of the seminal texts of Northern European histories of the Spanish conquest, the so-called Black Legend. In this trajectory Columbus's actions remained somewhat tainted, a stain which came to be removed—in English at any rate—with the work of North American historians in the 19th century.

Washington Irving's massive four-volume *Life and Voyages of Columbus* (1828) stands as the most influential 19th-century biographical account of Columbus. Constructed with access to the then-recently rediscovered Columbian journals and papers, here is a life's story that this literary master would not have wanted us to confuse with any of his fictional contributions, and that, nevertheless, illustrates more clearly than most the similarities between the creation of a fictional character, and the elaboration of detail by which a historical character is made "real" or "palpable."

In the 20th century, Samuel Eliot Morison stands quite comfortably as the heir of the major narrative historians of the previous century. *Christopher Columbus, Mariner* is Morison's own 1954 abridgment of his *Admiral of the Ocean Sea: A Life of Christopher Columbus*. The year 1942—the digital anagram of 1492—saw the simultaneous launching of *Admiral* in two versions: the two-volume edition with a fully deployed historiographical rigging and a one-volume edition without notes that won the Pulitzer Prize for biography.

Entering the world of Morison's *Mariner*, the reader confronts passages where the historian's imagination provides a clearer image of events, a more textured sense of materials, physical processes and feelings than anyone could possibly find in the documentary record. From the outset, Morison's central image of Columbus as a sailor functions to structure the facts that make the story. One wonders to what extent the sailor Columbus amounts to the projection of Morison the sailor: "After reading almost everything on the subject that was in print [Morison] reached the conclusion that what Columbus wanted was a sailor biographer, one who knew ships and sailing and who had visited, under sail, the islands and mainland that he discovered" (p.vii).

The struggle with Columbuses keeps boiling. For example, Kirkpatrick Sale's *The Conquest of Paradise*, charged with a present day counterimperialist and ecological focus, is an exciting reading precisely because of its polemical tone. Those who disagree with the generalized debunking of the heroic or iconographical status of Columbus should find it as thought-provoking as those who agree with it. Sale's narrative does not blame Columbus alone for all the demographic and ecological disasters occasioned by European

expansion, but points to Columbus's actions and attitudes as inaugurally emblematic of every one of its repercussions.

How far can we argue that every society at every historical juncture needs to erect for itself the images of heroes such as Columbus, Discoverer and Civilizer, and images of antiheroes such as Columbus, the Genocidal Destroyer of American ecological, cultural and spiritual order? Historians themselves, with their successions of revisions and what they hope amount to progressively better accounts of what happened, are the first to acknowledge the problem of truth-claims of any one history: the older the history, or the more eccentric the focus of the historian, the more problems historians from the present or from the center will find with the presentation.

If Don Quixote went mad fusing his responses to history (*historia*) and his responses to story (also *historia*), we are recommending a madness that reverses his. I am not as interested in demythologizing, say, the figure of Columbus, as I am in framing an invitation to the study of the succession of myths spun around even one figure for a variety of cultural reasons in a variety of cultural settings. Treating those myths, together with whatever may still stand in our moment as our cluster of truth about Columbus, and discussing their superimposition as a gallery of characters in a succession of narratives, may actually tell us something about the way we turn stories into history, or about the way we understand our history by telling stories. ■

Spanish language fragments from *The Four Voyages of Christopher Columbus*, Cecil Jane, ed.

Bookshelf

Faculty

Robert H. Abeles, William P. Jencks

Abeles is Aron and Imre Tauber Professor of Biochemistry and Molecular Pharmacology and Jencks is Gyula and Katica Tauber Professor of Biochemistry and Molecular Pharmacodynamics

Biochemistry
Jones and Bartlett Publishers

This textbook is based on a mechanistic rather than a descriptive approach to biochemistry and is organized to allow a natural transition from organic chemistry to biochemistry, with the biochemical systems presented in order of increasing chemical complexity to ease the comprehension of biochemical principles. Using over 500 illustrations, sidebars of material not essential to understanding the text but of possible interest to students and chapter summaries, this text is appropriate for a one-semester or full-year course in biochemistry.

Mary B. Campbell

assistant professor of English

The Witness and the Other World: Exotic European Travel Writing, 400-1600
Cornell University Press

Surveying exotic travel writing in Europe from late antiquity to the age of discovery, *The Witness and the Other World* illustrates the fundamental human desire to change places, if

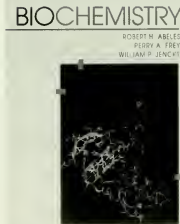
only in the imagination. The author looks at works by pilgrims, crusaders, merchants and explorers, including the accounts of Marco Polo and Walter Raleigh. Campbell defines these travel logs as exotic because they bear witness to alienated experiences; European travelers, instead of relating fact, were often passing on monstrous projections. She contends that these writings made possible the conquest of the peoples whom the travelers described, and she shows how travel literature contributed to the genesis of the modern novel and the modern life sciences.

Sylvia Barack Fishman, ed.

senior research associate and assistant director, Maurice and Marilyn Cohen Center for Modern Jewish Studies

Follow My Footprints: Changing Images of Women in American Jewish Fiction
University Press of New England

A reader with an introductory essay and notes by Fishman, this anthology establishes a context for literary treatment of women in the Jewish tradition, examining biblical and rabbinical precedents and identifying especially the image of the "soldier" woman that recurs regularly. The selections, including short stories and excerpts from longer works, trace the treatment of Jewish women, beginning with the Yiddish literature of Eastern Europe, to the hardships of immigration and assimilation in America, to the evolution of literary



stereotypes, to the emergence of contemporary women writers who claim and record their own experience.

Dian Fox

associate professor of Spanish and comparative literature

Refiguring the Hero: From Peasant to Noble in Lope de Vega and Calderon
The Pennsylvania State University Press

Refiguring the Hero reassesses the social significance of several of the most widely read plays of Spain's Golden Age in light of then-contemporary ideas about heroism. The Spanish dramatists Lope de Vega and Pedro Calderon de la Barca are hailed by Hispanists as democrats at heart for making heroes of peasants. The book discusses European literary heroism through the 17th century, and pays particular attention to the Spanish traditions in which noble blood and the attainment of moral enlightenment are the essential characteristics of the hero. Fox addresses the role of the protagonists of Spanish "peasant honor" plays, in which a peasant who has murdered a nobleman who has offended his honor is rewarded for his actions by the reigning monarch, and contends that they are consistent with other contemporary European literary dramas in reserving heroism in serious

works for socially superior characters. *Refiguring the Hero* was nominated for the 1991 Katherine Singer Kovacs Prize, given by the Modern Language Association "for an outstanding book published in English in the field of Latin American and Spanish literatures and cultures"; and the 1992 Barnard Hewitt Award for Outstanding Research in Theatre History, given by the American Society for Theatre Research for a book published in the United States in 1991.

Gregory L. Freeze, trans. and ed.

professor of history

The Battle for Oil: The Economics and Politics of International Corporate Conflict over Petroleum 1860-1930 by A.A. Fursenko
Jai Press Inc.

The revised and expanded version of A.A. Fursenko's Russian text, *The Battle for Oil*, notes that beginning in the late 19th century, the importance of oil has steadily risen in the economic and political life of countries throughout the world. The battle for oil became an organic component of the world imperialist conflict over the struggle for sources of raw materials, markets and spheres of influence, and the beginning of this fight for oil goes back to the appearance of the first oil trusts in America, Russia, Great Britain and the Netherlands. This study seeks to describe the events that laid the basis for the developments that have since become so critical and so dangerous for the world.



The Witness and the Other World

Exotic European
Travel Writing, 400–1600

MARY B. CAMPBELL

James Mandrell

assistant professor of Spanish
and comparative literature

*Don Juan and the Point of
Honor: Seduction, Patriarchal
Society, and Literary
Tradition*
The Pennsylvania State
University Press

This study of Don Juan explores literary representations and critical and theoretical interpretations in order to examine the many questions regarding the character, such as whether he is an agent of social anarchy or a positive expression of life. Rather than addressing or answering these questions, the author shows what is at stake by asking such questions and what is at stake in representations and considerations of Don Juan. He cites works with interrelated issues regarding Don Juan and suggests that these issues are tied to the concept of honor in literature and society. Mandrell's view is that Don Juan is a positive social force in a patriarchal

society and culture, and a character whose story and vicissitudes are still significant in the 20th century.

Earl Raab, ed.

adjunct professor of Jewish
public policy, Hornstein
Program, and director,
Perlmutter Institute

*American Jews in the 21st
Century: A Leadership
Challenge*
Scholars Press

Radical loosening of external constraints on Jews in America and the scarcity of Jews led to the prediction at the end of the 19th century of the imminent spiritual death of American Jewry; today the Jewish community is again in the throes of that concern. The authors in this anthology address the question of what the leadership of the organized Jewish community should do to allay the homogenizing effect of the American society. Bernard Reisman, professor of American Jewish communal studies and director of the Hornstein Program, contributes a chapter on "The Future of

the American Jewish Community: Choices for its Leadership"; Gary A. Tobin, associate professor of Jewish community research and planning and director of the Cohen Center for Modern Jewish Studies, writes on "The Future of the American Jewish Community"; and the editor provides a chapter on "The Israel Connection and the Future of American Jewry."

Palle Yourgrau

associate professor of
philosophy

*The Disappearance of Time:
Kurt Gödel and the
Idealistic Tradition in
Philosophy*
Cambridge University Press

Yourgrau explores the philosophy of time inspired by the writings of the logician Kurt Gödel (1906–1978) in his evaluation of Gödel's attempt to show that Einstein has not so much explained time as explained it away. This study also concerns itself with the metaphysical implications of the reality of time and explores Gödel's published and unpublished thoughts on time and existence with special reference to related discussion in Parmenides, Plato and Kant. Yourgrau addresses Gödel's belief in the possibility of time travel and the issue of the significance of time for the foundations of mathematics as well as for an understanding of the nature of human existence.

Alumni

Naomi S. Baron '68

Baron is professor of
linguistics and associate dean
in the College of Arts and
Sciences at the American
University, Washington, DC.

*Growing Up with Language:
How Children Learn to Talk*
Addison-Wesley Publishing
Company, Inc.

Children learn to make sense of the babble around them and become coherent speakers and incipient readers in just five or six years. This book explores how children put their first words together, how they struggle to understand meaning and how they come to use language as a creative tool. Baron discusses the role of the parent in the learning process and how this role is vital to a child's development of language by using three case studies. She explores concerns about gender differences, birth order and raising bilingual children, as well as the effects of adults' "baby talk" on the development of language and focuses on how parents can instill an enduring love of language into their children.

Chana Bloch '63, M.A. '65
Bloch is professor of English
and creative writing at Mills
College, California.

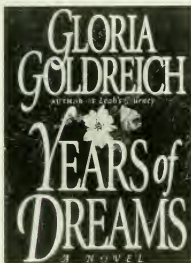
The Past Keeps Changing
The Sheep Meadow Press

The poems in *The Past Keeps Changing* are intimate and domestic, revealing an interest in family. Bloch explores common experiences of life: going to school, celebrating holidays, practicing the piano, falling

DAVID
BEN-GURION
and the American Alignment
for a Jewish State



ALLON GAL



in love, having children, growing older and watching our parents and grandparents age. In "Milkweed," Bloch writes, "Milkweed, mother of promises, how do you live so thin? I would have died years ago." Although occupied with death, she also remembers youth. In "Chez Pierre, 1961," she remembers an awkward date, writing, "The skirt's all wrong and the shoes hurt: thin straps and little pointed heels. Borrowed clothing. She crosses her legs under the table. No." In her writing she makes reference to Yiddish and Hebrew writers and has been awarded an NEA Fellowship in Poetry, an NEH Fellowship, the Book of the Year Award of the Conference on Christianity and Literature and the Columbia University Translation Center Award.

Patricia Hill Collins '69, Ph.D. '84

and Margaret L. Andersen, eds.
Collins is associate professor of African-American studies and sociology at the University of Cincinnati.

Race, Class, and Gender: An Anthology
Wadsworth Publishing Company

Analyzing the interrelationship of race, class and gender and exploring how they have shaped the experiences of all people in the United States, this book stresses that these interlocking categories of experience affect all aspects of human life. The authors also show the different ways that other categories of experience—c.g., age, religion, sexual orientation, physical ability, region and ethnicity—also shape systems of privilege and inequality. The anthology is divided into five sections: Reconstructing Knowledge; Toward Inclusive Thinking; Conceptualizing Race, Class, and Gender; Rethinking Institutions; and Social Change and the Politics of Empowerment.

Allon Gal '70, M.A. '76

Gal is an associate professor at the Ben-Gurion Research Center and the Department of History and chair of the Center for the Study of North American Jewry, Ben-Gurion University of the Negev, Israel.

David Ben-Gurion and the American Alignment for a Jewish State
Indiana University Press

MOTHER INDIA



A Political Biography of Indira Gandhi

PRANAY GUPTA

David Ben-Gurion shaped a new Zionist foreign policy based on the assumed rise of the United States as a world power that would determine the future of the Middle East. This book traces the evolution of the demand for a Jewish state into a central and specific aim of Zionist policy and the interrelated process by which Ben-Gurion became increasingly oriented toward the United States and American Jewry at the expense of Zionism's historical connection with Great Britain. Gal's study charts Ben-Gurion's ascent from the leadership of the Yishuv (the Jewish community in Palestine) to prominence in world Zionist and international diplomacy. The book also portrays the emergence of American Jewry as a political factor that strove to secure Jewish interests in an open and self-assured way.

Gloria Goldreich '55
Goldreich is the author of *Mother, Leah's Children* and *The Burning Harvest*.

Years of Dreams
Little, Brown and Company

This novel spans the friendship of four women over three decades, from the 1960s to the present day. Trust and betrayal, devotion and desertion strain the bonds between these women. A secret is revealed and their friendship is examined when the pact entered into two decades earlier is invoked and a crisis forces them to test their loyalty and the meaning of their bond.

Ben Green '73
Green is an investigative reporter living and working in North Florida.

The Soldier of Fortune Murders: A True Story of Obsessive Love and Murder-for-Hire
Delacorte Press

The future looked bright for John Wayne Hearn after he placed an advertisement in the classified section of *Soldier of Fortune* magazine

offering to take on high-risk assignments. He received messages ranging from fellow Vietnam veterans looking for a job to propositions of mercenary work and even murder. Hearn was intrigued when he heard the charming voice of Debbie Banister and her request for help in a family matter. With this one phone call, his life and the lives of three families in Florida and Texas would be changed forever. Green digs into the lives of two men, two families and two small southern towns to unravel a series of events that would ultimately leave three people dead and raise questions of moral and legal responsibility for murder.

Pranay Gupte '70

Gupte is a columnist for *Newsweek* (International) and a television producer in New York City. He has also been a contributing editor at *Forbes* magazine.

Mother India: A Political Biography of Indira Gandhi
Charles Scribner's Sons

This is a biography of the life of Indira Gandhi, one of the great leaders of the 20th century, who rose to become prime minister of a troubled India of more than 900 million people. She grew up in a household fiercely dedicated to independence from England, and as prime minister wielded great power, struggling ceaselessly to bring India into the

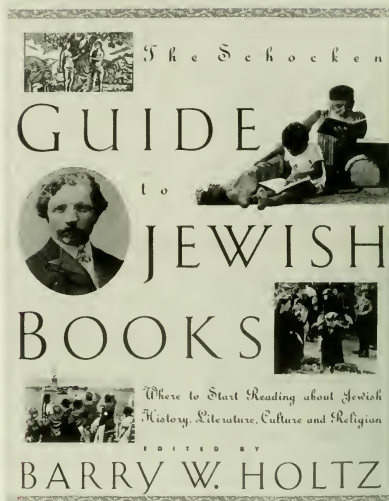
modern world. Belegged by conflicts with the Muslims of Pakistan and the Sikhs of Punjab, Gandhi became more militant and eager for control. Corruption resulted and she was assassinated by two of her bodyguards. This portrait of Indira Gandhi provides an analysis of the shrewd and deft political figure that she was.

Barry W. Holtz, M.A. '73, ed.

Holtz is associate professor of Jewish education at the Jewish Theological Seminary of America and codirector of the Seminary's Melton Research Program.

The Schocken Guide to Jewish Books
Schocken Books

Every year, numerous books are published on every topic of Jewish interest. The purpose of this book is to help the general readers find their way through the maze of Jewish literature in the marketplace. The reader's guide considers a wide-ranging view of different subjects as it recommends key books in each field. A variety of authors comment on subjects such as the Bible, the Talmud, Jewish history, the Holocaust, contemporary Israel, mysticism and Jewish feminism.



Nancy Jay, M.A. '80, Ph.D. '81

Jay was a lecturer in social sciences and religion at the Harvard Divinity School at the time of her death in 1991.

Throughout Your Generations Forever: Sacrifice, Religion, and Paternity
The University of Chicago Press

Sacrifice is a ritual that has long fascinated and confounded scholars of religion. In this feminist study of relations between sacrifice, gender and social organization, the author reveals the act of sacrifice as a remedy for having been born of woman, thus establishing an enduring system of male dominance by excluding women from this ceremony. She considers the uses and limitations of interpretive sociology for the study of sacrifice in a wide range of societies and offers a general model for distinguishing between different aspects of sacrifice to unfold her central argument: that sacrifice

legitimizes and maintains social structures of intergenerational continuity between males.

Maeva Marcus '62, ed.
Marcus is director of the Documentary History Project, Supreme Court of the United States.

Origins of the Federal Judiciary: Essays on the Judiciary Act of 1789
Oxford University Press

The Judiciary Act of 1789 established a federal court system that became one of the outstanding features of American democracy. This volume of essays analyzes the Act from political and legal perspectives while providing an understanding of the history of the judiciary and its role in constitutional interpretation. Using previously unavailable material, the essays focus on such topics as early interpretations of various sections of the Act; whether the Act presupposed a federal

common law, the problem of dual office holdings by judges; and early perceptions of justice in the courts of frontier America. The book concludes with an essay exploring the attitudes of the framers toward judicial independence.

Edward P. Morgan '52, M.A. '75, Ph.D. '76

Morgan is professor of government at Lehigh University, Pennsylvania.

The 60s Experience: Hard Lessons about Modern America
Temple University Press

This book traces and explains the evolution of a democratic vision of membership, empowerment and respect for all people. It follows the development of this conception from the early discontent in post-war America through the idealism and activism that created the diverse movements of the 1960s.

Joseph Wronka, Ph.D. '92
Wronka is an assistant professor of social science at Springfield College.

Human Rights and Social Policy in the 21st Century
University Press of America

The objectives of this book are to analyze the extent of human rights principles, as defined by the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights, in the United States' federal and state constitutions, and to identify the implications of this

analysis for social policy in the 21st century. Wronka maintains that although human rights traditions are often unarticulated, all human rights standards have an historical and philosophical basis. He asserts that because the Universal Declaration is a compromise between political and philosophical ideals, a knowledge of the historical-philosophical dimension is necessary to illuminate many of the traditions it reflects.

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Faculty Notes

Joyce Antler

associate professor of American studies, delivered the keynote address on "The Women's Movement in the 1990s: A Status Report" at a conference of the Chief Executives Organization, Radcliffe College. She also spoke at the Centennial Symposium of the University of Chicago on "One Hundred Years of Higher Education for Women" and at the centennial of women's education at Brown University on "The Mommy Track in Historical Perspective: Higher Education and the Patterns of Women's Lives."

Robert J. Art

Christian A. Herter Professor of International Relations, had the third edition of his book, *International Politics: Enduring Concepts and Contemporary Issues*, published. This edition includes a new preface and new selections in four of its five parts: Anarchy and its Consequences; The Uses of Force; The International Political Economy; and Justice, Human Rights and the Global Environment.

Jon A. Chilingirian

assistant professor of human services management and codirector of the Pew Doctoral Program in Health Policy, The Heller School, is conducting a study of national health care productivity for the Pew Foundation. At the Management Science Institute Annual Meeting, he chaired a session and presented a paper on "New Directions in Health Care Management" for the Operations Research Society of America. For the term 1992-93, he will serve as secretary-treasurer of the

Health Care Division of the Operating Research Society of America. He also has written a chapter on physician efficiency for *Data Envelopment Analysis: The Theory, Applications and the Process*.

Jacques Cohen

Zayre/Feldberg Professor of Computer Science and National Center for Complex Systems, was the invited speaker in seminars at the Institute National de Recherche en Informatique, Paris, and the Universities of Grenoble, Nice and Marseille. His talk on massively parallel compilers described research done at Brandeis with the participation of Niksa Radovic, a Wien undergraduate majoring in computer science. He also delivered an invited lecture at Wheaton College on logic programming languages sponsored by the National Science Foundation to foster the teaching of recent developments in programming languages.

Margot Fassler

associate professor of music, has been elected president of the New England Chapter of the American Musicological Society.

Lawrence Fuchs

Meyer and Walter Jaffe Professor in American Civilization and Politics, had his book, *The American Kaleidoscope: Race, Ethnicity, and the Civic Culture*, adopted as the core book for use by Wellesley College in the 1991-92 cluster program for first year students focusing on "race and ethnicity" in contemporary America. It won the 1992 Theodore Saloutos Memorial Book Award for the "outstanding work on immigration history in the United States" published in 1991. *The American Kaleidoscope* was

also named as one of 200 outstanding works of fiction and nonfiction published in the United States in 1991 in the annual publication of Magill's *Literary Annual*, where it was reviewed comprehensively. His article on "Politics" appeared in the *Encyclopedia of Jewish-American History and Culture*. His essay, "Immigration History and Immigration Policy: It Is Easier to See from a Distance," appeared in the spring 1992 issue of the *Journal of American Ethnic History* and his essay, "Thinking about Immigration and Ethnicity in the United States," appeared in *Immigration in Two Democracies: France and American Experience*. He accepted an appointment to the editorial board of the *International Migration Review* and reappointments to the boards of the Immigration Policy Project of the Carnegie Endowment, the Refugee Policy Group and the American Immigration Institute.

Martin Gibbs

Abraham S. and Gertrude Burg Professor in Life Sciences, was elected a foreign associate, Academy of Sciences of France. He was the American organizer for the Russian-USA Workshop on Photosynthesis held in Pushchino, Russia. In addition to cochairing a session and delivering a lecture on "Chloroplast Respiration," he presented the opening remarks.

Janet Giele

professor, The Heller School, has been awarded a grant from the German Marshall Fund of the United States to conduct a study comparing West and East German women's lives with women's changing life patterns in the United States.

Ruth Gollan

adjunct associate professor of Near Eastern and Judaic Studies and director, Hebrew and Oriental Language Programs, delivered a paper, "Developing Reading Comprehension Through the Use of Authentic Texts," at the 1992 International Conference on University Teaching of Hebrew Language and Literature, Toronto.

Michael Harris

professor of mathematics, delivered a paper, "Mixed Hodge Structures on the Boundary Cohomology of Shimura Varieties," while participating in an international conference on L-functions and automorphic forms held at the Hebrew University, Jerusalem.

Erica Harth

professor of humanities and women's studies and director, Center for the Humanities, had her book, *Cartesian Women: Versions and Subversions of Rational Discourse in the Old Regime*, published.

Judith Herzfeld

professor of biophysical chemistry, presented an invited lecture describing the evolution of structure and dynamics in bacteriorhodopsin by solid state nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy at the Fifth International Conference on Retinal Proteins.

James T. Kloppenberg

associate professor of history, discussed aspects of his current research, a study of democracy in America and Europe since the 17th century, at the Center for Interdisciplinary Research, Bielefeld, Germany, Northwestern University and New York University while on leave during 1991-92 with support from a Guggenheim Fellowship. He was elected a visiting professor at the Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales, Paris, and named to the editorial board of *La Revue Tocqueville/The Tocqueville Review*, a bilingual journal of cultural studies.

Ann Olga Koloski-Ostrow

adjunct assistant professor of classical studies, presented a lecture, "Greek Philosophy and Roman Bowels: Health Messages in the Bath," at the annual meeting of the Classical Association of the Atlantic States, Villanova University, Pennsylvania.

Marty Wyngaarden Krauss

associate professor, The Heller School, presented a paper, "The Influence of Support on Families across the Life Course: Families of Pre-school-aged Children," at the Annual Symposium of the Academy on Mental Retardation, New Orleans. She was appointed to the board of directors of Special Olympics International for a three-year term and the board of directors of the Massachusetts Committee on Children and Youth, Boston. Krauss is coauthor of *Development of infants with disabilities and their families: Implications for theory and service delivery*, which is published as a monograph for the Society of Research in Child Development.

Kenneth Kustin

professor of chemistry, spoke about and demonstrated oscillating reactions at Madison Park High School, Roxbury, MA, to provide scientific outreach to the community at large. He gave the same presentation at an exposition, "Solutions to the Future," in the Great Hall of the Massachusetts State House, which was attended by approximately 700 children along with their teachers and some parents. In addition, he presented colloquia on "Oscillating Reactions" to the New Haven section of the American Chemical Society; "Beyond the Rate Law: Chemical Waves, Oscillations and Patterns" to the Department of Chemistry, University of New Hampshire; and "Vanadium and Tunichrome in Sea Squirts" to the Department of Chemistry, Rhode Island College.

Margie E. Lachman

associate professor of psychology, delivered an invited lecture on "The Sense of Control in Later Life" to the National Institutes of Health Christopher Columbus Quincentenary Program on Aging: The Quality of Life. She also gave an invited lecture, "Challenging the Mind: Learning Never Ends," at the Radcliffe College Conference on Women Over Fifty: Living Longer and Smarter.

Robert J. Maeda

Robert B. and Beatrice C. Mayer Professor of Fine Arts, was awarded two grants to do research on the Japanese-American sculptor Isamu

Noguchi and his father, Yone Noguchi. The first is a Rockefeller Residency Fellowship sponsored by the Asian-American Studies Program at University of California at Los Angeles and the second is a Whiting Foundation Fellowship for travel to Japan.

Alfred Nisonoff

professor of biology and Rosenstiel Basic Medical Sciences Research Center, has received a one-year grant from the American Cancer Society to continue his program entitled "Mechanisms of Tolerance and Autoimmunity to an Endogenous Protein." During the past two years of his research, he has discovered methods of inhibiting the production of allergy-causing antibodies. He believes that work on the regulation of antibodies will help scientists understand how the body's natural defenses can attack cancer cells.

Benjamin C.I. Ravid

Jennie and Mayer Weisman Professor of Jewish History, delivered an invited paper, "An Introduction to the Charters of the Jewish Merchants of Venice," at an international conference on L'expulsion des Juifs d'Espagne et ses conséquences, the Sorbonne, Paris.

Shulamit Reinharz

professor of sociology and director, Women's Studies Program, gave a talk to the sociology department at the University of California, Santa Cruz, on her new book, *Feminist Methods in Social Research*. Her chapter, "Many Wilbushewitz-Shohat and the Winding Road to Sejra," appeared in *Pioneers and Homemakers: Jewish Women in Pre-State Israel*. She and her colleagues

in the Women's Studies Program initiated a graduate program to begin this fall consisting of joint M.A. degrees available to students in numerous Ph.D. programs on campus.

Bernard Reisman

professor of American Jewish communal studies and director, Hornstein Program, spent his spring 1992 sabbatical visiting Jewish communities in South Africa and Argentina. He lectured and consulted with leaders of Jewish communities for Brazil, Uruguay and Argentina. In addition, he delivered a lecture to faculty and students of the University of Buenos Aires on "New Social Developments and Changes in Organizational Leadership in Not-for-Profit Organizations." In South Africa he spoke to Jewish leaders in Johannesburg, Cape Town, Port Elizabeth and Durban.

Myron Rosenblum

Charles A. Breskin Professor of Chemistry, presented two talks, "Stereochemical Perspectives in the Reactions of Cyclopentadienyliron Dicarboxylates" at Comenius University, Bratislava, Czechoslovakia, and "Face to Face Metalocene Polymers: Synthesis, Structure and Properties" at The Prague Institute of Chemical Technology.

Jonathan D. Sarna

Joseph H. and Belle R. Braun Professor of American Jewish History, was elected chair of the Academic Council of the American Jewish Historical Society at its annual meeting in Washington, DC. He also

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served as Colorado Jewish History Week scholar-in-residence at the Center for Judaic Studies, Denver.

James H. Schulz

Ida and Meyer Kirstein Professor for Planning and Administration of Aging Policy, The Heller School, testified before the subcommittee on Retirement Income and Employment, U.S. House Select Committee on Aging, on data and issues related to the economic problems of older divorced women.

Barry B. Snider

professor of chemistry, accepted an invitation to serve as a member of the Medicinal Chemistry Study Section, Division of Research Grants, for the next four years. Members are selected on the basis of their demonstrated competence and achievement in their scientific discipline as evidenced by the quality of research accomplishments, publication in scientific journals and other significant scientific activities, achievements and honors. He also presented a plenary lecture on "Mechanistic and Synthetic Aspects of Mn(III)-Based Oxidative Free-Radical Cyclicizations" at the annual Chemical Society of Japan meeting in Osaka while a visiting research scholar at Tokyo Institute of Technology.

Robert Weiner

assistant professor of economics, spent a week as the guest of the Christian Michelsen Institute in Bergen, Norway, an economic research think tank, was an invited speaker at the 6th annual Journées du GREEN, a workshop sponsored by a research institute at Université Laval, Quebec City, and received a

grant from Resources for the Future for a research project entitled "Origins of Natural Resource Markets."

Stephen J. Whitfield

Max Richter Professor of American Civilization, delivered the Belin Lecture in Jewish Studies at the University of Michigan; presented a paper on American Jewish history at a conference devoted to that topic at the College of William and Mary, and spoke on "Florida: The Dubbed Version" at the conference of the Florida Historical Society, St. Augustine. His article, "The Stunt Man: Abbie Hoffman (1936-89)," was anthologized in *Sights on the Sixties*.

Harry Zohn

professor of German, presented two papers and chaired a session at the symposium on Austrian expressionism at the University of Klagenfurt. In Berlin he was appointed the American representative on a creative team planning a German television series and in Vienna he participated in the first graduation of the Chajes-Schule, which has yielded three Brandeis freshmen. Also, the Austrian shortwave radio based a half-hour feature program on his lecture on the Wienerlied.

Staff

Ivy Anderson

head, systems and access services, University Libraries, was elected chair of the New England Library Network (NELINET) Reference Advisory Committee for 1992-93. The committee advises NELINET, a cooperative association of New England libraries, on policy and programs relating to the use of information technology.

Harris C. Faigel, M.D.

director, University Health Services, presented an invited workshop on learning disabilities in college students at the annual meeting of the American College Health Association, San Francisco.

Carolyn M. Gray

associate director, University Libraries, presented the following lectures: "Project Geshet: Bridging Scholarly Information Gaps" at the Computers on Campus Conference, Myrtle Beach, S.C.; "Building Electronic Bridges between Scholars and Information: New Roles for Librarians" at the 29th Annual Clinic on Library Applications of Data Processing, University of Illinois; and "Using Ethnographic Techniques in Information Use Studies" at the Faxon Institute Conference on Building Electronic Communities, Reston, Virginia. Her chapter, "Envoi: The Civic Context of Electronic Citizenship," appeared in *Citizen Access to Electronic Information*.

Ann C. Schaffner

assistant director, Gerstenzang Science Library, served as a panelist on "Acquisitions vs. Access" at the spring meeting of the Rhode Island Library Association.

Kim Suk-won Brandeis Class of '92: The Journey Back

It's amazing what somebody can do between his junior and senior year at Brandeis. The path Kim Suk-won traveled following his junior year has been strewn with high adventure and stunning accomplishment. But then he left Brandeis in 1970, so more than two decades had elapsed until his return. As he sat with his classmates at Commencement 1992, the history of those past years must have flashed through his consciousness, triggering emotion.

In most ways, Kim was unlike his fellow graduates. At 47 years old, he was more than twice the age of most of his classmates. He did not make the voyage to Brandeis from 1,000 miles or even from 3,000 miles away. He came from another continent, another culture. And he was surely the only member of the Class of 1992 who had already earned an honorary doctorate from Korea's prestigious Sogang University, achieved a striking track record in the realm of international business and is the President of the Korean Boy Scouts and the Camp Chief of the 17th annual Boy Scout Jamboree. But in some ways, Kim was just like any other senior who had to complete his swimming test and survive the nail-biting trials of final exams.

As chairman of the Ssangyong (Twin Dragons) Group, the fifth largest conglomerate in Korea, he is one of his country's leading entrepreneurs. Taking

control of this huge company in 1975 at the age of 29, he was nothing short of a *wunderkind*. During the 16 years as Ssangyong's CEO, he enlarged the company to many times its original size, into what is now the world's 101st largest industrial corporation with \$10 billion in annual sales.

Kim left Brandeis early in his senior year in 1970, called home by his father to complete his compulsory service in the Korean military; he joined the marines and in 1971, a savage year for that war, was sent to Vietnam for 10 months. A civilian again after two and a half years in the marines, he longed to return to Brandeis to complete his degree, an ambition he had vowed to fulfill. But his father insisted that he remain in Korea and learn the family business. Dutifully, the son joined Ssangyong as an auditor, but soon grew restive. In 1973, in a spirit of rebellion and restlessness, he left Ssangyong to tour his country, a land that he recognized as still undeveloped, but holding exceptional promise.

Recounting this scenario a week after Commencement in the office of the *Brandeis Review*, Kim speaks in slightly accented English,



*Kim at Commencement
with F. Trenery Dolbear, Jr.,
Clinton S. Darling Professor
of Economics*

and tends to be expressive and blunt. You sense that he is decisive, strong-willed and independent. Tall, urbane and athletically built, he inhales his cigarette deeply as he talks with intensity, but not without humor, about his youth, his thirst for education, his family business, Korea and the world economy.

If he did not settle down to business in 1973, it wasn't because he had no appetite for it. Actually, his entrepreneurial juices were beginning to flow as he climbed the snow-laden mountains of eastern Korea. "Why not build a ski resort like the ones I enjoyed in New Hampshire?" he speculated at the time.

We pour over a glossy, four-color pamphlet describing Korea's Vail, called Dragon Valley Resort, replete with state-of-the-art lifts, trails, spiffy accommodations and all the accoutrements of the good life, while Kim relates details about this spectacular resort, his first big deal. Against his father's expressed

Ssangyong's Progress in the Post-War Period

desires, in that year of wandering he acquired an enormous spread of mountainous land for the erection of Korea's first ski heaven. Two hundred and fifteen kilometers east of Seoul and the site of the 24th Summer Olympics, Dragon Valley is now widely recognized as one of Asia's most successful winter resorts.

Kim's greatest challenge came when his father died in 1975, and he became Ssangyong's CEO. The carefree roaming suddenly stopped, and the plans for a speedy return to Brandeis evaporated. In the years that followed, Kim earned the respect of Korea's highly competitive business community. His creative energy, tempered by a shrewd grasp of capitalism, has transformed Ssangyong into one of the most modern and interesting enterprises in the world.

The origins of the Ssangyong Group reach back to 1939 when Kim's father, Mr. Kim Sung-kon, founded a small soap manufacturing company. He eventually built up a business in cement and paper, enterprises now regarded as low tech, but ones that made perfect sense in the 1960s in Korea. Over time, Ssangyong Cement has leapt to third place among the world's largest cement companies.



SSANGYONG

[illegible]

Kim on the job



Although cement is still a mainstay of the Ssangyong Group, Kim has taken major new risks to bring his company into the front ranks of world industry. Drawn to the volatile nature of financial services, he bought a faltering securities company, against the advice of many experts, when Korean finance was still in its infancy in 1983. The subsidiary subsequently profited handsomely from the upswing of a vibrant economy and a maturing stock market: the once-sickly brokerage, now called Ssangyong Investment and Securities Co., has recently earned a solid \$35 million after taxes on revenues of \$165 million. This company, as many others that Kim oversees, has now also moved into the international arena.

Kim took the plunge into high tech in 1981 by founding the Ssangyong Computer System Corporation. Conditions for that highly competitive business seemed anything but conducive at the time. But he quickly found a niche in the software industry and today sells his products to customers throughout the world, including the U.S. Department of Defense. Since 1988, the corporation has moved into manufacturing computer hardware.

Ssangyong also expanded swiftly in international construction, ranging from major projects in Southeast

Asia and the Middle East, to the world's tallest hotel, the 73-story Westin Stamford in Singapore. Other rapidly developing Ssangyong enterprises include oil refining, shipping, trading, insurance and machinery.

The apple of Kim's eye right now is the risk-laden automobile manufacture (he's a car enthusiast, himself), a domain that offers a high level of excitement and challenge, and an overabundance of international competition. Why does he want to be in such a fiercely competitive business? By way of answer Kim refers the conversation back to the cement business. "You know," he says, "cement was a very stable industry, the demand was always there, so there is no real challenge. If I had remained chairman of just the cement company, I could have enjoyed all the dividends and profits...I could have enjoyed my years

as chairman in a very luxurious way." And then an afterthought. "And I might have been able to come back to Brandeis much earlier." But, "I have a responsibility to hand over Ssangyong to the next generation. We should not be left behind...that's a businessman's basic requirement, we have to struggle, to go forward. The automobile industry will not let you stagnate." And he is certainly not stagnating. He has a major joint venture with the German company Daimler-Benz just getting underway.

Kim finally made the decision to finish his senior year at Brandeis last year in what seemed to be a now-or-never proposition. He had reached a point in his life when he felt his companies were headed by the right people who could manage his varied empire while he was in the United States. Although he fulfilled a lifelong desire to get his degree, his journey back to his studies was not the easiest thing he'd ever done. It called for reviving long-neglected skills in mathematics and academic problem solving, it meant

trying to handle business obligations from 10,000 miles away while keeping up in the classroom, doing fieldwork and writing papers that took intensive concentration and effort. "But it was worth it," he claims. "Writing papers, based on almost two decades of business experience, served as a way for me to look back to see what I have accomplished."

Among the courses he took, he especially profited from a rigorous course in microeconomics: "This subject gave me all kinds of mathematical formulas and diagrams. It will help me to think through future business plans in a much more systematic way."

His professors were enthusiastic. "Kim was wonderful in the classroom," says Assistant Professor of Economics Robert Weiner, with whom Kim took a seminar in the economics of international business. "He would come to class in jeans



and a sweater and contribute to the discussion." Weiner singled out a paper that Kim had written for the course as particularly interesting and insightful. "He recounted the remarkable story of how Ssangyong penetrated the Japanese market for cement," Weiner explained. "Few people could have given such a close-up and analytical account of how a company can hurdle Japanese import barriers." The paper is now being considered for publication by a professional journal.

In another paper, written for Peter Petri, Carl Shapiro Professor of International Finance and director of the Lemberg Program in International Economics and

Finance, Kim examined the role of private enterprise in developing countries. "The emergence of newly industrializing economies during the last three decades has created a new dimension in the history of world capitalism," Kim wrote, and went on to discuss the complex relationships between business and government that yielded spectacular results in such countries as Korea and Taiwan. Petri praised the

paper for its innovative ideas on business strategy in an industrializing country and has recommended that it be published as well.

Kim's impressions of Brandeis were varied. He was struck by the continued close relationship between faculty and the students and the small size of the classes. "That's one of the main reasons I wanted to come back here and one of the things I enjoyed most," he says. The one criticism Kim expressed was of the insularity of some American students. "Americans need to be thinking internationally at all times," he asserts. Kim will contribute actively to this objective: he has joined the board of overseers of the

University's Lemberg Program in International Economics and Finance, offering friendship and counsel to his alma mater.

Kim's decision to detour from the boardroom to the classroom was noted in a special commendation issued by the faculty in the economics department: "Returning home before the completion of your academic studies was no obstacle to your managerial achievements," reads the commendation, "and your degree now in 1992 is not required in...your business career." It concludes, "We celebrate your devotion to academic studies, to the study of economics and your admirable commitment to learning."

Brenda Marder

Alumni Books Sought for Archive

The Brandeis Library invites alumni who have published books to submit copies of their works for inclusion in a new Alumni Archive. "The scholarly and literary works of Brandeis alumni and faculty compose a significant part of the University's intellectual history. It is important that we establish archives for these special collections," states Library Director Bessie Hahn.

Lori B. Gans '83, M.M.H.S. '86, director of alumni relations, is pleased that the Archive is being established. "Students will now have access to books by Brandeis alumni. This resource will not only enhance the Library's holdings, it will also be a source of inspiration to Brandeis students who use the Archive."

All books in the Alumni Archive will be catalogued on the Library's computer and may be retrieved by the author's name, class year, title or subject matter, making the collection accessible to students and scholars for a wide range of research needs. Authors are encouraged to inscribe the books they send to Brandeis University, such inscriptions are considered to enhance the value of the donated volume.

Please send contributions to the Alumni Archive to the Office of Alumni Relations, Brandeis University, P.O. Box 9110, Waltham, MA 02254-9110.

Brandeis Day January 10, 1993

The Brandeis University Alumni Association is sponsoring the second annual Brandeis Day, an occasion marking the 45th year of the founding of the University. Celebrations of Brandeis Day will take place in many areas of the country and abroad during the week of January 10, 1993.

Faculty members will be present in many chapter and regional areas to discuss their own research and convey campus news to alumni in this second multisite series of Alumni Association events. For more information about Brandeis Day events in your area, watch for the upcoming issue of the *Brandeis Alumni Connection*, your chapter newsletter or call the Office of Alumni Relations at 617-736-4100.

While supplies last, copies of the 1992 Alumni Directory may still be ordered from the Harris Publishing Company, 3 Baker Avenue, White Plains, NY 10601. The hard cover editions are \$39.95 and the soft cover editions are \$36.95. Orders may also be placed by calling their toll free customer service number 1-800-877-6554.

After the Nuptials

Beginning with the Spring 1993 issue, the *Review* will no longer accept engagement announcements. Please save the good news until after the nuptials.

Introducing...



THE BRANDEIS LEGACY CIRCLE

All alumni and friends who have included Brandeis University in their estate plans, made a gift to the Brandeis Pooled Income Fund or established a gift annuity or trust to benefit Brandeis are invited to join The Brandeis Legacy Circle.

This new honorary society has been established to celebrate and formally thank those caring individuals who have made plans to provide for the future Brandeis.

If you qualify for membership in this special circle of influence or would like more information, please contact the Planned Giving Office, Brandeis University, P.O. Box 9110, Waltham, MA 02254-9110 617-736-4030 or 1-800-333-1948.

Class Notes

'52

Lynne Shoolman Isaacson, Class Correspondent, 22 Fifer Lane, Lexington, MA 02173

Barry Newman, who once starred in the Broadway version of Agatha Christie's "The Mousetrap," starred in the BBC production of Christie's "The Mirror Crack'd" last spring.

'53

Dr. Norman Diamond, Class Correspondent, 240 Kendrick Street, Newton, MA 02158
Reminder...Class Reunion May 21-23, 1993

Norman H. Diamond, D.M.D., was elected vice president of the Massachusetts Dental Society at its annual meeting. A diplomate of the American Board of Orthodontics, Diamond is also an assistant professor of orthodontics at Tufts University, former chair of the Metropolitan District Dental Society and former president of the Tufts Association of Orthodontics. In addition, he is



Norman H. Diamond, D.M.D.

a member of the Brandeis President's Council and Alumni Council.

'54

Miriam Feingold d'Amato, Class Correspondent, 62 Floyd Street, Winthrop, MA 02152

Elliot Anonson, professor of sociology at the University of California, Santa Cruz, was elected a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. Rima Drell Reck, Ph.D., was awarded the rank of distinguished professor of comparative literature and interart studies at the University of New Orleans for her outstanding teaching record and distinguished national and international scholarly reputation. She is editor of *Modernist Studies*, a new series of books that focus on literary,



Rima Drell Reck

interart and interdisciplinary studies dealing with writers, artists, works and thematics in the modern era. She is also contributing editor of "Arts et Literature" for *Études Romanesques*, which is published in Paris. Carole Grund Rosenheim received the Eisig Silberschlag Prize for excellence in Hebrew literature at the Hebrew College commencement in May. She is also the grandmother of Addie, Benjamin and Michelle Anne Peretz.

'57

Wynne Wolkenberg Miller, Class Correspondent, 14 Larkspur Road, Waban, MA 02168

Cynthia Cohen Gewirtz held her first solo exhibit of travel and nature photographs entitled "All Things Beautiful" at the Yonkers, NY, Public Library in May. A member of the Westchester Photographic Society, she has won several awards and has had her photos published in many area publications. She writes that her increased awareness of nature's wonders and complexities, gained through her interest in photography, helps her realize "the necessity to preserve and protect our natural environment for future generations." Evelyn Fox Keller, a professor of history and philosophy of science at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, was one of the 1992 recipients of the MacArthur Fellowship. This honor is bestowed upon creative citizens who enhance society's capacity to improve the human condition and carries a \$320,000 stipend. Previously, she was a professor in the rhetoric and women's studies departments at the University of



Evelyn Fox Keller

California at Berkeley. Devoted to the precept *mens sano in corpore sano*, Jeanne F. Lieberman is dedicating her days to treating bodies in her private practice in physical therapy while enriching minds by night as a theater critic for the *New York Law Journal*. Inspired by the ancient *Hi Charlie* days, she is also becoming a producer of musicals, on and off Broadway, and is inviting fellow Brandeisians to help her capitalize on her "can't miss" projects and to share the stage with her.

'58

Allan W. Drachman, Class Correspondent, 115 Mayo Road, Wellesley, MA 02181
Reminder...Class Reunion May 21-23, 1993

Bernard N. Fields, M.D., well-known virologist at the Harvard Medical School department of microbiology and molecular genetics, has published a second



Bernard N. Fields

edition to *Fields Virology* that is receiving praise from throughout the field of viral research. The *Annals of Internal Medicine* called the book, "the most comprehensive virology text available for both the basic and medical aspects of virology." Ruth Feinberg Markovitz is still married to Irving "Lenny" Markovitz '56 and has two children who are Brandeis alumni. She has made a

mid-life career change from sociology to law and was graduated from the Columbia University Law School. Barbara Zernboch Presselien conducts educational research in the United States and abroad.

'59

Sunny Sunshine Brownout, Class Correspondent, 87 Old Hill Road, Westport, CT 06880

Martin R. Levy, Esq., was admitted to the Arizona bar in 1990 and is a lawyer and CPA living in Barbados, West Indies. He also holds a B.S. from Boston University's College of Communication, a master's of accounting from the University of Arizona and a J.D. from the California West School of Law in San Diego.

'61

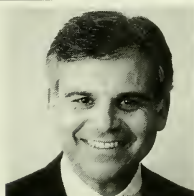
Judith Leavitt Schatz, Class Correspondent, 139 Cumberland Road, Leominster, MA 01453

Rickie Halperin Haas received a master's degree in nutrition from New York Medical College in 1991 and has started a private practice in clinical and preventive nutrition counseling in Rye Brook, NY. Robert W. Moulthrop, senior marketing director at KPNG Peat Marwick, New York City, was selected to appear in the Sixth Edition of *Who's Who in Public Relations* for his significant experience and leadership within the public relations field.

'62

Ann Leder Sharon, Class Correspondent, 13890 Ravenwood Drive, Saratoga, CA 95070

Laurance Morrison has been named a consultant to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) after completing a seven-year teaching stint at Harvard University in public relations. His book on the strategic and technical building blocks of relationship marketing was published this year by the American Management Association. He is president of the Laurance S. Morrison Company, Inc. of Sturbridge, MA, which offers services in marketing, public relations and advertising. The firm won the First Place Gold Medal from both the Springfield, MA, and Worcester, MA, Ad Clubs as well as the 1990 Communicator of the Year award from the Central



Insurance S. Morrison

Massachusetts Public Relations Association. **Joan W. Scott**, professor of social science at the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton, NJ, was awarded an honorary degree at Brown University's commencement in May 1992. She was the first tenured woman professor in Brown's history department, and is known for her direction of the Pembroke Center for Teaching and Research on Women. **Philip D. Wagreich** is codirector of the Teaching Integrated Mathematics and Science project at the University of Illinois at Chicago. The program, which was awarded a five-year, \$4.2 million grant to develop a curriculum for grades kindergarten through six, is one of only two projects selected by the National Science Foundation to construct comprehensive methods of instruction based on the reform recommendations of leading mathematics and science organizations. Laboratory experiments developed by Wagreich and codirector Howard Goldberg over a 14-year period form the foundation of the new curriculum.

'63

Mrs. Miriam Osler Hyman, Class Correspondent, 140 East 72nd Street, #16B, New York, NY 10021
Reminder...Class Reunion
May 21-23, 1993

Laurel Frank Brake moved from teaching English undergraduates in Wales to teaching literature to adults at Birkbeck College in London. Part of her work includes the organization of day conferences with subjects ranging from George Battaille to post-modernism, the fiction of Toni Morrison, the work of A.S. Byatt and the essays and journalism of Virginia Woolf. **Barbara "Bunny" Beck Castro** received her master's degree in Spanish in 1991 and spent a month in Madrid. She lives in Palo Alto, CA, with her all-star athlete daughter and son who has entered high school. **Doris Stein Cohen** has returned to her regular

work as a family therapist in Greenfield, MA, after spending nine months on a sabbatical in Paris and Lyon, France, where she learned about applications of systems theory to families experiencing mental health problems with one of their members. **Rita Brickman Effros** and her husband, Edward, were able to engineer a joint sabbatical year at the University of California at Berkeley where he is visiting the math department and she is in molecular and cell biology. After a narrow escape in the Oakland Hills fire, they are again enjoying the glorious countryside and their first year "sans enfants" as daughter, Rachel, attends Emory Medical School and son, Stephen, attends the University of California at Berkeley. **Judith Rothenberg Feldstein** is a real estate broker for the Martin Bernstein Agency in New City, NY, and was named the company's top sales associate. **Marian K. Glasgow**, of Marian Glasgow Interiors in Newton, MA, participated in the interior decoration of the 1992 Junior League of Boston's show house in Milton, MA. **Miriam Cohen Glickman** continues in teaching, and is now running her own tutoring service for middle and high school students in mathematics. She is also busy parenting her two sons, ages 12 and 16. **Susan Weitzman Greenman** completed an M.B.A. degree at the University of North Carolina at Charlotte and has begun an internship with a local business. Her sons, Herb and David, completed their freshman year at the University of Pennsylvania, while daughter, Rachel, is starting high school. **Jewel Naxon Klein** tried her first medical malpractice jury trial this past year and received vindication for her client and a large verdict. She has two children now in college and one in law school, lives in Chicago and is still happily married to Steven, her husband of 26 years. **Nancy Kramer** is an attorney practicing law with New York Attorney General Robert Abrams. She lives in New York City with her husband and sons and says that she cherishes her memories of Brandeis. **Lucy Gold Landesberg** is an assistant professor of mathematics in the basic education program at Nassau Community College in Garden City, NY, while her husband, Joseph, is a professor and chair of the chemistry department at

Adelphi University. Their two sons, Leonard and Jeffrey, are attending Yale Medical School and Yale University, respectively. **Ira T. Lott, M.D.**, was appointed chair of the department of pediatrics at the University of California at Irvine where he serves as professor of pediatrics and neurology and is head of the department's division of pediatric neurology. His research interests include Alzheimer's disease and Down's syndrome. Previously Dr. Lott was clinical director at the Eunice



Ira T. Lott, M.D.

Kennedy Shriver Center for Mental Retardation in Waltham and was on the faculty of Harvard Medical School. He lives in Mission Viejo, CA, with his wife and their two children. **Emily Schottenfeld Stoper** is chair of the political science department at California State University in Oakland and the recipient of the 1991-1992 Outstanding Professor Award. She has written two books, one entitled *Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee: The Growth of Radicalism in a Civil Rights Organization*, and one on women and public policy. She and her husband, Arnie, enjoy folk dancing and are helping their 22-year-old disabled son make the difficult transition to adulthood as a younger son adjusts to his teens. **Linda Russack Tobin** returned to India over the summer to volunteer, 30 years after her initial visit. She lives in Cleveland and says that all is well with her children, Maya, age 23, Joshua, age 14, and Daniel, age 12. **Alix Ingrid Weiss-Sharp** is looking forward to a long visit to Chile, now that democracy is slowly being rebuilt, and says that life, family and work have been good in Nashville.

'64

Rochelle A. Wolf, Class Correspondent, 113 Naudain Street, Philadelphia, PA 19477

David J. Levenson joined the law firm of Venable, Baetjer, Howard & Civiletti, specializing in the area of securities, corporate and business law in the Washington, DC, area.

'66

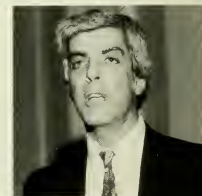
Kenneth E. Davis, Class Correspondent, 28 Mary Chilton Road, Needham, MA 02192

Gary David Goldberg was a recipient of a Golden Globe Award and a Humanitas Award for the television program "Brooklyn Bridge." **Gwenon Karel Levine** received her Ph.D. in political science from Fordham University and is vice president of planning and marketing at St. Joseph's Hospital and Medical Center in Paterson, NJ. She wishes to express thanks to Brandeis for her "basic training," and to Professor Peter Woll, who first suggested she pursue a doctorate. Her children, Trevor, age 25, a composer, and Joshua, age 20, a filmmaker, both reside in San Francisco.

'67

Anne Reilly Hort, Class Correspondent, 4600 Livingston Avenue, Riverdale, NY 10471

Richard B. Epstein arranges specialized tours for groups and individuals in New York including "Friends of the New York Philharmonic Orchestra," the International Chamber Orchestra of New York and the Brandeis University men's and women's basketball teams. **Steven M. Goldstein** has been named associate dean for academic affairs at the Florida State University College of Law. He also received the Tobias Simon Pro Bono Service Award, which is given annually by the chief justice of the Florida Supreme Court to the attorney who has provided the most



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outstanding pro bono legal service in the state of Florida. **Laura Hapke** is a professor of English at Pace University in New York City and the author of *Girls Who Went Wrong* and the newly released *Tales of the Working Girl: Wage-Earning Women in American Literature, 1890-1925*. **Hermine S. Leiderman** has been working part-time as a hearing officer for the



Student's Name _____

Address _____

street city state zip code

Telephone _____

area code number

High School _____

name city year of graduation

Academic Interest(s)/Talent(s) _____

Extracurricular Interest(s)/Talent(s) _____

Referral _____

name Brandeis class today's date

May we use your name when contacting the student? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Brandeis University provides an atmosphere of intellectual rigor and an enriching personal experience for academically promising students who seek challenge. In recent years, competition for these talented young people has increased, especially among selective institutions like Brandeis.

For the past two decades, the Brandeis University Alumni Admissions Council has been a significant resource in helping the University identify prospective students through its active international network of more than 1,000 Brandeis graduates. This year, the Alumni Admissions Council celebrates its 20th anniversary, and I offer my congratulations and sincere appreciation to the many individuals who have been a part of this vital aspect of the University's undergraduate recruitment efforts.

All members of the Brandeis community can aid the University in its recruitment efforts. If you know or are aware of able students in your community who could benefit from a Brandeis education, I urge you to complete the attached prospective student referral card and return it to the Office of Admissions. Dean Gould and the members of his staff will follow up your referral and acquaint the student with the many opportunities and challenges available at Brandeis. This is an easy and effective way to help Brandeis strengthen its recruitment and outreach efforts nationwide, and your participation is welcomed.

Sincerely,

Samuel O. Thier



Laurance S. Morris

Massachusetts Public Association. **Joan V.** professor of social & Institute for Advan Princeton, NJ, was awarded an honorary degree at Brown University's commencement in May 1992. She was the first tenured woman professor in Brown's history department, and is known for her direction of the Pembroke Center for Teaching and Research on Women. **Philip D. Wagreich** is codirector of the Teaching Integrated Mathematics and Science project at the University of Illinois at Chicago. The program, which was awarded a five-year, \$4.2 million grant to develop a curriculum for grades kindergarten through six, is one of only two projects selected by the National Science Foundation to construct comprehensive methods of instruction based on the reform recommendations of leading mathematics and science organizations. Laboratory experiments developed by Wagreich and codirector Howard Goldberg over a 14-year period form the foundation of the new curriculum.

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Prospective Student Referral
Office of Admissions
Brandeis University
P.O. Box 9110
Waltham, MA 02254-9110



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'67

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Sincerely,

Samuel O. Thier

Class	Brandeis Parent(s)	Child's Name	Date
1967	Richard B. Epstein	Alexander	November 26, 1990
1969	Richard A. Liroff	Benjamin Michael	May 23, 1992
	Marc Zauderer	Joel Herbert	January 31, 1992
1974	Katherine Abrams	Leah Deborah	December 16, 1991
1976	Margaret Bleichman	Jacob Beryl, "Koby"	March 8, 1992
	Lauren Pinter-Brown, M.D. and Spencer L. Brown, M.D.	Benjamin Harrison	March 27, 1992
	Jacqueline Sonnabend		
1977	Bari Stauber Adelman	Jonathan Todd Rich	November 3, 1991
		Corey Sam and Kevin Scott	April 22, 1992
		Evian	November 30, 1991
1978	Brenda Marsh Golombek and Steven Golombek	Tal Bunyamin	February 5, 1992
	Judy Groner Havivi	Jake Marshall	April 17, 1992
	Andrew J. Nathan	Alana Rachel and Jeremy David	May 1, 1992
	Judi S. Shostack	Lindsay Madeline	April 18, 1992
	Gail Beckenstein Sovern		
1979	Linda R. Alpert	Jeffrey Alan	April 13, 1992
	Deborah Shalowitz Cowans	Dena Shira	May 2, 1989
		Aaron Isaac	July 21, 1991
	Ellen Kreisworth	Rachel	September 30, 1990
	Karen Schneider Rosen and Ronald Rosen '78	Rebecca Lauren	April 24, 1992
1980	Jill Blumencranz Glickman	Jane Hillary	March 29, 1992
	Ellen Freeman Roth	Joshua	September 22, 1989
		Madeline Glenna	January 19, 1992
	Nancy Hamburger Starr	Alexander Bryan	January 2, 1992
1981	Hallie Shapiro Clemm	Benjamin Scott	June 9, 1989
		Remy Grace	October 23, 1991
	Leslie Ann Furie	Matthew	February 20, 1990
		Carly Sara	March 12, 1992
	Debbie Goldberg Pollak	David	March 17, 1992
	Bruce Zamost	Madeline Paige	February 25, 1992
1982	Peggy Gartenbaum	Kenneth Andrew	May 22, 1992
	Jessica E. Kahan	Daniel Louis	April 16, 1991
	Irene F. Wolpert	Derek Franklin	February 23, 1992
1983	Jennifer Berday	Sarah Arielle	September 28, 1991
	Rhonda Held Dupler	Samantha Ivy	June 28, 1992
	Deborah Bornstein Sosebee	Hannah Leah	March 12, 1992
1984	Martin A. Hyde	Stephen Philip	June 6, 1992
	Michelle Silber Kaish and Harvey C. Kaish '82	Michael Ian	April 5, 1992
	Fran Shonfeld Sherman		
	Heidi Smith-Hyde	Leora Sarah	December 1, 1991
	Beth Pearlstein Tofel	Andrew Eric	January 6, 1990
1985	Susan Hurowitz Fink	Carly Michelle	April 8, 1992
	Ilene Taback Grafi	Gregory Lloyd	April 6, 1992
	Susan Hart and Gregory Newman	Melanie Rachel	December 30, 1991
	Lisa Antell Lichtenberg and Michael S. Lichtenberg	Blair Hart	April 26, 1991
	Thomas E. Mountain	Lauren Molly	May 27, 1992
		Jennifer Odette	March 25, 1992

Illinois State Board of Education, and hopes to return full-time to practicing law if the job market opens up. She and her husband, **Michael Leiderman '66**, still live in Highland Park, IL, with their two children, Jill, age 20, and Eric, age 15.

'68

Jay R. Kaufman, Class Correspondent, One Childs Road, Lexington, MA 02173
Reminder...Class Reunion May 21-23, 1993

Marsha Davis Adelman is vice president of operations at Fidelity Investments Service Company in Boston and an active theater and concert goer. She continues to be an enthusiastic parent to her two daughters. **Amy Kazis Aygar** received her Ph.D. in sociology from Hebrew University in Israel, where she met her husband, Amos Aygar. They live in Jerusalem where she is a free-lance writer for various magazines on women's issues and on the board of the Israel Women's Network and he works on Soviet issues for the Joint Distribution Committee. **Jonathan Brant** was appointed associate justice of the Cambridge District Court by Massachusetts Governor William Weld. In addition, his book, *Law and Mental Health Professionals: Massachusetts*, a treatise on Massachusetts mental health assigned for both lawyers and therapists, was published by the American Psychological Association. **Kathleen E. Carroll** and her husband, Ron White, live in Saudi Arabia and work for the Saudi Arabian Oil Company. She teaches kindergarten in the Saudi Aramco school in the community of Udhailiyah, where her students are not only from the Middle East, but also from Asia, the subcontinent, Europe and the northern and southern western hemisphere. **Elisa Maria Hinojosa** works for the Instituto Tecnológico de Monterrey where she is developing the admission test for graduate students. She and her husband, Gerardo Mancillas, live in Monterrey, Mexico, and have two daughters in college.

Sarah "Andi" Joha, M.D. passed the specialty certification board in emergency medicine, and celebrated by taking trips to Ecuador and Mexico with her husband, Bob Roberts. **Mitchell S. Klein**, music director of the Peninsula Symphony in Northern California, has made conducting debuts with the San Jose Symphony and at Stanford University. He has held conducting positions with the Kansas City Philharmonic and

Santa Cruz Symphony and has conducted the Seattle Symphony, Richmond Symphony and the Eastern Philharmonic. He and his wife, violinist Patricia Whaley, live in Oakland, CA, and have one daughter, Elizabeth, age 2. **Donna Schultz McDowell** is practicing general law out of her home in "rural" Montgomery County, MD, and is pursuing a master's degree in environmental biology at Hood College in Frederick, MD. She also has two children, ages 8 and 16. **Martin S. Pernick** was promoted to full professor at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, and is publishing his book on 20th century eugenics, *The Black Stork*, with Oxford University Press. He reports that one of the biggest events of the year was having his original Club 47 membership card autographed by Tom Rush. **Beatrice "Triss" Finkelman Stein** sold her first mystery novel that should be out soon, most likely under the name of *Murder at the Class Reunion*. She finds writing exciting, but is keeping her day job at McKinsey & Company. Her oldest daughter attended Brandeis University's Summer Odyssey Program for high school students and they would love to share their experiences with anyone interested in the program. **Eric M. Uslaner** is a professor of government and politics at the University of Maryland and was a visiting Fulbright professor of American studies and political science at Hebrew University of Jerusalem. He has also lectured in Beijing, Shanghai and Guangzhou, China, and is the author of *Shale Barrel Politics*. He and his wife, Deborah, live in Rockville, MD, with their son, Avery Benjamin.

'69

Jo Anne Chermey Adlerstein, Class Correspondent, 76 Glenview Road, South Orange, NJ 07079

Marc Zauderer, M.D. was elected vice president of the Central New England Dental Research Group. Marc maintains a private dentistry practice in North Chelmsford, MA.

'70

Carol Stein Schulman, Class Correspondent, 7 Stonechenge, Great Neck, NY 11023

Richard M. Horowitz won the 1992 National Headliner Award for Outstanding Syndicated Column (On a Variety of Subjects) for his twice-weekly column of political satire and social commentary that appears in

newspapers nationwide. He recently relocated from Washington, DC, to Milwaukee and, after a statewide competition, received the Milwaukee Press Club's Award for Journalistic Excellence in Magazine Writing for his story about the struggle to complete the *Dictionary of American Regional English*.

Margaret A. Kelly has been appointed vice president of media and program services at Bristol-Myers Squibb in New York City. She is responsible for the purchase and implementation of the company's broadcast media and for program production and development. **Bernard J. McGinn**, a scholar of medieval history and theology at the University of Chicago, was named the Naomi Shenstone Donnelley Professor in the Divinity School. He has published several works including *Meister Eckhart: Teacher and Preacher* and *The Foundations of Mysticism: Origins to the Fifth Century*, the first volume of a planned four-volume series entitled *The Presence of God: A History of Western Christian Mysticism*, and is a member of the Committee on Medieval Studies and the Program on General Studies in the Humanities.

'71

Mark L. Kaufman, Class Correspondent, 28 Devens Road, Swampscott, MA 01907-2014

Thomas S. Crow, Jr. has completed his first semester of graduate school with a 4.0 average at the Academy of Art College in San Francisco. **Jacob S. "Jack" Dembowitz** was promoted to vice president of investments at Smith Barney. Formerly a second vice president, he is now based at the firm's Mt. Laurel, NJ, office. **Steven Friedell** wrote an article comparing Jewish law and feminist jurisprudence that was published in the *Indiana Law Journal*.

'73

Paula L. Scheer, Class Correspondent, 133 Park Street, Brookline, MA 02146
Reminder... Class Reunion October 1-3, 1993

Margaret O'Toole received the Cavallo Prize for her discovery of serious flaws in a paper published by superiors at M.I.T. and her moral courage in maintaining her position despite inordinate pressure. It has come to our attention that the biographical listing for **Rhonda Pollack Spiro** was inadvertently omitted from the 1992 Alumni Directory. Dr.

Spiro is alive and well, and living at 350 W. Deane Park Drive West, Highland Park, IL 60035.

Elizabeth L. Vitale received a Psy.D. degree from the University of Hartford in May, 1992. She and her husband have two sons, Jonah, age 12, and David, age 9.

'74

Elizabeth Sarason Pfau, Class Correspondent, 80 Monadnock Road, Chestnut Hill, MA 02167

Katherine Abrams was a guest speaker at the first Graphic Artist Guild Eye-to-Eye Conference in Washington, DC, in June. She presented the "Illustrators' Pricing Game," discussing factors that affect illustration fees in a variety of markets. In April 1992, **William C. Broilliard** was promoted to managing vice president of the Boston office of Alexander & Alexander, a global insurance brokerage and risk management services company. **Robert A. Croo** was appointed adjunct professor, specializing in alternative dispute resolution, at the Duquesne University School of Law. **Betsy Sarason Pfau** and her husband, **Daniel R. Pfau '73**, are proud to report that their son, David, entered the first grade to discover among his classmates Nkrotil Stoll and Bobby Vainstein, the children of Brandeis basketball coach **Ken Stoll '72** and **Lisa Syer '72**, respectively. **Steven T. Ruby, M.D.** has been elected to a two-year term as president of the medical staff of the University of Connecticut Health Center's John Dempsey Hospital. He has been at the Health Center since 1987 when he was appointed assistant professor of surgery, chief of the vascular surgery section and associate director of surgical education. **David J. Tracy**, a real estate and corporate lawyer, has joined McGovern Noel & Benik, P.C. in Providence, RI.

'75

Leslie Penn, Class Correspondent, Marshall Leather Finishing, 43-45 Woodruff Street, New York, NY 10013

Barbara S. Alpert, executive editor at Bantam Books, has edited *Barbara Mandrell's* best-selling autobiography, as well as books by Shirley MacLaine, Louis L'Amour and Paul Harvey. She is also a freelance writer who has written short stories and copy for nearly 600 book jackets. **Peter B. Schili, M.D., Ph.D.**, was appointed



Peter B. Schili, M.D., Ph.D.

professor and chair of the Department of Radiation Oncology of Columbia University and director of the radiation oncology service at Presbyterian Hospital. While obtaining his Ph.D. in cell biology, Schili discovered the molecular and cellular mechanisms of action of the anti-tumor drug, taxol. Taxol has been described by the director of the National Cancer Institute as the most exciting new antineoplastic agent in the last 10-15 years. He recently obtained the approval of the National Cancer Institute to conduct the first clinical trial combining taxol and radiation therapy in the treatment of locally advanced breast cancer. In addition to his work on taxol, Schili considered one of the leaders in the use of conformal radiation for prostate cancer treatment and has made significant contributions in the treatment of head and neck cancer and genitourinary malignancies. **Todd Silverstein, Ph.D.**, professor of chemistry at Willamette University in Salem, OR, has been awarded a Fulbright scholarship to lecture and conduct research at the University of Oslo, Norway, in 1993.

'76

Beth Pearlman Rotenberg, Class Correspondent, 2743 Dean Parkway, Minneapolis, MN 55416

Rabbi Susan R. Abramson lives in Burlington, MA, with her husband, Vladimir Ovorkin, and has been the rabbi at Temple Shalom Emeth for the past eight years. **Margaret Bleichman** received the 1992 Community Service Award from the Massachusetts Lesbian and Gay Bar Association for her work in establishing domestic partner benefits at Lotus Development Corporation. As principal software engineer there, she developed the database subsystem of Lotus 1-2-3 for the Macintosh computer. **Bleichman** lives in Brookline, MA, with her partner of 14 years, Cindy Rizzo, and their two children, Jonah Samuel, age 6, and Jacob Beryl, "Koby," age 8 months.

Alexander P. Chartove is managing partner of the Washington, DC, office of Spensley, Horn, Juba & Lubitz, a law firm specializing in intellectual property law. He and his wife, Debra C. Kalter, a dermatologist, live in Bethesda, MD. **Darrell Hayden** has been appointed executive creative director of Lander Associates, an international identity management and design consulting firm. Prior to joining Lander, he directed the print graphics program for the 1984 Los Angeles Olympic Games, taught graphic design at Otis/Parsons and wrote for *Artweek* magazine. He lives in California with his wife, Brenda, and their two young children and enjoys painting Santa Barbara seascapes in his free time. **Jacqueline Sonnabend** is vice president of human resources for Sonesta International Hotels in Boston, MA. She is also active in the Brandeis Business and Professional Network.

'77

Fred Berg, Class Correspondent, 150 East 83rd Street, Apt. 2C, New York, NY 10028

Bari Stauber Adelman lives in West Orange, NJ, with her husband, Marc. She is enjoying the challenge of raising three children, Nikki, age 3, and the latest additions, twin sons, Corey Sam and Kevin Scott. **Julie A. Black** continues to work as deputy press spokesman for the U.S. House of Representatives Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs in Washington, DC, while her husband, Robert Shepard, is a speech writer for the Bureau of International Affairs at the Department of Labor and author of *Nigeria, Africa and the United States*. From Kennedy to Reagan. **Marilyn Golden**, policy analyst for the Disability Rights Education & Defense Fund (ADEA) training coordinator, was named the 1992 "Tranny" Citizen of the Year by the California Transportation Foundation. The award honors her work on the ADA, especially the portion of the law dealing with access to public transportation. **Marcia Regenbogen Kaufman** is a teacher of special education working with learning disabled students in New York City. She lives in Manhattan with her husband, Sid, and their two children, Matthew, age 8, and Erica, age 4.

Valerie Troyansky, Class Correspondent, 210 West 89th Street #6C, New York, NY 10024
Reminder—Class Reunion October 1-3, 1993

Lisa N. Binder works part time as a psychotherapist and an adoption specialist and lives in New York City with her husband, Joe Rutkowski and their two sons, Benjamin, age 5, and Daniel, age 2. **Mark H. Blecher, M.D.** has entered his sixth year of private practice in ophthalmology in Pennsylvania. He also enjoys teaching at the Wills Eye Hospital and performing surgery with the residents. **David Braiterman** is proud to announce that he has opened Braiterman Law Offices in Concord, NH, a firm that concentrates in family law and commercial litigation. He is also counsel to the firm of Engel & Gearland in Exeter, NH. His wife, **Lisa Gerler Braiterman**, has joined UNILIT Service Corporation, a public utility holding company, as a supervisor in power supply planning. **Ann Bolts Bronberg** is production editor for *AJM*, a monthly magazine for the jewelry manufacturing industry. She and her husband, Arthur, have three children, Joseph, Sarah and Malka. **Arthur Chakolsky-Lewy** is a member of the psychology faculty at the University of Alabama at Birmingham, studying early development of autistic children and other infants with developmental handicaps. He and his wife are the proud parents of two-year-old Naomi. **Rabbi Dayle Friedman** has returned to her position as chaplain of the Philadelphia Geriatric Center after honeymooning in Mexico with her husband, Rob Hutler. **Susan B. Gelfman** received an award in journalism and mass communications from the Bill of Rights Institute and the Association of Educators for her article, "Sticks and Stones Can Put You in Jail, But Can Words Increase Your Sentence?" **Constitutional and Policy Dilemmas of Ethnic Intimidation Laws**, published in the *University of California Law Review*. In 1989, **Jill D. Oberholzer Goodman** started her own breast-feeding fashions mail order company called *Delices for New Mothers, Ltd.*, a service that provides stylish clothing that allows for discreet breast-feeding. She lives in Tacoma, WA, with her husband and their sons, Geoffrey, age 3 1/2, and Bradley, age 2. Since receiving her Ph.D. in psychology from Stanford University in 1982, **Andrea R. Halpern** is a tenured associate professor at Bucknell University, conducting research and teaching cognitive psychology. She has taken two leaves—one at

the Montreal Neurological Institute in 1989 and one in 1991-92 at the University of California at Los Angeles. She lives in Pennsylvania with her husband and fellow faculty member, Owen Floody, and still devotes as much time as she can to her hobby of choral singing. **Judy Gerson Havivi** is the Hebrew studies coordinator at B'nai Shalom Day School. **Frederic Hirsch** is vice president of home video and pay television at the Motion Picture Association of America where he has worked for over 10 years. He lives in New York City with his wife, **Karen Weiss '80**, and their two sons, Matthew, age 5, and Andrew, age 3. **Stefi Aronson Karp** has created a new business, the Tree of Life Book Club, which is a catalog of Jewish books for nursery/day religious school students that simultaneously promotes Jewish literacy and serves as a school fund-raiser. She is also a member of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations' (UAHC) Commission on Religious Living, and spends five days each summer as a participant in the UAHC national study kallah. **Paul Kayes** is working as a molecular biologist for Upjohn, and also works in area theaters as a production stage manager. **Neil J. Kressel, Ph.D.**, was elected chair of the department of psychology at William Paterson College in Wayne, NJ. He has also edited *Contemporary Psychology: Classic and Contemporary Readings*, which will be published in spring 1993. He lives in Leonia, NJ, with his wife, Dorit, a Fordham University law student. **Harry A. Lebowitz, M.D.**, completed a mission to Central America where he performed cataract surgery for indigent patients in El Salvador. He is an associate clinical professor of ophthalmology at the Temple School of Medicine in Philadelphia, PA, and lives in Chadds Ford, PA, with his wife, Penelope. **Cheryl J. Levin** is the author of a new chapter in *Matthew Bender's RET: Condominium Law & Practice*, entitled "Anti-discrimination Laws and Housing." **Mary E. Lovely** and her husband, John Yinger, teach in the economics department at Syracuse University. They adopted their first child, Cara, last November. **Stephen L. Mainzer** was graduated from the Yale School of Management in May 1991, and is seeking a position in equity research or distressed securities. He lives with his sister, brother-in-law, niece and nephews, and has been playing golf and taking extra

classes at Yale. **Alan Mann** has been living happily in Brooklyn Heights, NY, for the past four years. The clothing company he founded in 1984 with his brother, **Stuart Mann '82**, is thriving. He has two preschool daughters. After five years as a faculty member at the University of California/San Fernando Valley Program in Psychiatry and a year of private practice in Missoula, MT, **Sharon K. Melnick, M.D.**, says she is having her first mid-life crisis and will be living, working and writing in Moscow, Russia, for the next year or two. **Rev. David "Duffy" Roberts** is senior pastor of the Austintown, OH, Community United Church of Christ. He and his wife, Susan, celebrated their 10th anniversary and have a son, Ian, age 5, and a daughter, Hannah, age 2. **Barbara Mich Salvucci** is director of advertising for Creative Hairdressers, Inc., "The Hair Cuttery." Previously, she spent 12 years with the Marriott Corporation. She and her husband, Bob, live in Bethesda, MD. **Serena E. Sara** is pleased to announce the completion of the remodeling of her chiropractic office in South Miami, FL, and hopes her classmates will stop by to see the new building. **Deborah Silverman** is supervising and teaching graduate social work students and working with families and children with special health care needs. She lives in Los Angeles with her 3 1/2-year-old daughter, Hilda Aricelle, and enjoys running into other alumni in the Southern California area. **Susanna Haberman Siefel** has joined the Brandeis Business and Professional Network and is looking forward to capitalizing on the vitality of this new Brandeis group. **Jeffrey N. Tuchman** started a new business last year called The Mortgage Shopper, a customized mortgage shopping service for consumers. **David F. Urows** and his wife, Hope Steele, returned from two years in Hong Kong and China last fall and have since moved back to Lynn, MA, where they bought an 1846 Gothic Revival house that they are busy renovating. He is chair of the City of Lynn Cultural Planning Committee, and is running the music program at St. Paul's in North Andover, as well as working on several commissions for new works. **Triana Walzer-Yerlick** lives in Berkeley, CA, with her husband and their two sons, Avidan, age 6, and Mishaal, age 3. She and her husband opened up Shah's, their own restaurant and catering business in Kensington, and they are busy catering weddings and Bar/Bat Mitzvahs. **Gary Yurov** has recently moved to Louisville, KY, where he joined Medical Center Cardiologists.

Ruth Strauss Fleischmann, Class Correspondent, 8 Angier Road, Lexington, MA 02173

Linda R. Alpert is back at work as a litigation attorney with Smith Barney in New York City after a maternity leave following the birth of her son, Jeffrey Alan Kartell. **Ira B. Fultouberg** is a physical therapist at Norwalk Hospital. He received a B.S. in physical therapy from the State University of New York Health Science Center at Brooklyn College of Health Related Professions and has moved to Fairfield, CT, with his wife, Elise Zavodoff, a registered dietitian, and two-year-old son, Lorne. **Jonathan D. Klein** was appointed assistant professor in pediatrics at the University of Rochester Medical School, Division of Adolescent Medicine. He and his wife, Susan Cohn, live in Rochester, NY, with their son, Daniel, age 4, and daughter, Amanda, age 1. **Ellen Kreiswirth** is office manager for McQuency Chiropractic & Physical Therapy Center in Exeter, NH. She resides in Exeter with her husband, Dr. William McQuency, and their daughter, Rachel. **Heidi Libner Littman, M.D.**, was graduated from Case Western Reserve University School of Medicine and is pursuing a residency in pediatrics at Cleveland Clinic, while her husband, **Daniel A. Littman '76**, manages the financial planning department at the Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland. **Naomi Levenson Schaller** was recently transferred by GTE from Houston to Atlanta. She is happily settled with her husband, Henry, and their two sons, Jacob, age 4, and Adam, age 2.

Lisa Gelfand, Class Correspondent, 19 Winchester Street #404, Brookline, MA 02146

Deborah G. Cummis was admitted to the California bar and is practicing civil and criminal litigation in Los Angeles. **Lynn D. Flanzbaum** has been named an assistant vice president, private bank operations, at Rhode Island Hospital Trust National Bank. Her department is responsible for common trust fund and money market fund valuation, accounting and processing for the Bank of Boston and its affiliates. She is also active on several committees at Temple Beth-El in Providence and serves as assistant treasurer on the temple's board. After practicing law in Boston for a couple of years, **Joy Gordon** began a Ph.D. in philosophy at Yale University and

is completing a dissertation in Latin American Marxist thought. She spent a year in Central America and Cuba doing research and teaching a graduate course in philosophy at the University of Havana. On her travels, she managed to view Mayan ruins, visit remote mountain villages and sample the salsa, rum and dancing.

Lynn S. Margolies received her Ph.D. in clinical psychology in 1988, is an attending psychologist at McLean Hospital, an instructor in psychology at Harvard Medical School and is in private practice in Arlington, MA, specializing in trauma and dissociative disorders.

Ellen D. Freeman Roth runs her own business as a writer, editor and public relations consultant while her husband, Steven, is a retail management consultant. They live in New Jersey with their son, Joshua, age 3, and infant daughter, Maddie.

Patricia E. Spence joined First Night in Boston as general manager of the International Alliance of First Night Celebrations that provides support and organizational services

on children's experiences of racism and prejudice, which is a part of the "Kids' Bridge" exhibit displayed at the experimental gallery of the Smithsonian Institution. The second, "Tetsuo's Room," is a computer-run, multimedia production as part of the "Teen Tokyo" exhibit that will enjoy a three-year run at the Children's Museum.

Jeffrey L. Menkin has performed with ComedySportz, a professional improv troupe in Washington, DC. He is keeping his day job with the U.S. Department of Justice.

Amy Weber Rosen owns her own company in Clifton, NJ, Blue Ridge Oil, which distributes lubricants and other chemical products. She lives in Mahwah, NJ, with her husband and three children, ages 10, 7 and 4.

Bruce Zamos is a partner at Brown & Cornery, a litigation law firm in Westmont, NJ, where he specializes in plaintiffs' product liability cases. He and his wife, Linda, and daughter, Madeline, live in Cherry Hill, NJ.

'82
Ellen Cohen, Class Correspondent, 175 15th Street NE #318, Atlanta, GA 30309

Nicolas Bernheim was the screenwriter on his second film entitled *The Long Winter*, a Spanish film set during their Civil War. The film was released in Europe and shown in Los Angeles at the American Film Institute Festival.

Jon M. Braverman, M.D. is chief of the Division of Ophthalmology at Denver General Hospital, specializing in ocular trauma and anterior segment surgery and a member of the faculty at the University of Colorado School of Medicine.

Aside from work, he enjoys skiing the Rockies with a passion and has traveled 800 miles across the Baja desert from Tecate to Cabo San Lucas by dirt bike.

Jessica E. Kahan, enjoying her child care leave from her job as a high school humanities teacher in New York City, is copresident of J & D Management Group, specializing in real estate. She lives in Great Neck, NY, with her husband, David, and son, Daniel.

Dora S. Lewinsohn teaches English in England and is working on an M.A. in bilingual education. She became engaged in February and is planning an April 1993 wedding.

William M. Mandell has joined the health law practice group of Bowditch & Dewey. A member of the Massachusetts and Boston Bar Associations, the National Health Lawyers Association and the Healthcare Financial Management Association, his volunteer efforts



William M. Mandell

include the Anti-Defamation League, the American Cancer Society and the Boston College Law School Holocaust/Human Rights Research Project.

Dina Shargel Projansky married her Brandeis sweetheart, **David Projansky '80**, they have a son, Yoni, born in 1990.

Irene F. Wolpert received her M.B.A. from the Wharton School at the University of Pennsylvania in 1986 and is a vice president in Merrill Lynch's housing finance department. She and her husband, Jan, live in the country with their son, Derek.

'83
Eileen Isbits Weiss, 456 9th Street #30, Hoboken, NJ 07030
Reminder...Class Reunion October 1-3, 1993

Following the birth of her daughter, Sarah Anelle, **Jennifer Berday** is back at work part-time as a home care social worker.

Bonnie Berger Leighton, Ph.D. is an assistant professor in the mathematics department at M.I.T., where she received her Ph.D. in electrical engineering and computer science in 1990. Since then she has been a National Science Foundation mathematical science postdoctoral research fellow. She and her husband, Tom Leighton, Ph.D., live in Newton Centre, MA.

Deborah Bernstein Sosbee moved to California from New York City with her husband, Michael, to raise their first child, Hannah Leah.

'84
Marcia Book, Class Correspondent, 98-01 67th Avenue #14N, Flushing, NY 11374

Andrew M. Cohen, M.D. finished his residency and is practicing radiation oncology at the Treasure Coast Radiation Oncology Center in Port St. Lucie, FL.

Clara S. Goldstine received her M.Ed. from the University of Massachusetts at Amherst and is teaching at Woodside Children's Center, which is affiliated with Amherst College.

Douglas M. Monashebian,

What have you been doing lately? Let the alumni office know. We invite you to submit articles, photos (black and white photos are preferred) and news that would be of interest to your fellow classmates to:

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Demographic News
[Marriages, Births]

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Class _____

Date _____

If you know of any alumni who are not receiving the *Brandeis Review*, please let us know.

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Due to space limitations, we usually are unable to print lists of classmates who attend each other's weddings or other functions. News of marriages and births are included in separate listings by class.



Patricia E. Spence

for First Night celebrations in cities around the world. She is also the grant writer/project coordinator of the Parent Power Project, a 12-part audio/video cassette series on how to care for your child. Previously, she served for eight years as senior account manager at Digital Equipment Corporation and was the recipient of the 1987 Black Achievers' Award from the Greater Boston YMCA and Brandeis University's Bruce R. Mayer Memorial Award for Community Service.

'81
Matthew B. Hills, Class Correspondent, 16 Harcourt, Apt. 3E, Boston, MA 02116

Larry Coen has been developing innovative museum exhibits that deal with multicultural issues including two that are on display at the Children's Museum in Boston and will tour to museums around the United States. The first, "Getting Across to Each Other" is an interactive videodisk

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'86

M.D., D.M.D. received his Doctor of Dental Medicine degree from the University of Pennsylvania and his medical degree from the University of Nebraska School of Medicine before entering the Maxillofacial Surgery Residency Program at the University of Nebraska Medical Center in Omaha. After completion of his residency, he and his fiancée, Jacqueline London, a regional account coordinator for Lancome Cosmetics, plan to move back to the Northeast. **Fran Shonfeld Sherman** is an editor at Encyclopedia Britannica and a freelance violinist. She and her husband, Jonathan, live in Highland Park, IL, with their two preschool daughters, Debbie and Leora.

'85

Debra Radlauer, Class Correspondent, 101 West 90th Street #19F, New York, NY 10024

Ellen Baker Awrich is working as a trademark attorney at the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office in Arlington, VA. She and her husband, Howard, live in Gaithersburg, MD. **Christopher Bean** has been elected to a second term on the board of directors of the Southeastern Massachusetts Chapter of the American Red Cross and serves as vice chair of the organization's Plymouth Region Advisory Board. He received his M.B.A. from Boston University in 1989 and operates a real estate management, development and consulting firm in Plymouth, MA. **Louis A. Gordon's** article, "Arthur Koestler and His Ties to Zionism and Jabotinsky," was published in the Autumn 1991 edition of *Studies In Zionism*. In addition, he published a review of *Tough Jews* in the *Jewish Voice of Southern New Jersey* and a short story in the *Jewish Spectator*. **Robert E. Heyman** is a mathematician with the Department of Defense and has moved to Owings Mills, MD. **Philip J. Katzman** was graduated from the University of Vermont College of Medicine and is starting a pediatric internship associated with the University of Rochester in Rochester, NY. **France Lopez** exchanged wedding vows with Jihad Chahine in their hometown of Lawrence, MA, where she is practicing law and he is a master's candidate in engineering. Also in attendance were fellow classmates, **Christopher Bean** and **Anaya E. Balter**

Illyse Shindler Habbe, Class Correspondent, 89 Turner Street, Brighton, MA 02135

Lawrence G. Freedman assumed the position of assistant rabbi at Temple Sinai in Roslyn Heights, NY, while his wife, **Dborah Postelnek Freedman**, continues to work for the Brooklyn district attorney's office and has begun trying homicide cases. **Andrea Saperstein Gropman** was graduated from the University of Massachusetts Medical School in June where she received the Hewlett Packard Top Medical Graduate Award. She has begun her residency training in pediatrics in Maryland at Johns Hopkins Hospital. **Jennifer L. Rosenberg** is a marketing manager for Lederle Consumer Health Care after completing her M.B.A. from the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania where she was head writer of the *Wharton Follies*.

'87

Vanessa B. Newman, Class Correspondent, 45 East End Avenue, Apt. 5H, New York, NY 10028

Alan N. Kay completed his third year of teaching social studies and has published his first book, entitled *Jamestown Journey*, a historical novel for young adults. His wife, **Heidi Halpern Kay**, is celebrating the opening of her executive search firm, Kay & Associates, specializing in the placement of engineering personnel in the medical device manufacturing industry. They are enjoying their son, Joshua Ethan, and report that they are rapidly outgrowing their house in Chesapeake, VA. **Lisa Lederman Littman** was graduated from Robert Wood Johnson Medical School with an M.D. and a community service award for her activities in women's health and reproductive rights. She has begun a residency in obstetrics and gynecology at Allegheny General Hospital at the Medical College of Pennsylvania while her husband, Michael Littman, is working toward a Ph.D. in computer science at Carnegie Mellon University. **Heidi Siegel Olefsky**, M.D., is a neurology resident at the University of Maryland Hospital where her husband, Jon Olefsky, M.D., is an anesthesiologist. She plans to conduct neuroscience research following her residency.

'88

Susan Tevelow, Class Correspondent, 268 Grove Street, Apt. 5, Auburndale, MA 02166
Reminder...Class Reunion October 1-3, 1993

Martin A. Abeshian earned the Dun & Bradstreet Corporation 1991 Presidential Citation Award for the position of financial analyst. The award is based on the amount and accuracy of corporate data collected over the previous year and allowed him and his fiancée, **Aviva L. Troobnick**, to enjoy a six-day, all expenses paid trip to Maui, Hawaii. They currently reside in Allentown, PA. **Rachel A. Altura**, M.D., received her M.D. in May from Washington University in St. Louis and has begun a residency in pediatrics at the Children's Hospital in St. Louis. **Tali Isaacs Axelrod** previously worked in desktop publishing at Merck & Co. in New Jersey and is enrolled in a full-time master's of education program at Kean College. **Todd J. Batson** has returned to Quincy, MA, after spending several months in Amsterdam, Holland. **Edward L. Benjamin** works as a reporter for the "Cable 6 Nightly Report" in Middletown, NY. **Robin B. Bersch** was graduated from Albert Einstein College of Medicine in June and is a first-year resident in family practice at the University of Connecticut in Hartford. **Carolyn Corn Binchoyoun** received her J.D. from the Boston University School of Law in May 1991 and passed both the New York and Connecticut bar exams. She practices matrimonial law and employment discrimination law at Leeds & Morelli, Esquires, in Carle Place, NY. She and her husband, Robert, who practices law in Garden City, NY, honeymooned in Hawaii. **Jeffrey P. Bollinger** was graduated from Pepperdine University School of Law. **Kathleen J. Caproni** enjoys taking painting and pottery courses at Woodstock. **Adam J. Cheyer**, a software engineer with Bull S.A. in Paris, France, is taking a year off to pursue a master's degree at the University of California at Los Angeles. **Aimee L. Close** is in her third year as executive director of the Tremont Street Shul in Cambridge, MA, and has moved to nearby Brookline, MA. **Renee F. Cohen** received an M.B.A. in finance from New York University in May 1992. After backpacking through Europe, she is now working at Technology Management Group as a management consultant to biotechnology and pharmaceutical firms. **Evan Lawrence Cohn** was graduated from the George Washington University School of Medicine in Washington, DC.

Marriages

Kevin M. Costello completed a judicial clerkship and has begun work as a litigation associate at Tomar, Simonoff, Aduarian & O'Brien in Haddonfield, NJ. His wife, **Marissa Weinstein Costello '87**, also completed a judicial clerkship. **Cheryl A. Florence** has been traveling with **Loren B. Baron '91** in the Far East since August of last year, teaching English at a middle school in Beijing and touring Malaysia, Singapore and Indonesia. She has kept in touch with **Arianna Licet Ariza** who reports that Cheryl is returning to the United States this year to pursue graduate studies. **Karen R. Fine** received a doctor of veterinary medicine degree from Tufts University School of Veterinary Medicine and was the recipient of the William M. Moulton Award in international veterinary medicine. **Stephanie G. Fine** is the coordinator for the Women's Studies Program at Brandeis University and the staff assistant to the National Board for Women's Studies at Brandeis. **Scott S. Glickman** was graduated from Mt. Sinai School of Medicine in May and has begun an internship at Mt. Sinai Medical Center in Miami. **FL Eric B. Goldberg** is in his third year at Suffolk Law School in Boston. **Laurence W. Grollman** entered his fifth and final year of the Rabbinic program at the Jewish Institute of Religion, The Reform Seminary at the Hebrew Union College in New York City and is living in Hoboken, NJ. **David R. Guillen** began residency training in general surgery at the University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center, which includes Parkland Memorial Hospital in Dallas. **Gregory G. Harris** was graduated from Tufts University School of Medicine's combined M.D./M.Ph. program and is beginning an internal medicine internship at Faulkner Hospital to be followed by a psychiatry residency at Beth Israel Hospital in Boston. **Faye M. Hollander** produces programs for New Jersey Public Television, simultaneously combining her interest in television and her desire to do something that matters. **Shira E. Horowitz** finished two years of teaching in Brookline, MA, and has begun graduate school at Harvard University's School of Education. **Debora M. Katz-Stone** is working toward her Ph.D. in astrophysics and volunteering with

the Twin Cities Habitat for Humanity Women's Project, an all-female construction program. Her husband, **Adam Katz-Stone**, is a staff writer for the *American Jewish World* and the recipient of a Rockower Award for journalistic excellence. **Steven J. Kaye** was graduated from the University of South Carolina in May with an M.B.A. and is working in London, England, for a subsidiary of the Miami-based pharmaceutical company, IVAX Corporation. **Dmitry Khasak** has begun medical residency training at Columbia Presbyterian Medical Center in New York City. **Lisa B. Kushair** works in the public relations department at Deaconess Hospital in Boston and is pursuing a master's degree in mass communications at Boston University. **Michelle I. Leder** has been living in Central Florida since graduation and working as a business reporter for the *Bradenton Herald*. She reports that living in Florida has changed her Brooklyn accent into a Southern drawl. **Thomas Linfield** is in Paris, France, with his wife, **Karla M. Soares '86**, where she is studying for an M.A. in French through a program with Middlebury College. **Jonathan A. McIntyre** is the senior information management and technology specialist in software support at Digital Equipment Corporation and has moved to Framingham, MA. **Kalman Miller** was graduated from Western New England College School of Law. He spent the last year at Cardozo School of Law in New York City where he was a member of the Moot Court Board along with **James E. Schwalbe '90**. Together, their team won the Fordham Law School Irving L. Kaufman National Securities Law Moot Court Competition. **Lisa A. Morse** became engaged and is living in Watertown, MA, and working as a therapist in Brighton, MA. **Eric A. Polinsky** continues to practice law in the Hartford, CT, firm of Polinsky & Santos where he hopes to expand the practice into wills, estate planning and real estate law. He lives with his wife, Jill, a special education teacher, in their new home in Avon, CT. **James M. Reichman** was graduated in May with an M.D. degree from George Washington University Medical School with honors in obstetrics. He has begun a residency in internal medicine at Mt. Sinai Hospital in New York City. **David M. Rosenblum** won his first court case with the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission involving age discrimination in which he successfully convinced the jury to grant back pay in the

Class Name

1967	Richard B. Epstein to Michele Kori	May 7, 1989
1975	Mindy J. Litman to Grant Holland	April 26, 1992
	David L. Markell to Mona Jacobs	June 9, 1991
1976	Rabbi Susan Abramson to Vladimir Ovorkin	June 23, 1991
1977	Julie A. Black to Robert Shepard	April 5, 1992
1978	Rabbi Dayle Friedman to Robb Hutler	May 17, 1992
	Neil J. Kressel, Ph.D., to Dorit Fuchs	August 11, 1991
	Steven Hamburg to Kathleen Harris	May 22, 1992
1980	Judy Gitomer to Steven Secon	March 28, 1992
1982	Bonnie Berger to Tom Lighthouse	August 25, 1991
1987	Kaylah Zelig to Paul Campos	July 31, 1992
1988	Martin A. Abeshaus to Aviva Troobnick	October 11, 1992
	Carolyn S. Corn to Robert Bichoupan	June 21, 1992
	Beth R. Fleischman to Steven L. Zweibel	May 24, 1992
	Scott S. Glickman to Beth L. Kaplan	June 13, 1992
	Thomas Linfield to Karla M. Soares '86	December 26, 1991
	Robyn Roseanu to Lee A. Spier	May 24, 1992
	Barry S. Ross to Michelle H. Finkelstein '89	October, 1991
	Eric L. Schnur to Andrea M. Cota	August 22, 1992
	David P. Silverman to Hildy S. Zevin	May 27, 1991
	Susan I. Tevelov to Steven Feinstein	August 22, 1992
	Andrea B. Wean to Scott H. Kremer	May 30, 1992
	Marci R. Weiser to Jeffrey Gelb	May 3, 1992
	Jodi Weiss to Steven Halper	June 14, 1992

Engagements

Class Name

1988	Douglas M. Monasheian, M.D., D.M.D. to Jacqueline A. London
1986	Dan J. Berman, Esq. to Ilene Weisbard
	Amy L. Levy to Jonathan Bergner
1987	Paul Eisenberg to Toby Boshak '88
1988	Lori B. Brown to Jon Hulak
	Stephanie G. Fine to Aly Maroun
	Melissa J. Glickman to David Mellman
	Laurie J. Greenwald to Mark A. Saloman '89
	Michelle I. Leder to Scott Cooper
	Douglas B. Rosner to Erin Higgins
	Susan J. Tenbel to David Kalinec
	Orna Okonoff to Josh Sater
1989	Lisa B. Drate to Neil Jacobson
1990	Leah A. Gittlitz to Robert Schiffman
	Cindy Handler to Michael Steinberg '90
	Charles Leimberg to Robert Sterling
1991	Janet L. Henner to Michael J. Wolf
	Holly R. Litwin to Tod Northman
1992	Judi Stillman to Roy Schwartz '89
	Carol A. Aschmet to Jarrett Weintraub '91

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Cardozo Women's Law Journal. She also worked for the Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society, helping Soviet Jews to emigrate to the United States. **Matthew H. Schwartz** was graduated from Pepperdine University School of Law in Malibu, CA, and was accepted into the producer's program at the University of California Graduate School of Film and Television. He is working in the entertainment industry, writing television scripts. His work on copyright law was published in the *Beverly Hills Bar Association Journal*. **Nancy Sender** received a J.D. in May from the Touro Law Center in Huntington, NY, where she was a member of the *Suffolk Bar Journal* editorial board. **David P. Silverman**, a market intelligence manager for AT&T, has started a home business called Car Connections while his wife, **Hildy S. Zevin**, is a customer service representative for Proctor & Gamble. **Robyn Roseanu Spier** was graduated from Mount Sinai School of Medicine and began a residency training program in Pediatrics/Psychiatry/Child Psychiatry at Mount Sinai Hospital in July. Her husband, **Lee A. Spier '88** was graduated from the Wharton School of Business at the University of Pennsylvania and is a consultant to financial institutions with Booz Allen and Hamilton in New York City. **Susan J. Teubel** has been teaching high school English and German in Port St. Lucie, FL, since 1989. She is moving to Maryland, accompanied by her fiancé, **David Kalinec**, to begin graduate studies in English at the University of Maryland at College Park. **Susan I. Tevelov** received her M.B.A. from Babson College and has moved to Columbus, Ohio, where her husband, **Stephen**, is with Price Waterhouse. **Philip S. Thomas** has been working as a software engineer for Digital Equipment Corporation in Nashua, NH, for the past four years and has completed a master's of science degree in computer information systems from Boston University. **Andrea B. Wean** and **Scott H. Kremer** were married in May in Newton, MA, with fellow classmates **Fredrica L. Strumpf**, **Cheryl L. Kaufmann** and **Marc M. Morrison** in attendance. Scott was graduated *magna cum laude* from the New England School of Law, admitted to the Massachusetts bar and is serving as a judicial clerk in

the Superior Court of Massachusetts for the 1992-93 term. **Andrea** took a position as direct mail specialist with Banker & Tradesman, a real estate data publishing company, after a stint as a copywriter in an advertising agency. They spent their honeymoon aboard a Caribbean cruise and now live in Newton, MA. **Marc R. Weiser** was graduated from George Washington University School of Law and has returned to the Boston area with her husband, **Jeffrey Gelb**, for his residency training in orthopedic surgery at Tufts New England Medical Center. **Jodi Weiss** was graduated from the Columbia University School of Dental and Oral Surgery in May 1992 and has begun her residency at North Shore University Hospital. **Robert S. Zarum** received his M.D. degree from the University of Massachusetts Medical School in June and has begun a residency in general surgery at the University of Connecticut coordinated surgical program in Farmington, CT. **Beth Fleishman Zweibel** works for the national office of Hadassah in New York City while her husband, **Steven L. Zweibel**, was graduated from the New York University School of Medicine and is in a residency program in internal medicine at Columbia-Presbyterian Hospital in New York City.

'89
Karen L. Gitten, Class Correspondent, 35 Crosby Road 2nd Floor, Newton, MA 02167

Rhonda J. Cohen received her J.D. from the Washington College of Law at American University and is a clerk at the Superior Court of New Jersey. **Peter M. Leitkowitz** received a J.D. degree in May from the Touro Law Center in Huntington, NY. **Gons Nachman** is attending the University of Pennsylvania Law School. **Orna Okuneff** is working on investment systems at Societe Generale Bank in New York City. **Mark A. Saloman** was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania School of Law. **Amy J. Weinstein** is in the University of California at Berkeley's Ph.D. program in dramaturgy and directing and says she would love to hear from members of the Mod 16 alumni association.

'90
Judith Libhaber, Class Correspondent, 33 Third Avenue, Apt. 16K2, New York, NY 10003

Benjamin D. Ebel was graduated from the Kenan-Flagler Business School at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. He is now working for Arthur Andersen's small business group in New York City. **Leah A. Gitzitz** finished her second year at the New York University School of Medicine. Her fiancé, **Robert Schiffman**, will be attending Columbia Business School in the fall. **Tamar Hela Gollan** moved to Tucson, AZ, to begin a Ph.D. program in clinical and cognitive neuropsychology. She thanks **Scott M. Sokol '84**, her mother and Professor Art Wingfield for all their support. **Stella A. Levy** received her master's degree in education and has accepted a third grade teaching position at the Hackley School in Tarrytown, NY. **Diane Ross** joined the Navy in January 1992 and completed the United States Navy Officer Indoctrination School at the Naval Education and Training Center in Newport, RI.

'91
Andrea Kramer, Class Correspondent, 5343 Washington Street, West Roxbury, MA 02132

Janet L. Henner is working for IBM in Atlanta while her fiancé, **Michael J. Wolf**, has completed his first year at Emory University Medical School. **Thomas J. Kates** is working as a freelance photographer in Boston. His first solo photo exhibition took place at the Cornelius Ayer Wood Gallery in Concord, MA, last year.

'92
Beth C. Manes, Class Correspondent, c/o Brandeis Office of Alumni Relations, P.O. Box 9110, Waltham, MA 02254-9110

Grad
Laura Abramson (Ph.D. '91, Heller School) is regional director of Teach for America in Arkansas where she hopes to make the program succeed by capitalizing on community advice and support. **David M. Austin** (Ph.D. '69, Heller School), acting dean of the School of Social Work at the University of Texas at Austin and the Bert Kruger Smith Centennial Professor in Social Work, received the first Lifetime Achievement Award in the Teaching of Social Administration, presented by the Association for Community Organization and Social



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produced and published her seventh book, *We Speak For Peace: An Anthology*, which is a powerful collection of pro-peace and anti-war poems and prose selected from 3,000 submissions she received from people of all ages and occupations throughout the United States. Jacobs will be doing readings from this book throughout the country and

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heila Silver (M.A. nusic), an associate sic at the State ew York at Stony world premiere of 1, "To the Spirit performed by the concert sponsored Port Jefferson Arts l Gerber Sprio sh) has published The Kingdom of h is the story of a aing to n 1940s Brooklyn. he name of Merrill f her other works the World, which cart Editor's Book ttering Man. in (M.F.A. '73, s the recipient of a ward and a ard for the am "Brooklyn i M. Wronka (Ph.D., oll was invited to mposium on Non-State University of tica in May on the

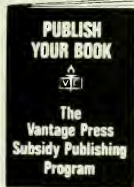
Obituaries

News has been received that **John Robert Vega '77** passed away as the result of an industrial accident in Rockland, IL. He was an employee of American Environmental, Inc. of Portland, OR, and former owner of J.R.V. Industries of Boston. He is survived by his wife, Linda Clark Vega, a stepson, Robert E. "Bobby" Vega, and six siblings. **Brian Timothy Wilson '77** died of a heart attack on July 7, 1992. He was employed as the Minority and Women Business Enterprise manager for the Massachusetts Port Authority, where his assignment was to assure fair opportunities for minorities and women as consultants and contractors for the firm. He was on the New England Minority Purchasing Council's Certification Committee and a member of MASSPORT's Concerned Minority Employee Committee. He was also senior class speaker at his graduation from Brandeis, and a member of the planning committee for the 1987 Third World Reunion. Survivors include his brother, Captain Leon A. Wilson, Jr., and two sisters, Marguerite A. Wilson and Theresa E. Wilson-Mendez.

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Cardozo Women's Law. She also worked for the Immigrant Aid Society of the United States. **Matthe Schwartz** was graduate Pepperdine University Law in Malibu, CA, and accepted into the program at the University of California Graduate School and Television. He is the entertainment industry writing television series work on copyright law published in the *Beve Association Journal*. He received a J.D. in May.

Touro Law Center in NY, where she was a the *Suffolk Bar Journal* board. **David P. Silver** market intelligence in AT&T, has started a business called Car Co. while his wife, **Hildy** customer service manager Procter & Gamble. **R. Spicer** was graduated from Sinai School of Medicine began a residency training in Pediatrics/Psychiatry at Mount Sinai Hospital in July. Her husband, **A. Spicer '88** was graduated from the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania is a consultant to financial institutions with Booz Hamilton in New York. **Susan J. Teubel** has been high school English at Port St. Lucie, FL, since moving to Maryland accompanied by her husband, **Kalinek**, to begin graduate in English at the University of Maryland at College Park. **Tevelov** received her Babbion College and her husband, **Stephen**, is a Waterhouse. **Philip S.** been working as a software engineer for Digital Equipment Corporation in Nashua, the past four years and completed a master's degree in computer systems from Boston.

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'90

Judith Libhaber, Class Correspondent, 33 Third Avenue, Apt. 16K2, New York, NY 10003

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BRANDEIS UNIVERSITY FUND IN the Teaching of Social Administration, presented by the Association for Community Organization and Social

Administration [ACOSA]. Austin, a founder of ACOSA, received the award during the 1992 annual program meeting of the Council on Social Work in Education in Kansas City, MO. He recently chaired the Task Force on Social Work Research. **Ruth Ben-Ghiat** [Ph.D. '91, history], assistant professor of history at the University of North Carolina at Charlotte, was awarded a postdoctoral fellowship at the Getty Center for the History of Art



Ruth Ben-Ghiat

and the Humanities. She is spending the 1992-93 academic year in Los Angeles writing a book entitled *Culture and National Identity in Fascist Italy*. **Linda C. Brennan** [M.F.A. '88, theater arts] is a member of the faculty of the American Academy and works as a dialects/accent coach in theater and the film industry. **Cindy Chazan** [M.A., '74, NEJS] is executive director of the Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford. She was previously director of the women's division of the Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford and director of its special leadership development group and resides in West Hartford with her husband, Jay Leipzig, and their two children, Deborah, age 16, and Eric, age 3. **Shirley Gironard** [Ph.D. '88, Heller School] is executive director of the North Carolina Center for Nursing in Raleigh, NC. The center is a new agency of the state government created to address a number of issues related to the supply and demand of nursing services. **Ruth Harriet Jacobs** [M.A. '69, Ph.D. '69, sociology] has produced and published her seventh book, *We Speak For Peace: An Anthology*, which is a powerful collection of pro-peace and anti-war poems and prose selected from 3,000 submissions she received from people of all ages and occupations throughout the United States. Jacobs will be doing readings from this book throughout the country and

abroad. **Joannemarie Klein** [M.A. '88, history] completed her Ph.D. at Rice University and began work as an assistant professor of European history at the University of South Carolina at Sumter. **Sin-Doo Lee** [Ph.D. '88, physics] returned to Korea to join the physics department of Sogang University as a professor in February, where he is conducting research on liquid crystals and polymeric materials. **Edward P. Morgan** [M.A. '73, Ph.D., '76, political], professor of government, was chosen as a co-winner of the Christian R. and Mary F. Lindback Award for distinguished teaching during the academic year by a senior member of the faculty at Lehigh University in Bethlehem, PA. Morgan specializes in political and social movements in the United States, propaganda and socialization in American society and American politics. He recently received a grant from C-SPAN for use of C-SPAN videos in the teaching and study of governmental propaganda. **Kate Myre** [M.F.A. '92, theater arts], along with fellow classmates **Steve Longmair**, **Catherine Pallenier**, **Paul Tavazianini** and **Matt Williams**, created the Boston Repertory Theater and began a 1992 summer venture which they hope will continue to thrive throughout this year and into the future. Current graduate students in the theater department and some undergraduate theater students joined the recent graduates in the production of three repertory productions that played between July 3 and August 10 at the new Lyric Stage on Clarendon Street in downtown Boston. **Andrew Hill Newman** [M.F.A. '82, theater arts] costarred in "Only Kidding," a new play about the lives of stand-up comics, at West Los Angeles's most critically acclaimed small theater since 1969, the Odyssey Theatre. "Only Kidding" was nominated for two Drama Desk Awards during a smash New York run and opened in April at the Odyssey, with the original cast and director. Newman may also be seen in the feature film, *Lethal Weapon 3*, last summer's box-office hit. **Stephen M. Rose** [B.A. '61, Ph.D. '70, Heller School] conducted a study demonstrating the impact of child abuse and domestic violence on the mental

health of its victims and the tendency of mental health professionals to misdiagnose them as mentally ill adults. As a result, Rose found that patients are often not being treated for their underlying problems and that their symptoms are compounded. Parts of the study were published in *Hospital and Community Psychiatry*, *The Journal of Community Mental Health*, *Social Work and the Office of Mental Health News*. **David G. Rookies** [69, M.A. '71, Ph.D. '75, NEJS], professor of Yiddish literature at the Jewish Theological Seminary in New York, published *The Dybbuk and Other Writings*, the third volume in Schocken Books' Library of Yiddish Classics. **Laurence J. Silberstein** [58, Ph.D. '72, NEJS], director of the Berman Center for Jewish Studies and the Philip and Muriel Berman Professor of Jewish Studies at Lehigh University, edited and wrote the introduction in the new York University Press volume, *New Perspectives on Israeli History: The Early Years of the State*. This is the first volume in the Berman Center series called "New Perspectives on Jewish Studies," for which he serves as general editor. **Sheila Silver** [M.A. '74, Ph.D. '76, music], an associate professor of music at the State University of New York at Stony Brook, had the world premiere of her composition, "To the Spirit Unconquered," performed by the Guild Trio at a concert sponsored by the Greater Port Jefferson Arts Council. **Merrill Gerber Spiro** [M.A. '81, English] has published her latest book, *The Kingdom of Brooklyn*, which is the story of a young girl's coming to consciousness in 1940s Brooklyn. Writing under the name of Merrill Gerber, some of her other works include *King of the World*, which received a Pushcart Editor's Book Award, and *Chattering Man*. **Samuel Weisman** [M.F.A. '73, theater arts] was the recipient of a Golden Globe Award and a Humanitas Award for the television program "Brooklyn Bridge." **Joseph M. Wronka** [Ph.D., '92, Heller School] was invited to speak at the Symposium on Non-Violence at the State University of New York at Utica in May on the subject of "Teaching Human Rights in the Social Sciences." He is also principal investigator for the Universal Declaration of Human Rights Project and wrote *Human Rights and Social Policy in the Twenty-First Century*, which was published in May, 1992.

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Lawrence H. Fuchs, Meyer and Walter Jaffe Professor in American Civilization and Politics, active in politics, state and local government and civic life for many years, is a founding member of the Massachusetts Board of the Congress on Racial Equality and has served on the board of the Commission on Law and Social Action of the American Jewish Congress and on the board of directors of the Mexican-American Legal and Education Defense Fund.

Appointed by President Kennedy as the first overseas director of the Peace Corps, he served in the Philippines from 1961-1963. He was also chosen by President Carter and the Congress as executive director of the Select Commission on Immigration and Refugee Policy. The Commission's report became the basis for the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986 and the Legal Immigration Reform Act of 1990. His latest book, *The American Kaleidoscope: Race, Ethnicity and the Civic Culture*, won the 1991 Theodore Salutes Award.

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Andeis Review

Number 3

Makes His Mark on Boston

Seung-il Shin '64, Ph.D. '68 Goes Where the Interesting Science Is



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has become an
multicultural and
nary education

Joyce Antler '63, Karen Klein
and Shulamit Reinharz,
M.A. '69, Ph.D. '77
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to immunize the world's children?

Janet Mesrobian

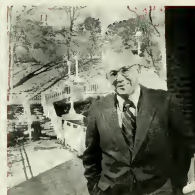
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right to
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and
the pursuit
of
happiness.



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Brandeis Review

Winter 1993

Volume 12

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Agents for Intellectual Change: Women's Studies at Brandeis

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Cover, pages 11 and 14
show details of Kiki
Smith's lithograph,
"Banshee Pearls," 1991,
(courtesy the artist and
ULAB, photographed by
Richard Kiehl)

Page 10 shows a detail
from her silkscreen,
"Untitled," 1990,
(private collection,
courtesy Fawcush
Gallery). Both were
seen at the Kiki Smith
exhibit, "Unfolding the
Body—An Exhibition of
the Work in Paper,"
at the Rose Art
Museum, October 3 -
November 15, 1992

During a recent trip to Britain, as we roared over a feature in *The Sunday Times* magazine, we were struck once again by the power of our common language to bind us culturally. Written with that peculiarly British dash of ridicule and trenchancy, which tickled our peculiarly American humor, the article reported that "it's not politically correct to be politically correct any more. Instead, you have to be culturally sensitive." In a helpful gesture, the article then presented a glossary of words and phrases* to "unshackle your mind from the bondage of capitalistic patriarchal hegemonic discourse." *The Brandeis Review* selected some hilarious bits from the glossary (we omitted those idioms we considered not culturally sensitive for the *Brandeis Review*) to share with our readers.

alternative dentation: false teeth
alternatively schooled: uneducated
animal companion: pet
canine-American: a dog who resides in the United States
chronologically gifted: old
deficiency achievement: failure
differently pleased:
sodomasochistic
meaningful downturn: recession
morally different: dishonest
negative saving: nonjudgmental
synonym for "spendthrift"
nonviable: dead
person with temporarily unmet
objectives: loser
socially misaligned: psychotic

* (culled by *The Sunday Times* magazine from *The Official Politically Correct Dictionary and Handbook*, by Christopher Cerf and Henry Beard)

Satire on the nuance of language can take on exquisitely comical proportions, but if you look seriously at the English language, you will detect a tremendous shift in diction in the last five years. Some of the changes originated in societal upheaval in the United States in the 1960s, others, in universities when scholars began to question age-old concepts that had remained unexamined in our culture for centuries. In this issue of the *Brandeis Review*, most of the lead articles throw out clues as to how language bends to the needs of humankind.

Women's Studies has become a catalyst for change. Faculty members Joyce Antler '63, Karen Klein and Shulamit Reinhartz, M.A. '69, Ph.D. '77 discuss with the editor how this discipline has moved to the forefront of academic enterprise, altering in its course our world outlook and methods of expression. Next, alum Ellen Levine interviewed people who were child-activists during the civil rights movement. These youngsters, who never truly spoke like children, thought like children or reasoned like children, spent their childhood shaping the path of American history; their words are marked by simple eloquence.

We were absorbed with reading the work of alum Evelyn Fox Keller: what she found in the language of science, as you will read on the pages that follow, opens a whole universe for revision. For us, namesake Louis Brandeis is a source of continuing fascination. Professor Morton Keller surveys the Supreme Court justice's career to show the role he played as reformer. A newly appointed Boston D.A., Ralph Martin II '74, thinks and talks like a man of the moment. His vocabulary and similes reflect an urgent task as he works to bring justice and social concern to his Suffolk County beat. We close with a report on Wien scholar Seung-il Shin '64, Ph.D. '68, a scientist who has offered much in the public interest.

Brenda Marder
The Editor

Around the University

Reestablishing Academic and Economic Equilibrium

The Board of Trustees, on October 17, approved a plan to reestablish academic and economic equilibrium at Brandeis by phasing in more than \$12 million in spending reductions and revenue enhancements over the next four years. This amount equals the projected gap that would exist between the University's rate of spending and annual sources of income by July 1, 1996 in the absence of corrective action. At least \$6 million of the total will be realized by increasing the level of an annual, unrestricted gifts to the University. Approximately \$2 million will come from cuts in administrative budget units and the remaining \$4 million will come from a combination of reductions and revenue enhancements in academic programs.

President Samuel O. Thier told the Trustees that the goal of the plan, and a companion effort underway in the faculty to revitalize the curriculum, is to preserve and enhance Brandeis as an intellectually robust university with a focus on the liberal arts and sciences and a commitment to excellence in teaching, research and public service.

The major provisions affecting academic programs include: a reduction from 362 to 315 in budgeted faculty positions, primarily through attrition; adoption of standardized teaching requirements to preserve small class sizes and to maintain the number of course offerings despite a

smaller faculty; establishment of departmental staffing levels to assure the continuity and quality of programs; a requirement that, to the extent possible, selected centers, institutes and programs not directly connected to Brandeis's teaching mission become financially self-sustaining by the start of the 1996-97 academic year; increases in graduate school tuition and fees to levels comparable to peer institutions; and the addition of several new masters programs.

The plan reflects nine months of work by members of the faculty and administration. The planning was done by two committees—an academic planning group of faculty chaired by Jehuda Reinharz, Ph.D. '72, provost and senior vice president for academic affairs, and a support-unit committee of faculty and senior staff, chaired by Stanley Rumbaugh, executive vice president for finance and administration. Fund-raising recommendations were prepared by Daniel Mansoor, senior vice president for development and alumni relations. The proposals made by the committees were continuously refined to reflect faculty and staff input. As part of the process, the President discussed the plan at two faculty "town meetings" before he submitted it to the Board.

Thier praised the efforts of all those who participated in the process, which he described as a model of collegial decision-making and shared responsibility. In making difficult choices, he

said, faculty and staff demonstrated a remarkable willingness to set aside their parochial interests and act in the best interest of the institution as a whole. He commended the Trustees for committing themselves to the enhanced fund-raising that will be necessary to make the plan work.

Reinharz, whose committee crafted the major academic components of the plan, said the group was guided by a number of principles, including: maintaining the quality of undergraduate, graduate and research programs throughout the

University; using available resources to refocus and strengthen the commitment to undergraduate education while maintaining the commitment to graduate education and research; preserving and enhancing direct services to students; and eliminating duplicative administrative expenses by pooling and sharing resources. The committee also determined that, in allocating reductions in budgeted faculty positions, disproportionate reductions would be assigned to departments capable of securing additional support from external sources.

These include several science departments and The Heller School.

Eight Faculty Members Receive Promotions

Eight faculty members received promotions effective at the beginning of the academic year. Promoted to associate professor with tenure were: Richard Alterman, computer science, economics. Promoted to full professor were Tzvi Abusch, M.A. '63, Near Eastern and Judaic Studies; Craig Blocker, physics; Judith Irvine, anthropology; Patricia Johnston, classical studies; Ibrahim Sundiata, African and Afro-American studies; and Gary Taylor, English and American literature.

Abusch, the Rose B. and Joseph Cohen Professor of Assyriology and Ancient Near Eastern Religion, is a scholar of ancient Akkadian texts, especially on magic and witchcraft. He is the author of two books, *Babylonian Witchcraft Literature: Case Studies and Lingering Over Words: Studies in Ancient Near Eastern Literature*, and dozens of chapters and articles in his field. He is a former Fulbright Scholar and past fellow of the National Endowment for Humanities.

Alterman is a computer scientist whose expertise is in artificial intelligence. His

Patricia Johnston, professor of classical studies (right) Ibrahim Sundiata, professor of African and Afro-American studies (below)



reconstruction and editing of the lectures and other unpublished works of the distinguished anthropologist Edward Sapir. She has continued to publish papers on African ethnolinguistics and is one of the few American scholars specializing in that aspect of the anthropology of the French-speaking West African states.

Johnston is a Vergil scholar and Latinist who wrote *Vergil's Agricultural Golden Age: A Study of the Georgics*. Her other works include the book *Tradito: An Introduction to the Latin Language and its Influence*.

Sundiata is a political scientist who focuses on the political history of the African offshore islands such as Fernando Po and Zanzibar. His books include *Black*



two main areas of research, adaptive planning and semantic memory, explore how the mind remembers and solves problems. He has written numerous articles and chapters dealing with computer science and artificial intelligence. He was appointed to the editorial board of the *Journal of the Learning Sciences* and wrote an entry on adaptive planning for the *Encyclopedia of Artificial Intelligence*.

Blocker is a high-energy experimental physicist who conducts his research at the Collider Detector at Fermilab near Chicago, one of the premier high-energy physics facilities in the world today. His contributions there include design and prototyping. At Brandeis he teaches undergraduate and graduate courses in electromagnetism, experimental particle physics and particle phenomenology.

Gerlach, who specializes in macroeconomics, has worked extensively in the area of exchange rates and business cycles. His research deals with the Scandinavian economy, U.S. trade balance and the possible adoption of a single European currency. He is the author of the book *Economics of the Dollar Cycle*. Gerlach received the Marver and Sheva Bernstein Faculty Fellowship and the first Lemberg Teaching Award.

Irvine is a linguistic anthropologist who is working on the

Bernard Reisman, Ph.D. '70 Named to Chair

Scandal: The United States and the Liberian Crisis of 1929 and Equatorial Guinea: Colonialism, State Terror and the Search for Stability, which won a *Choice* Outstanding Academic Book Award in 1992. He was the past recipient of a Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship and a Fulbright-Hays Fellowship.

Taylor is an expert in Shakespearean studies, whose books include *Modernizing Shakespeare's Spelling: Three Studies in the Text of Henry IV, To Analyze Delight: A Hedonist Criticism of Shakespeare and Reinventing Shakespeare: A Cultural History from the Restoration to the Present*. He is one of two general editors of the new scholarly edition of Shakespeare's works published by Oxford University Press. Taylor initiated a scholarly controversy a few years ago with his identification of a hitherto unknown poem as a work by Shakespeare.

Bernard Reisman, director of the Benjamin S. Hornstein Program in Jewish Communal Service, has been appointed to the Klutznick Chair in Contemporary Jewish Studies. Reisman joined the faculty part-time in 1969 and was named full professor in 1986. He has written several books on the contemporary Jewish experience and helped create the Hornstein Program, where he has served as its director since 1973. The program is recognized for its commitment to Jewish communal leaders and organizations of all denominations.

Legacy Circle Established

President Samuel O. Thier has announced the formation of an honorary society to pay tribute to donors who help ensure the future excellence of the University. The Brandeis Legacy Circle was established by Brandeis in conjunction with the University's National Women's Committee to celebrate people who have chosen to support the future of Brandeis through charitable bequests, life-income gifts and trusts. With the creation of the Legacy Circle, individuals who inform the University that Brandeis has been included in their estate plans are honored during their lifetime. Members will be presented with a custom-designed pin depicting the society's new emblem and a special, diploma-like certificate, formally recognizing their membership.

President Thier to Chair CDC Advisory Committee

President Samuel O. Thier was appointed chair of the newly created Advisory Committee to the director of the Centers for Disease Control (CDC). The 15-member committee will advise the CDC on policy issues and strategies to help the CDC fulfill its mission to promote health and prevent disease, disability and injury.

Walker, Pochapsky Honored for Teaching

Thomas Pochapsky, assistant professor of chemistry, was given the Walzer Award for Teaching. Named for Michael L. Walzer '56, the prize is given each year to a nontenured faculty member who combines superlative scholarship with inspiring teaching. Cheryl Walker, lecturer in classical studies, was awarded the Louis Dembitz Brandeis Prize for Excellence in Teaching, which is open to all faculty. The awards include a certificate and a check for \$1,000.

Founders' Celebration Draws Hundreds

Celebrating what President Samuel O. Thier called the history and future of Brandeis, the University dedicated the Jacob and Libby Goodman Institute for the Study of Zionism and broke ground for the Benjamin and Mae Vollen National Center for Complex Systems. Hundreds turned out for the events on October 17 and 18, part of the 1992 festivities honoring the University's founders. Dignitaries visiting campus for the events included U.S. Senators Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.) and John F. Kerry (D-Mass.), U.S. Representative Edward Markey (D-Mass.) and Israeli statesman Abba Eban.

Eban's keynote address for the Goodman Institute dedication flashed with wit and eloquence. The near-capacity crowd in Spingold Theater gave him a standing ovation at the conclusion of his talk on the modern history of Israel, the resilience of the Jewish people and the worldwide significance of Zionism and the study of it today.

"Zionism is at the heart of what I would call the Jewish mystery," said Eban. He said humankind is forced to wonder at the Jewish people's modern "renewal" after decades of suffering at the hands of prosecutors. "When everything is said and done and recorded and written," he said of Israel, "the fact is this is an extraordinary triumph of the human spirit."

Eban said that Zionism, through the work of the Goodman Institute, can look forward to a new "horizon built on hope and reality." Provost and Senior Vice President for Academic Affairs Jehuda Reinharz, Ph.D. '72 said Zionism has been ignored as a scholarly pursuit. "It has been too controversial or even an anathema. I am confident

that the Goodman Institute will help rectify this situation." The institute, organized under the auspices of the University's Tauber Institute for the Study of European Jewry and believed to be the only one of its kind in North America, is designed to promote a deeper understanding of the historical and ideological development of the Jewish national renaissance movement.

Thier said the history and future of Brandeis were embodied in the weekend's events because one of them—the ground breaking—pointed to the strong research mission of the University, while the other hearkened back to Brandeis's roots as an institution founded and sponsored by the American Jewish community. He said the Brandeis community was saddened by the death of Libby Goodman, who had planned to attend the ceremony. She endowed the institute as a lasting tribute to her late husband, Jacob, an ardent supporter of Zionist causes and the State of Israel. The Goodmans' son, Professor Charles Goodman, was given a special citation in honor of his family's support.

Thier told those attending the ground breaking that the Vollen Center, set for completion in May 1994, will be the first new research facility on campus in 22 years. Thier acknowledged the support of Massachusetts's congressional delegation, including Kennedy, Kerry, Markey and the late Silvio Conte, who helped get federal funding for the project, as well as past President Evelyn Handler. "All of us in the Congress were proud to make the case for Brandeis," said Kennedy,

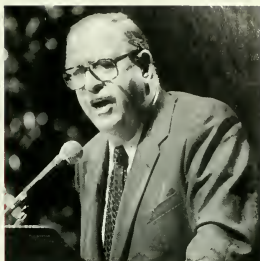
who helped break ground for the center. He pledged his support to help secure additional funding for the \$15 million project, and said the University has been "enormously courageous" in pushing the project during tough fiscal times. "This ground breaking is an effort to meet the future," said Kerry, who spoke at the luncheon.

Markey said the 52,000 square foot center will be one of the foremost research facilities in the country. Researchers who study the brain and intelligence will work in the center. Their research interests range from medical diseases of the brain and nervous system to the study of artificial intelligence. Gerald D. Fischbach, chair of Harvard Medical School's neurobiology department and chief of neurobiology and director of the neuroscience center at Massachusetts General Hospital, was the luncheon speaker.

(see photos on pages 8 and 9)

Alumna Is New Hillel Rabbi

Elyse Winick '86 has become Brandeis Hillel's first woman rabbi and director of student activities. She comes to Brandeis from the Jewish Theological Seminary in New York, and her part-time position with Hillel is coupled with her responsibilities as a staff member of KOACH, the college activities department for the United Synagogue of Conservative Judaism. In her dual capacity, Winick will seek to expand activities with other campus groups and the Hillels of area universities.



Abba Eban

Director of Development Named

Pamela Tesler Howitt, former assistant dean for development and external relations at Harvard University's Graduate School of Design, was named director of development. Howitt, who earned her master's of professional studies from Pratt Institute, previously worked in several capacities in Columbia University's development office.



Rabbi Elyse Winick '86



*Natan Sharansky
talking with students in
Ziv Commons*

Natan Sharansky, the Dan Levenson Visiting Professor at Brandeis, was on campus this past fall to deliver lectures, meet with students and attend religious services. Soviet-born Sharansky became a leading voice in the Moscow refusenik community after being denied a request for an emigration visa. Later charged with treason, Sharansky was imprisoned for nine years and emigrated to Israel following his release. He told the Brandeis community that Soviet communism was doomed to fail because it was a system built on false values where ethnic groups were exploited in the quest to make everyone equal.

Obituary

Rosemary F. Dybwad, a former senior research associate at the Heller School and expert of mental retardation, died of cancer at the age of 82. Dybwad was graduated from Western College for Women in Oxford, Ohio. She received her doctorate in sociology from the University of Hamburg and pursued postdoctoral studies at the New York School of Social Work. Her early work dealt with women's prisons and juvenile delinquency, but in 1958 she began to work exclusively in the field of mental retardation.

She and her husband, Gunnar, directed the mental retardation project of the International Union of Child Welfare in Geneva. Dybwad was also a board member and first vice president of the International League of Societies for Persons with

Mental Handicaps. She was also appointed to the Massachusetts Developmental Disabilities Council and to the board of visitors of Boston University's Sargent College of Allied Health Professionals. She served as consultant on international affairs to the president's committee on mental retardation, as visiting scholar to the National Institute on Mental Retardation in Toronto and on the human studies committee of the Eunice Kennedy Shriver Center.

The Rosemary F. Dybwad International Fellowship Trust has been established in Dybwad's honor by the Association of Retarded Citizens. The trust will perpetuate and expand the Rosemary F. Dybwad International Awards, which have been given to scholars for the past 30 years for international travel and study.

Brandeis Announces First Inductees for Hall of Fame

Brandeis University and the Friends of Brandeis Athletics (FOBA) have announced the first inductees into Brandeis's newly established Athletic Hall of Fame. The first induction ceremony will be held at a dinner on Saturday, March 27, at the Gosman Sports and Convocation Center on campus.

"I felt that the number and quality of the nominations that we received showed us how distinguished and exceptional Brandeis's athletic accomplishments have been," said Morry Stein '58, chair of the Hall of Fame Selection Committee.

"The establishment of the Hall of Fame is perhaps the most significant action yet taken by the Friends of

Brandeis Athletics," said FOBA president Bill Orman '57. "The purpose of the Hall of Fame is to recognize annually and honor those who have distinguished themselves in the field of development of intercollegiate athletics at Brandeis University."

The charter members of Brandeis University's Athletic Hall of Fame are:

Mark Beeman '85, who was the NCAA Division III individual champion in the 1984 cross country championships and the 1985 indoor 1500 meters champion. Beeman was also a six-time All-American and an All New England champion indoors and outdoors. He still holds the NCAA Division III 1500 meter record and was a member of the 1983 NCAA Division III national cross country championship team.

Mike Fahey '75, who was an All-American in both baseball and basketball. He was the 1975 ECAC Division III Player of the Year in basketball and was second in NCAA Division III in scoring with a 28.9 points per game average. Fahey was named a Greater Boston League All-Star in baseball four times and was MVP in 1975. He was drafted by the Washington Bullets of the NBA.

The late Benny Friedman, former director of athletics and football coach, who was an All-American quarterback and captain at the University of Michigan in 1926. He joined the Brandeis staff in 1949 as director of athletics and was head football coach from 1951-59 with a career record of 35-29-4. Friedman is known as the founder of the athletic program at Brandeis. In football, he was the first great forward passer in the game and played professional football at Cleveland.

Alan Mintz Appointed to Braun Chair

Alan L. Mintz has been appointed to the Joseph H. and Belle R. Braun Chair in Modern Hebrew Literature, as one of only two or three similar chairs at American colleges and universities. Mintz noted that with 350 students studying Hebrew at Brandeis, the language has been given a place of honor. Mintz, who holds a doctorate from Columbia University, was formerly professor of Hebrew literature at the University of Maryland, College Park.



Long-time fencing coach, Lisel Judge, with Arell Schurgin Shapiro '74

Rudy Finderson '58, who is the school's all-time leading scorer in basketball with 1,733 points. Finderson served as head basketball coach for three years from 1958-61. He also holds the school record for most free throws made in a game and in a season and was drafted by the Boston Celtics.

Sid Goldfader '54, who played on the football, basketball and baseball teams at Brandeis. A great running back, he was the first football player to be named to the All New England small college all-star team. He holds school marks in career rushing and single season rushing and played professional baseball for the Milwaukee Braves. One of the original founders of FOBA, he served as director of alumni affairs at Brandeis in the seventies.

Cleveland Lewis '78, who was captain of the first national championship team in the history of the University. He was named MVP of the 1976 NCAA Division III national championship game won by Brandeis. Lewis played four years of soccer and was an All-American and All New England performer. He set the school's all-time scoring record with 58 goals. Lewis played professional soccer with the New York Cosmos.

The late James McCully '86, who was a two-time All-American soccer player and an Academic All-American. A defender, he was MVP of the 1984 Championship Game, despite Brandeis's

triple overtime loss. His team was undefeated in the regular season and ranked number one in the nation in his senior year. He served as captain and was an All New England performer three times.

Bill McKenna '55, who was the University's first All-American in any sport, receiving the AP Little All-American Award in 1954 as a wide receiver. He holds school marks for most points scored in a career, most points scored in a game, most passes caught in a

season, most passes caught in a game and most receiving yardage in a career. He played 12 years of professional football for the Calgary Stampeders of the Canadian Football League.

James Stehlin '57, who was the best quarterback in Brandeis history. He was named AP Little All-American in 1956. He led the nation in total offense for small colleges in 1955. He was a two-time All New England player and was on the ECAC all-star team in 1956. Stehlin was also captain of the baseball team. A great high school football coach, he was inducted into the Massachusetts High School Football Coaches Hall

of Fame. He holds school marks in career scoring, single season scoring, career total offense, career touchdown passes, career passing yardage and career completion percentage.

Arell Schurgin Shapiro '74, who was the top women's fencer in Brandeis history. She was the school's first All-American in the sport and led her team to a second place finish in the NCAA national fencing championship in 1972. Shapiro was the New England champion in 1972 and 1973. At the 1973 Maccabiah Games, she earned a silver medal.

Books Needed for Women's Committee Temporary Library in Florida

Years of raising money for the Brandeis Libraries through a used bookstore turned out to be good preparation for a group of Brandeis University National Women's Committee volunteers who wanted to help victims of Hurricane Andrew. With all public libraries and four schools closed along a 20-mile strip south of Miami, and \$7.5 million in books and materials lost, the logical response for these book lovers was to set up a temporary library in the most hard-hit area.

The Women's Committee's Florida Region and its Florida Book Store are asking the entire Brandeis community to help stock its shelves with donations of "nearly new" children's books, paperbacks and Spanish fiction. The library will be staffed by Women's Committee volunteers six days a week; it will include space in which children can read quietly or do homework.

While awaiting arrival of the trailer that will house the library, the Book Store has collected and distributed books to some of the six elementary schools that reopened recently in the area. Although the Book Store is run cooperatively by the Hollywood, North Dade and Hills chapters of the National Women's Committee, the whole Florida Region of the Women's Committee has pitched in to help.

The Deerfield Chapter near Boca Raton received a donation of books from a Deerfield Beach school untouched by the storm. Book Store customers and local organizations have donated more than 1,000 books and a 40-tape children's video encyclopedia. People have brought in boxes of books from all over the state, including a couple who drove an hour and a half to bring

children's books. Their four-year-old grandson included his own donations with a note that read, "Happy reading!"

"We felt that with this library we would be doing our own small part to bring some sense of normalcy to the lives of people who have lost so much. We all appreciate the concern that so many members of the Brandeis community have shown for our plight down here and we hope they will now be able to help us by sending a box of books for the library," said book store chair Harriet Bial.

Please send books via the U.S. Postal Service, book rate, to:

Brandeis Book Store
The California Club Mall
850 Ives Dairy Road T-5
North Miami Beach, FL 33179

For further information, contact Harriet Bial at 305-922-2425.

Founders' Celebration



Trustee Emeritus Maurice Cohen speaking at the breakfast preceding the dedication of the Jacob and Libby Goodman Institute for the Study of Zionism



Louis Perlmutter '56, chair of the Board of Trustees, delivering his welcoming remarks at the Founders' Day dinner



President Samuel O. Thier presenting a special citation to Charles Goodman in honor of his family's support for the Goodman Institute



Breaking ground for the Benjamin and Mae Volan National Center for Complex Systems are center, President Samuel O. Thier, sixth from right, Irwin Levitan, director of the center, fifth from right, Senator Edward M. Kennedy, fourth from right, Representative Edward Markey, and fourth from left, Louis Perlmutter, chair of the Board of Trustees



Provost and Senior Vice President for Academic Affairs Jehuda Reinharz, Ph.D. '72 walking on campus with Abba Eban



Senator John F. Kerry speaking at the luncheon before the ground breaking for the Benjamin and Mae Volen National Center for Complex Systems

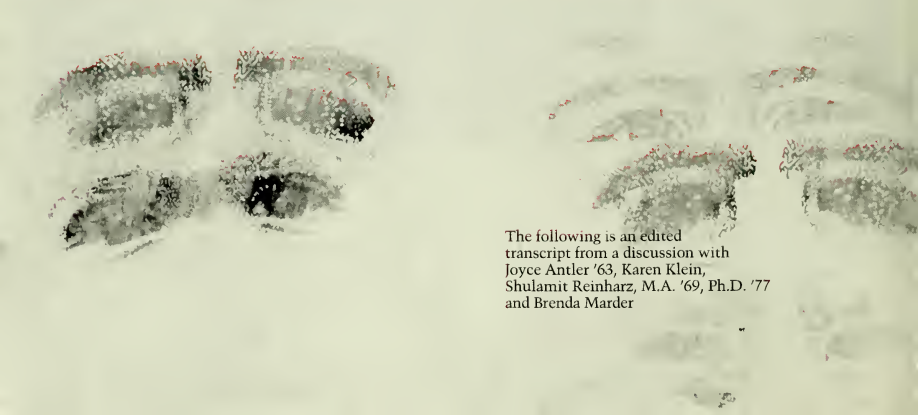


Reviewing the model of the new Benjamin and Mae Volen National Center for Complex Systems are left, Representative Edward Markey and his wife, Susan Blumenthal; right, Senator Edward M. Kennedy and his wife, Vicki Reggie Kennedy; center, President Samuel O. Thier; and to Thier's right, Irwin Levitan, director of the center



Agents for Intellectual Change:

Women's Studies at Brandeis



The following is an edited transcript from a discussion with Joyce Antler '63, Karen Klein, Shulamit Reinharz, M.A. '69, Ph.D. '77 and Brenda Marder



Marder: When and how did Women's Studies enter the academy in the United States?

Antler: The first Women's Studies courses appeared at the end of the 1960s. But the growth of the field was astonishing. A 1974 directory listed 4,490 Women's Studies courses taught at 995 institutions. The early courses were usually in history, literature and sociology. By the end of the decade, many other fields had added courses about women, and a second stage of more advanced theoretical offerings began.

Klein: There is no doubt that Women's Studies was prompted by the energy surging through the women's movement. Let's take into account, too, the anti-war movement that peaked in the late 1960s. The feminist movement was energized by the social ferment of that period. We of the older generation had been taught by male teachers, and our course content was devoid of female characters—there had been absolutely no female perspective.

Reinharz: The first courses focused on women because rarely had women been included in studies of human endeavor. What came out of this new approach was a larger issue, however, namely that the disciplines that people had been trained in were now discovered to be seriously flawed because they reflected a male bias. Other deficiencies bearing on larger questions flowed from this realization, particularly the male-oriented definitions of concepts, such as "work," the "Enlightenment" and "moral development." Sociological studies of work, for example, excluded housework and volunteer work; the

"Enlightenment" ignored the condition of women's lives; and "moral development" research used standards derived from the study of boys alone, ignoring questions of gender differences. New feminist lenses allowed us to ask questions about the disciplines; for example, how did the privileged position of scholars affect the scholarship they produced?

Marder: What about the sociology of Women's Studies in the academy? How did the male-dominated academy react? Did it encourage or resist, and what tactics were employed to force these courses into the curricula?

Reinharz: By the mid to late 1970s, people were involved with what was called "curriculum transformation." At that time a lot of money was being channeled into higher education by foundations, the federal government and corporations. Many foundations underwrote proposals to bring scholars together to examine curricula and to create new syllabi. In this context of prosperity, American society was reexamining itself and the atmosphere was one of experimentation. Women's Studies programs were introduced during the era of intellectual openness and curriculum transformation along with other academic innovations in many institutions.

Marder: How did this play out at Brandeis?

Klein: Brandeis courses in Women's Studies officially started in 1977. But before that, in the English department where I teach, we had a rubric called Senior Seminar. All a faculty member had to do was to sign up to teach that seminar and select the author he or she intended to concentrate on. So, for example, I taught Doris Lessing this way in 1971 and then did another seminar on Lessing, George Eliot and

Virginia Woolf and did not have to go through the Humanities Council, which probably would have looked unfavorably on a course with a feminist approach. So that was one strategy—to use existing structures and insert new substantive material. It wasn't until 1977 that I put through a real feminist course that went the full route to achieve University approval, called "Contemporary Women Writers."

Marder: Was there no resistance to your choosing a female writer to insert in your Senior Seminar or no outcry at your submitting a real feminist course for University approval?

Klein: I was a woman professor at a time when there were very few of us. So I was considered marginal on that account and the faculty thought that what I did was not really central to the department, anyway. Therefore in my own department I didn't meet any resistance—nor any enthusiasm, either. None of my colleagues approached me to say, "Let's discuss these authors you are integrating into your course work." But, on the other hand, the responses from the students were very enthusiastic.

Reinharz: May I make a comment here about the functions of universities? Institutions of higher learning have two missions that are in conflict with each other, but out of that conflict flow some dynamic changes. Universities accept a responsibility for evaluating and protecting knowledge and passing it on to the next generation. But equally, they feel a duty to act as agents for intellectual change. And they want to respond to social change. In Karen's example you can see there are structures that allow for change in a department. There

Joyce Antler '63, associate professor of American Studies, received her B.A. at Brandeis and her Ph.D. in American history from the State University of New York at Stony Brook. Antler is the author of Lucy Sprague Mitchell: The Making of a Modern Woman and The Educated Woman and Professionalization: The Struggle for a New Feminine Identity, and has coauthored a historical drama, Year One of the Empire: A Play of American Politics, War



and Protest. She is also the editor of America and I: Short Stories by American Jewish Women Writers and coeditor of The Challenge of Feminist Biography: Writing the Lives of Modern Women and Change in Education: Women as Radicals and Conservatives.

Her areas of interest include the history of women's education, women's biography, Jewish women in the United States and historical drama. Her work in progress is entitled Journey Home: A History of Twentieth-

Century American Jewish Women and Their Struggle for Identity.

Antler has been teaching at Brandeis since 1979 and was director of the Women's Studies Program from 1980-1990. She was also the president of the Massachusetts Foundation for the Humanities from 1990-1992. She was instrumental in forming the Graduate Consortium



Karen Klein has pursued a dual career as visual artist and teacher. An associate professor of English literature, she earned her M.A. and Ph.D. from Columbia University and has taught at Brandeis since 1964. Trained as a comparative medievalist, her teaching interests have branched out to Women's Studies and humanities. She is currently the director of the humanities component of the University Studies Program, Brandeis's core curriculum.

are also very explicit approaches people use to make large-scale changes. So when you create something new like Women's Studies, you search for adequate teaching materials, you measure the response to it, you seek professional societies that are devoted to the topics in which you want to engage. You follow all of the standard procedures and gradually the margin becomes the mainstream. Right now I sense a real partnership between Women's Studies and many other departments. Evidence of this is the large numbers of Brandeis graduate students who are integrating Women's Studies with their programs, and the number and quality of jointly sponsored events. Still, some departments have very few women faculty and no courses that deal with women's experiences. There's a lot of hiring that needs to be done to rectify that deficiency, and I'm worried that it won't be done because we are in a period of retrenchment.

Marder: At the same time that Women's Studies was developing, African-American Studies was also emerging. How did these new concepts tie together?

Antler: When I came to the American Studies department in 1979, my specialty in Women's Studies was welcomed there. My predecessor had made the breakthrough for me. Pauli Murray was an Episcopal minister, an attorney, an activist in the civil rights and women's movements and a powerful force on campus. She helped start African-American Studies at Brandeis. In her person, you could see the unity of African-American and Women's Studies. Sometimes a person like Pauli, who commanded such respect, can ease the process of innovation. But while

in some quarters, the academy was receptive to innovation, there was an initial resistance to Women's Studies. The notion was that the area was okay, but the proponents shouldn't make too much noise about it.

Marder: Karen, you were present in 1977, when the faculty first voted the Program in. Around what points did the discussion turn?

Klein: The proposal to start the Program created a noisy debate within the faculty. Some faculty members felt Women's Studies did not constitute a real discipline, others felt it was extraneous because these subjects were already included in our regular curriculum. The line of argument went like this: the curriculum is for everybody. Why do we need a special curriculum for women? Won't we need a special curriculum for men, then?

Joyce Antler, left,
Karen Klein, center,
and Shulamit
Reinharz, right



Her involvement with the Women's Studies Program began with the teaching of the first classes on literature by women in 1971. Continuing that pursuit, she now teaches a course, "The Political Novel in the Twentieth Century," which employs a feminist critical perspective on texts by both men and women.

Klein brings to the Women's Studies Program an historical perspective; she was one of the instructors present when the idea of beginning this program was first discussed. She combined

her involvement in it and her artwork by contributing a drawing for the poster for the feminist conference celebrating 10 years of Women's Studies at Brandeis in 1982, after having taught in the School of Social Work, the Department of Psychology and the Women's Studies Program at the University of Michigan. Her main teaching areas are group dynamics, social psychology, qualitative research methods, gerontology and the history of women's sociological work.

Shulamit Reinharz, M.A. '69, Ph.D. '77, professor of sociology and director of the Women's Studies Program since 1991, began teaching at Brandeis in 1982, after having taught in the School of Social Work, the Department of Psychology and the Women's Studies Program at the University of Michigan. Her main teaching areas are group dynamics, social psychology, qualitative research methods, gerontology and the history of women's sociological work.

Reinharz has authored On Becoming a Social Scientist and Feminist Methods in Social Research, which was named an "outstanding academic book for 1993" by Choice, the review

journal for academic libraries. She coauthored Psychology and Community Change and coedited Qualitative Gerontology.

She has done research on the social psychology of miscarriage, the history of sociology, feminist research methods and qualitative methodology, women's history in Israel and aging in a kibbutz. Under her direction, the Women's Studies Program Community has started a joint graduate program between Women's Studies and 10 Ph.D. programs, and she hopes in the fall to begin a set of one-year joint M.A. programs with some of these graduate programs.

Antler: It's important to put on record that Women Studies received no administrative assistance: not one cent for almost the first whole decade of its existence. No telephone, no typewriter, no office, nothing. This circumstance is a measure of how interdisciplinary programs fared in the University at the time and also how Women's Studies programs across the country often had to rely on the blood and sweat of dedicated faculty committees and directors, who already had full-time departmental responsibilities. At a critical time, we received support from the Sagan family, which helped us push forward our program.

In the face of considerable obstacles, our Program was unusually vigorous. By the early 1980s, 10 to 15 courses were being offered

annually. In 1981 we introduced an interdisciplinary core course, which is still in place and has served as a model for the new Graduate Women's Studies core course, and for Women's Studies programs nationwide. In 1987 we received a Ford Foundation Grant for faculty development. In addition to encouraging many Brandeis faculty to include gender as a category of analysis in their courses, it allowed us to revise courses to make them more multicultural, so that we could devote added attention to race, class and ethnicity. Diversity is a direction the Program has been growing in ever since.

Reinharz: With regard to diversity, we avoid studying women as a single category with homogeneous attributes, an approach known as "essentialism." Women are a diversified group, so we think of women's lives in terms of racial differences and similarities, class differences and similarities and

cross-cultural, age, disability and sexuality issues. The perspectives just keep proliferating. I believe that Women's Studies at Brandeis has become an exemplar of multicultural and interdisciplinary education, and should continue to push itself further and further in this direction.

Marder: Brandeis, by all accounts, offers an outstanding Women's Studies Program. What are some of the distinguishing characteristics?

Klein: We are a collaborative enterprise drawing on faculty from all disciplines. The policy at Brandeis is to hire faculty through departments, only by exception are people hired to teach in a specialized program. Women's Studies calls on scholars from any



field that exists at Brandeis in which women or men include a focus on women and use gender as a method of analysis.

Reinharz: This model of pedagogy affects faculty and departments all over campus because it brings us together rather than separating us. Since it relies on cooperation from all parts of the University, you can see how far the Program has come in regard to support beyond that first circle of a few dedicated women and men. This semester, for example, there are six new Women's Studies crosslisted courses, three of which are taught by faculty members who have never offered a Women's Studies course before.

Antler: There is a special ethos at Brandeis. There has always been a singular spirit of freedom here, because we are a young university, not weighed down by the burdens of tradition. Even though in this discussion of the Women's Studies Program at Brandeis we emphasized what a struggle it was to get the Program going, we should note that Brandeis offers an unusual amount of freedom to think in new ways. In 1988, we held an extraordinary conference here, called "Creating a Feminist Legacy," to celebrate the 10th anniversary of the Women's Studies Program. The Program brought 35 Brandeis alumnae back to campus from around the country to participate in three days of panels. All 35 were pioneers in the field of feminist scholarship. And there were many other alumnae who are leading feminist scholars who couldn't come. This suggests that Brandeis has been exceedingly hospitable to women's intellectual growth all along—most of these alumnae came to Brandeis before our Women's Studies Program was

in place. Considering our size, we have graduated an incredible number of leading feminist scholars.

Marder: Like many disciplines, Women's Studies must harbor two or more conflicting ideologies, which can tear at the fabric of a program. Is this a problem at Brandeis?

Reinharz: No. We are inclusionary. This is one of the factors that distinguishes our Program. There has never been an ideological position that people must subscribe to. Women's Studies is predicated on a respect for women, an attempt to understand gender relations: we are genuinely interested in hearing all perspectives.

Antler: Talking about perspectives, I'd like to mention that undergraduates often arrive on campus with distorted notions that derive from currents in the larger society. Let me frame the problem with this question. What does it mean for students, male or female, to align themselves with Women Studies? Some of them see Women's Studies and feminism as politically confrontational and socially angry. A belief that has plagued Women's Studies programs across the country has been called "fear of feminism." It's not surprising that students hold such attitudes given media portrayals and other aspects of the so-called "backlash against feminism" during the 1980s. Our challenge is to find ways to break down negative perceptions. It's a hard task but I see a new attitude on the part of current students.

Klein: If you are a student with a certain world outlook, if your world is dependent on seeing things in certain clearly defined terms, and all of a sudden you see that issues have many aspects instead of one, the result, especially for adolescents, can be unsettling. This experience,

however, occurs not only in Women's Studies, but is supposed to be part and parcel of a liberal arts education.

Reinharz: Sometimes I am surprised at how hard college students are on each other. But then I try to keep in mind that college-age students are trying to figure out their identity. "What kind of man am I?" "What kind of woman am I?" "What kind of partner do I want?" When? There are so many ways now of being men and women. For some students these questions are frightening. Young people not only are dealing with sexual orientation, but also with career choices and family life and other personal concerns. Women's Studies acts as a lightning rod for these issues. Many students who take our courses risk being labeled in unattractive stereotypic ways: often they are forced to engage in angry discussion with peers and parents to justify why they are even in the Program.

Marder: How can you as teachers combat this prejudice against Women's Studies?

Klein: If you shift the feminist issue into what I believe is the appropriate context—into human rights—you automatically get a wider angle of vision. When you study feminism, it opens up issues of racial rights, religious rights, sexual preferences and the like. You cannot logically ask that one particular group be granted its rights, while others should be denied theirs. As students' minds open, we hope their understanding of feminism acts as an agent for change: personal and communal.

Marder: Let's talk about the graduate program. It appears to be

Women's Studies Program Community

energetic, creative and popular with both students and faculty.

Reinharz: The graduate program has generated a lot of interest. From my experience, graduate students differ developmentally from undergraduates. Many are beyond trying to figure out their identity and are stimulated by purely intellectual motives. Either they want an understanding of Women's Studies that they had not attained in their undergraduate curriculum or they want to criticize, complement or expand their own discipline from a feminist perspective. I don't find graduate students experiencing ridicule or hostility for engaging in Women's Studies.

Antler: An innovation that extends the dimensions of the graduate program is the new Graduate Consortium for Women's Studies at Radcliffe that we have created with six other universities in the area: MIT, Harvard, Northeastern, Boston College, Tufts and the Harvard Divinity School. This arrangement, housed at Radcliffe, offers graduate students specially designed, team-taught, interdisciplinary courses.

Reinharz: Our graduate program can be considered a pioneer in the area. Colleagues, both men and women, are drawn to it: 10 departments have joined with us to add perspectives from their own fields, because they know that participants in the Program, students and faculty alike, are grappling with the big questions in society. Graduate students do research in a number of areas that pique the interest of faculty. In fact, as has frequently been the case, students who are doing work in an area related to women often spur faculty members into opening new channels of inquiry. Faculty are eager to join in the new graduate program because they know the scholarship is on the cutting edge. ■

The Women's Studies Program Community (WSPC) at Brandeis is envisioned as more than a program. It is a community with shared interests, where faculty, staff and students join together to exchange ideas, discuss objectives, organize lectures and enhance the intellectual life on campus. Consisting of 46 faculty members from various departments, staff members from around the University and students studying in the Program, the WSPC meets monthly to decide such policy matters as the desirability of setting up a working-papers series, the rationale for remaining a program rather than a major and the encouraging of a particular department to offer a Women's Studies crosslisted course. All faculty teaching courses crosslisted with Women's Studies are invited to join, as are staff with an interest in Women's Studies.

Ten or more undergraduates at Brandeis earn a certificate in Women's Studies each year by completing an introductory course, four other crosslisted courses and a senior essay. Approximately 14 courses are crosslisted each semester among a wide variety of departments and Women's Studies. The best senior essay is awarded the Giller-Sagan Prize at the annual luncheon honoring

graduating seniors in Women's Studies. Currently 33 undergraduates are enrolled in the Program and hundreds are taking the courses.

In fall 1992, the Graduate Program in Women's Studies opened with 32 students enrolling in the joint M.A. program between Women's Studies and 10 Ph.D. programs (American civilization, anthropology, comparative history, English, The Heller School, literary studies, music, Near Eastern and Judaic Studies, psychology and sociology). In the current graduate program, all students go on to earn a Ph.D. in one of these 10 programs. By fall 1993, the Women's Studies Program hopes to open a one-year joint M.A. program with some of these graduate programs. (In the graduate program in formation, students will complete their studies with an M.A.) The Women's Studies Program offers a \$1,000 grant for the best graduate research project. All applicants are invited to present their research at the Annual Forum for Graduate Women's Studies Scholarship.

Women's Studies offers a Visiting Scholars Program that allows local and foreign scholars to affiliate with the program so that they may be part of the congenial environment while they do their research. Visiting Scholars are not funded but receive library privileges and limited office space. Each Visiting Scholar is a full-fledged member of the Women's Studies Program Community and is engaged in program

development activities. Examples include the Women and Human Rights Lecture Series, the poetry readings series, the research on student attitudes to feminism and a working-papers series for the Brandeis Women's Studies Program.

In spring 1992 the National Board for Women's Studies at Brandeis was created: 31 men and women board members serve three-year renewable terms. They meet regularly to advise the director, raise funds to support the program and find ways to involve other constituencies in Women's Studies activities.

Contributors to the Women's Studies Program Endowment Fund help to support a continuous stream of lectures, exhibits, symposia and conferences, open to the public. (This year's conference—March 13-15—will be devoted to the representation of American Jewish women in the media, history and journalism.) Many feminist alumnae and profeminist alumni are contributing to the fund so that the current generation of students can continue the work begun earlier. For example, artist Evi Sheffres '55 is creating a set of original prints, signed and numbered, for generous friends of the Program.



Freedom's Children: Young Civil Rights Activists Tell Their Own Stories is about 30 young African Americans—children and teenagers at the time—who tell in their own words of their involvement in the civil rights movement of the 1950s and 1960s. The following testimonies and summaries of events, taken from Levine's book, recreate the segregated world as it was for young black people.

Freedom's Children

by Ellen Levine '60

The Color Bar: Experiences of Segregation

James Roberson

Roberson was active in the civil rights movement from age 10.

"The green sign on the Birmingham city buses was one of the most powerful pieces of wood in the city. It was about the size of a shoe box and fit into the holes on the back of the bus seats. On one side of the board it said, 'Colored, do not sit beyond this board.' The bus driver had the authority to move that green board in any direction he wanted to at any time....A seventy-year-old black person might have to move for a six-year-old white child.

"A group of us formed a little club called the Eagles. When we would get on the buses, I would take the green sign and move it up or throw it away....

"Sometimes we would defy the green board. We would sit right behind the bus driver. You really had to imagine the driver as a cobra snake or a vicious dog, and you're treading on his territory. You know that if you move close to him, he's going to strike you. The driver would say, 'All right, you niggers got to get up.'

"We'd say, 'You talking to us?' There were guys who were like conductors and drove plain black cars. The bus driver would get off and call one of those guys. He would come on and say, 'Get off or we're gonna call the law.'

"So call them," we said. When he'd go to call, we'd get off the bus and disappear."

Jacket photograph from Freedom's Children: Young Civil Rights Workers Tell Their Own Stories of Euvester Simpson, teenage SNCC worker during Mississippi Summer, 1964, courtesy Euvester Simpson

The Montgomery Bus Boycott and the Beginning of the Movement

Claudette Colvin

Colvin was 15 years old in 1955. On her own she defied the segregation laws on the Montgomery city buses when she refused to give up her seat to a white person. In this defiance, she preceded Rosa Parks.

"On March 2, 1955, I got on the bus in front of Dexter Avenue Church. I went to the middle....I wasn't thinking about anything in particular....Then the bus began to fill up. White people got on and began to stare at me. The bus motorman asked me to get up....A colored lady got on, and she was pregnant....The seat next to me was the only seat unoccupied. She didn't realize what was going on. She didn't know that the bus driver had asked me to get up. She just saw the empty seat and sat next to me. A white lady was sitting across the aisle from me, and it was against the law for you to sit in the same aisle with a white person...."

"[The bus driver] said, 'Hey, get up!' I didn't say anything. When I didn't get up, he didn't move the bus. He said before he'd drive on, I'd have to get up. People were saying, 'Why don't you get up?'...One girl said, 'She knows she has to get up.' Then another girl said, 'She doesn't have to. Only one thing you have to do is stay black and die.'..."

"I remained there, and the traffic patrolman said, 'Aren't you going to get up?' I said, 'No. I do not have to get up. I paid my fare, so I do not have to get up. It's my constitutional right to sit here just as much as that lady.'...When [the police] got on the bus....I kept saying, 'He has no right...this is my constitutional right...you have no right to do this!'"

"The police knocked my books down. One took one wrist, the other grabbed the other, and they were pulling me off the bus, just like you see on the TV now. I was really struggling. They put me in the car. Somebody must have said they didn't have handcuffs on me and I might run away, so they put handcuffs on me. And then they took me to City Hall."

Different Classrooms: Segregation and Integration in the Schools

In 1954, in a case called *Brown v. Board of Education* of Topeka, the United States Supreme Court ruled that separating the races in schools deprives Negro children of equal educational opportunities. "Separate educational facilities are inherently unequal," Chief Justice Warren wrote. In addition, he said, school segregation creates in minority children "a feeling of inferiority as to their status in the community that may affect their hearts and minds in a way unlikely ever to be undone." The Court declared school segregation laws unconstitutional.

Pat Shuttlesworth

In 1957, with her younger sister, Ricky, Pat Shuttlesworth tried to enroll in the largest all-white high school in Birmingham. Here she tells of the first day of school.

"The car pulled up, and there were mobs of people saying, 'Niggers go home!' and shouting obscenities. All these vicious-looking people saying things you hadn't heard before out loud. It didn't make sense to me to get out of the car with all those people surrounding us. But Daddy was going to try to do it anyway."

"They started to attack him. Then my mother got out because he was being attacked, and that's when she got stabbed in the hip. She was trying to tell us to stay in the car, but we didn't want to hear....Even though he had been beaten, Daddy had enough strength to work his way around and get back in the car. We sped off. Ricky got her foot slammed in the door. I never got out at all. At the hospital when we saw there was blood, we knew my mother had been stabbed. The hardest part was when my father was on that stretcher in the hospital, and he was telling us to be brave and that you have to forgive people."

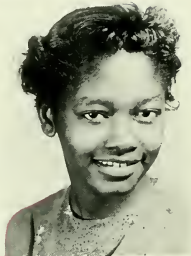
Although the Supreme Court had ruled in the *Brown* school case that segregation in public schools was unconstitutional, many communities ignored the ruling. Supporters of integration then had to go to court to sue individual school systems that were segregated. In Arkansas, as in other southern communities, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), which had originally brought

the *Brown* case, began to plan for school integration. Daisy Bates, who with her husband published the black newspaper, the *Arkansas State Press*, in Little Rock, was the president of the Arkansas NAACP.

In the spring of 1957, the Little Rock school board finally agreed to desegregate grades 10 through 12 at Central High School, an all-white school.

For the first three weeks of the school term, Governor Orval Faubus ordered the Arkansas National Guard to surround Central High to keep the black students out. Finally, a federal court judge ordered Faubus to remove

Claudette Colvin shown here about a year and a half before her arrest for refusing to give up her seat to a white person



the troops. The students were quietly brought into the school through a side door, while a riotous mob attacked black and white journalists nearby.

Ernest Green

Green was one of the Little Rock Nine. He was the only senior in the group.

"Some time before school started, we learned there were limits on what black students were going to be allowed to do. You knew that you weren't going to play football, be in the band or the class play, go to the prom. I had been in the school band for five years from seventh grade through 11th. Tenor sax. But this was an important enough breakthrough that all of these other activities, well, you could give them up...."

"I never expected it to be life-threatening, which it was initially. I didn't have any real sense of how dangerous it could have been until we got home. We were in this huge school. I didn't hear any of the mob outside. When we were whisked out of school back to our homes, we sat there and watched it on TV. This is real, I thought. This is no day at the beach...."

"The next day we were picked up by the army at our individual houses and taken to Mrs. Bates's house, which was our gathering spot. From there we got into a station wagon. It was a convoy. They had a jeep in front, a jeep behind, and armed soldiers in each of them. I think there were machine-gun mounts on the back of the jeeps...."

"Every day the troops would bring us to the school. Initially we each had a paratrooper who would wait outside the classroom to escort us to the next class, so that we were never alone...."

"The officers had sidearms in the school. The first day or so they had rifles inside the school. When Governor Faubus said Arkansas was occupied, that was true...."

"When the segregationists realized that we weren't leaving, they started coming back. And when they came back, all hell started breaking loose. From around Thanksgiving until about March or April, it really was like having to fight hand-to-hand combat. It was trench warfare."

"As they withdrew the troops from inside the corridors, you were subjected to all kinds of taunts,

someone attempting to trip you, pour ink on you, in some other way ruin your clothing, and at worst, someone physically attacking you....We got calls at all times of the night—people saying they were going to have acid in the water guns and they were going to squirt it in our faces...."

"You'd be crazy not to have fear. You kept fear in the back of your mind at all times, a fear that somebody was going to come over and physically harm you, and that nobody would come to your rescue. But we had to be nonviolent. Our nonviolence was an act of logic. We were nine students out of a couple of thousand...."

"I decided after the segregationists started coming back that I was going to make it through that year. Short of being shot, I could outlast anything they could give. I think it was a combination of the family support at home and the relationship that grew between the nine of us...."

"It's the irony of my class that no matter what any of the others did that [graduation] night, they were all going to be overshadowed by one event—my graduation....We sat in these seats, and I had a space on both sides because nobody wanted to sit next to me. To get your diploma, you had to walk up a set of steps, across a platform, and back down...There was applause for every student. When they called my name, there were a few claps in the audience, probably from my family. Mostly there was this silence. It was eerie, quiet....I think the

fact that it was so silent was indicative of the fact that I had done something. And really all nine of us had. Even though I was the one receiving the diploma, I couldn't have done it without the support of the others."

Sit-ins, Freedom Rides and Other Protests

After the bus boycott in Montgomery, many of the early civil rights protests took place in Birmingham under the courageous leadership of activist Reverend Fred Shuttlesworth. When Alabama state officials banned the NAACP in June 1956, Reverend Shuttlesworth organized the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights (ACMHR). The ACMHR sponsored many events to integrate city facilities. Segregationist reaction was violent....

Although these demonstrations had been taking place in Birmingham, the civil rights movement as a whole did not become widespread and receive extensive national attention until the full-scale student sit-ins began in 1960. On February 1, four black college freshmen in Greensboro, North Carolina, went to a local Woolworth's store and bought some supplies. But when they sat down at the "white" lunch counter, they were told they wouldn't be served. If their money was "good enough" to pay for supplies, they argued, it should be accepted for food as well. They remained seated at the counter until closing time, never having been served.

News of their protest action spread rapidly to other schools. Within weeks, students were sitting-in at lunch counters in cities throughout the South.

Encouraged and inspired by Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) worker Ella Baker, on Easter weekend in 1960 more than a hundred students formed a student organization to coordinate the sit-ins and other civil rights activities. It was called the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC).

The demonstrations expanded beyond lunch counter sit-ins. Protesters had Wade-ins at segregated pools, kneel-ins at all-white churches, sit-ins at segregated movie theaters—protests at most every kind of public place.

Many have asked me how I found people to interview from the civil rights movement. There are thousands of southern blacks who were young and involved in the struggle during the 1950s and 1960s, but with a few exceptions, they aren't famous.

Demonstrations, boycotts, marches and other forms of public protest were a tangible sign of involvement, and so I began with the major events from 1955 to 1965—the Montgomery Bus Boycott, the Little Rock school integration crisis, the Birmingham protests, Mississippi Summer, Bloody Sunday and the Selma Movement. I called churches,

community groups, someone's aunt or cousin, anyone or any group I could find, searching for names of people who were children or teenagers during the movement days. And in the way of these things, one person then led to another. And that's how I found most of the people to interview.

Ellen Levine



The first freedom bus being attacked and burned outside Anniston, Alabama, on May 14, 1961 (top) In Jackson, Mississippi, a lunch counter sit-in on May 28, 1964, touched off mass demonstrations (bottom)



Frances Foster

Foster was involved in the early Birmingham protest actions of the 1950s as well as the demonstrations in the 1960s.

"I remember my first demonstration. It was eight days after my 14th birthday....Everybody chose the store that they wanted to go to. There were possibly a dozen of us. Before we went, we had prayer, and that gave us confidence....I went to Pitzitz with my partner. I bought books. After I made the purchase, I went to the luncheonette on the mezzanine and sat down. There was a young black lady working there. She was afraid to come over to the table because she didn't want to lose her job, or do anything detrimental to herself. Or perhaps she thought something would happen to me.

"A white lady came over and said, 'What are you doing up here? You know you can't eat up here.' I said, 'Why can't I? I made a purchase here in the store and they accepted my money for that. I'd like to order, please.'

She repeated, 'You have to go...' I said, 'I'm not leaving until I'm served,' and so I sat there....A few minutes later television cameras and the Birmingham police came....The policeman said, 'You know ain't no niggers allowed to eat up here.' The cameras were right there, so I politely came down the steps like the young lady I was at that time.

"I wasn't afraid at all. I was very happy that day because I felt like I was gaining something. I felt I had done something for myself and my race. I knew it would be televised, so my purpose was fulfilled. We went there to show the world what they were doing to us here in Birmingham.

"Downstairs they had cars waiting for us. [Police Commissioner] Bull Connor was there. When I got down, there were about six people in the car already. He told me to get in. I said, 'That car is too crowded, I can't get in the car and wrinkle up my dress.' It was my new dress.

"He said, 'Heifer, if you don't get in this car, I'll take this gun and hit you upside your head.'

"I said, 'I'm not a heifer and I'm not going to get in that car. There's no seat for me to sit down, and I can't wrinkle up my dress.' Back and forth like that we went. Finally he made somebody sit on somebody else's lap, and I got in.

"They took us straight to juvenile. In jail they let us watch it on television. I was so proud of what I had done. I knew that one day segregation had to go away."

The Children's Crusade

In April and May 1963, thousands of civil rights demonstrators in Birmingham, Alabama, were attacked by police officers under orders from Police Commissioner Eugene "Bull" Connor. Many children and adults were injured. Young blacks were jailed by the thousands. So many young people were arrested that these events became known as the Children's Crusade.



Audrey Faye Hicks shown here at nine years old, the age of her arrest

Audrey Faye Hendricks

Hendricks was nine years old when she became an civil rights activist.

"I remember it being warm the morning I marched. The night before at a meeting, they told us we'd be arrested....We started from Sixteenth Street Church. We always sang when we left the church. The singing was like a jubilee....And it also gave you calmness and reassurance.

"We went down a little side street by Kelly Ingram Park and marched about half a block. Then the police put us in paddy wagons, and we went to Juvenile Hall. There were lots of kids, but I think I may have been the youngest child in there. I was nine....

"I was in jail seven days....I was in a room with my friends. We called ourselves Freedom Fighters, Freedom Riders....My parents could not get word to me for seven days....At the end of seven days, they told me my parents were there to get me. I was real glad. They were just smiling and hugging me....I could tell they were proud of me."

The Closed Society: Mississippi and Freedom Summer

Mississippi stood out even among southern states for its brutal enforcement of segregation. Almost half the population of the state was black, and there were more beatings, "disappearances" and lynchings than in any other state in the nation. Mississippi was a "closed society," as many called it.

In 1955 the rest of America woke up one morning to headlines about a singularly brutal killing. Emmett Till, a 14-year-old boy from Chicago, had been visiting relatives in Mississippi when he was tortured and murdered for allegedly talking "improperly" to a white woman. In a segregated Mississippi courthouse, two white men were tried for the murder and acquitted. Several months later, they admitted to an Alabama journalist that they had indeed murdered Till....

Very few blacks in the state were allowed to vote. Sometimes they were physically intimidated and threatened to prevent them from registering. Often they were kept from registering by blatantly discriminatory rules.

Applicants, for example, were required to pass literacy tests and interpret obscure sections of the state constitution. Blacks were almost always told they had failed the tests; whites, on the other hand, even if illiterate, were routinely registered.

In 1962, the major civil rights groups, Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), SNCC, NAACP and SCLC, formed the Council of Federated Organizations (COFO), which began work on a major voter rights project. As a result of that effort, more than 80,000 black Mississippians voted in a special Freedom Vote election for governor and lieutenant governor, giving the lie to the claim that blacks weren't interested in electoral politics. Kept out of regular Democratic Party politics in the state, civil rights workers formed the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party, which enrolled thousands of disenfranchised blacks.

One of COFO's most ambitious projects was Freedom Summer, 1964. It was a plan to bring nearly a thousand students, mostly white, to Mississippi to work on a massive voter registration drive and other community projects. The young people set up freedom schools with classes in black history as well as regular school subjects.

The summer project, so successful in its outreach to Mississippi blacks, actually began in tragedy with the disappearance of three civil rights workers, Michael Schwerner, James Earl Chaney and Andrew Goodman. Schwerner and Chaney had gone to

Ohio to train the student volunteers. Goodman returned with them to Mississippi. While investigating the burning of a black church near Philadelphia, Mississippi, they were arrested by Neshoba County police on June 21, 1964. For the next six weeks no one could find a trace of them. Then, after a tip from an informant, FBI agents found their bullet-riddled bodies buried in an earthen dam a few miles from Philadelphia.

Roy DeBerry

As a teenager, DeBerry became involved in the civil rights activities of SNCC. (He later received his B.A. in 1970, his M.A. in 1978 and his Ph.D. in 1979 from Brandeis.)

"In my town and a lot of Mississippi towns, black people and white people did not socially interact. Yet we were interacting with the SNCC workers, and of course the SNCC workers were interacting with other local people. While I didn't have any problem going to a café, or riding in a car with a white person, I was conscious of what I was doing. I knew it was not safe, but I knew it was something that had to be done.

"I think I was afraid a lot of times. What's amazing is that when you are afraid, you can deal with your fear if you don't allow it to cripple you. You deal with it by keeping doing things. Once you commit yourself to something, even as a child, and you think it's right, then it's much easier to deal with the fear."

Bloody Sunday and the Selma Movement

In 1965 the civil rights battleground shifted to Selma, Alabama, a former slave market town, about 50 miles from Montgomery. Nearly half the voting-age population was black, but only one percent was registered to vote.

In the mid-sixties SCLC workers began to organize in Selma. Their goals were twofold: desegregate stores and other

public facilities, and register voters. Young activists from nearby Montgomery came to help....Every day SCLC organized marches to the courthouse and to downtown stores, and every evening television news covered the mass arrests. When Dr. King was arrested, he observed that "there are more Negroes in jail with me than there are on the voting rolls."

One evening Reverend C.T. Vivian of SCLC spoke at a mass meeting in nearby Marion, Alabama. As the audience left the church for a nighttime march, police troopers and a local mob attacked the crowd. Many people were wounded, including news reporters. Twenty-seven-year-old Jimmie Lee Jackson, a native of Marion, was fatally shot while trying to protect his mother from a beating by state troopers.

Reverend James Bevel of SCLC called for a 50-mile march from Selma to the capital in Montgomery to protest Jackson's murder and to demand full voting rights for blacks. Alabama governor George Wallace announced that state troopers would block the march. The march organizers did not back down. On Sunday morning, March 7, 1965, hundreds left Brown Chapel, unofficial headquarters of the Selma movement. They headed for the Edmund Pettus Bridge, where they were met by state troopers and local police. The troopers viciously beat them in a police riot that came to be known as Bloody Sunday.

After Bloody Sunday, Dr. King made a national appeal, asking clergy from around the country to come to Selma to join a second march. Thousands, not only clergy, answered the call. As a result of the Selma demonstrations, President Johnson urged passage of a law to protect voting rights, which Congress passed later that year. The law suspended literacy tests and other discriminatory voting rules, and provided for federal government oversight of election procedure to prevent discrimination.

Sheyann Webb

Webb was eight years old when she became a civil rights activist.

"I remember being afraid on the first attempt of the Selma-to-Montgomery

march....I remember very well my mom and dad trying to ensure that I was in the house. I slipped out the back door and I ran down....I remember not wanting to get close to the front of the line because I was afraid....

"We were still on the Edmund Pettus Bridge. Going up, you can't see what's at the bottom on the other side. But I had gotten up to the top, which is midway on the bridge, and you could see down. The big picture that I saw frightened me more. When we were asked to kneel down and pray, I knelt down with everybody. Shortly after we got up, a burst of tear gas began. I could see the troopers and policemen swinging their billy clubs. People began to run, and dogs and horses began to trample them....And I began to run....

"You began to hear sirens. You could still see the dogs and horses trampling people, who were running all the way back from the Edmund Pettus Bridge to Brown Chapel Church. When I made my way back home, I saw my mother and father and even my sisters and brothers there....

"I was still determined to go back out to Brown Chapel Church, but my parents wouldn't let me....I remember taking a pencil and writing down how I felt and what I saw. Then I wrote down my funeral arrangements because even with what I saw, I still wanted to go out and fight. And I said if I did that, I would probably die. So I wrote my funeral arrangements."

Arlam Carr

Carr was a high school senior at the time of Martin Luther King, Jr.'s assassination.

"The day Martin Luther King was killed, I didn't see the flag at half-staff at school. I walked into the auditorium and in anger threw my books down. Then I walked to the principal's office and I said, 'Why isn't the flag at half-staff?' He said that flag-raising was the responsibility of the ROTC program. So I turned right around and walked down the hall to the ROTC room.

"Normally when you wanted to see the major, you had to say, 'Sergeant Carr requests permission to see Major such and such.' I just walked past the sergeant, right into the major's office. I said, 'Why is the flag at full-staff?' It's supposed to be flown at half-staff. The president of the United States said all flags are supposed to be flown at half-staff."

"He said, 'Okay, Arlam, we will get it taken care of.' I walked out front and waited with this other guy who was also a senior. I had made up my mind that it was not at half-staff by the time the first bell rang, we were going to take it completely down.

"I felt that they weren't giving Dr. King the respect that he was due. Hey, you know, here in Montgomery, Alabama, is where he started. This is the place where every flag should have been at half-staff without having to be asked. Oh, I was very angry!" ■

After graduating from Brandeis, Ellen Levine received her master's degree in political science from the University of Chicago, and did further graduate work at the University of California at Berkeley. She has worked over the years on film and

*television documentaries for CBS, public television and Consumers' Union. She coauthored *Rebirth of Feminism, a history and analysis of the contemporary women's movement, and Radical Feminism, an anthology of feminist writings. She earned a J.D. from New York University School of Law and practiced public interest law. She is currently writing books, primarily for young people, about the social and political subjects that interest her.**



Notre grand et glorieux chef-d'œuvre c'est vivre à propos. (Our great and glorious masterpiece is to live appropriately.)

from *L'Essai de l'expérience*
by Michel de Montaigne

The 16th-century philosopher Michel de Montaigne, a towering intellect of the French Renaissance, might have been preaching down the centuries to people like Evelyn Fox Keller, if by "living *à propos*" he meant enjoying the life of the mind to the fullest. A trenchant

thinker, Fox Keller is well known in scientific and feminist circles. She entered full tilt into the arguments of gender ideology with her book, *Reflections on Gender and Science*, in 1985. But even before that her voice had a compelling resonance in communities where the uses and practice of science are pondered. And because the social and political atmosphere in the United States in the last decade has been suffused with the issue of gender, her ideas resound far beyond specific communities.

While she has always lived *à propos*, hers has not been a life free from conflict. Her search for knowledge led her into theoretical physics while still at Brandeis, but in graduate school, she had to confront a world of male physicists who were suspicious of and hostile to the few women who sought, as she did, to enter their world. In an essay published years after the fact in 1977, she finally brought herself to write about the ordeal: "...I was becoming the subject—or object—of a good deal of attention in the Physics Department. My seriousness, intensity, and ambition seemed to cause my elders considerable amusement, and a certain amount of curiosity as well. I was watched constantly, and occasionally addressed. Sometimes I was queried about my peculiar ambition to be a theoretical

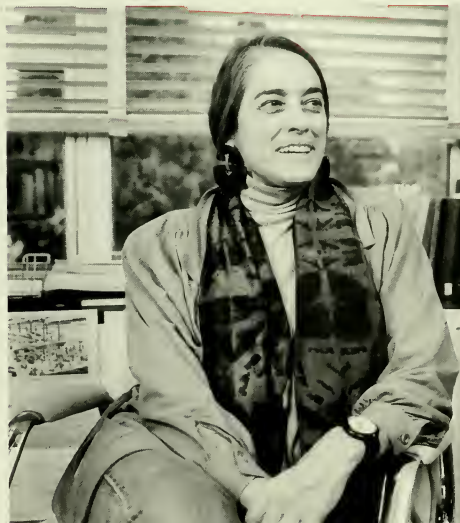
physicist—didn't I know that no woman at Harvard had ever so succeeded (at least in becoming a *pure* theoretical physicist)? When would I too despair, fail or go elsewhere (the equivalent of failing)? The possibility that I might succeed seemed a source of titillation; I was leered at by some, invited now and then to a faculty party by others. The open and unbelievably rude laughter with which I was often received at such events was only one of many indications that I was on display—for purposes I could either not perceive or not believe."

A long time ago, she transformed her anger into creative energy, producing some brilliant analysis on the nature of science, how we think and talk about it, and the role it plays in our lives. Yet, much of her mature thought on the social forces of science had its birth in those formative years, when she grappled with becoming a female scientist.

From day one in graduate school she was struck by the fact that few scientists were women. Later as she began the practice of science in the field of mathematical biology, she noted that the very language of science, its metaphors, its vocabulary, mirrored male values: she wondered if these two observations could be linked. She concluded that the language of science held many clues to the pursuit of science and its inherent

Evelyn Fox Keller '57 Reflects on Gender and Science

by Brenda Marder



Evelyn Fox Keller received her B.A., magna cum laude, from Brandeis, her M.A. from Radcliffe College and her Ph.D. in physics from Harvard University. Last fall she accepted a professorship at Massachusetts Institute of Technology in the Program in Science, Technology and Society. Previously, she had been a professor in the Departments of Rhetoric and Women's Studies and an affiliate to the Program in the History of Science at the University of California, Berkeley, and a professor of mathematics and humanities at Northeastern University.

"The possibility that I might succeed seemed a source of titillation; I was leered at by some, invited now and then to a faculty party by others."

social values. Thus an analysis of its language became and remains one of her chief preoccupations.

Fox Keller's line of reasoning is laid out in *Reflections on Gender and Science*, a collection of nine of her published essays, one of which was started in 1977 and the last one at the close of 1983. In the introduction she starts by examining the "deeply rooted popular mythology that casts objectivity, reason, and mind as male and subjectivity, feeling, and nature as female." She elaborated on this mythology in a 1991 interview with Bill Moyers. "...scientists had a particular commitment to the notion that there was something special about what they were doing....In the most general sense, science meant 'thinking like a man.' It was committed to an idea of objectivity that was from the beginning equated with masculinity in a very curious way," she told him.

That equation, she claimed, launched her on her inquiry. "I wanted to understand what it meant to say

'thinking objectively' is 'thinking like a man.'" She questioned where that idea came from and what consequences it had for science. Scientists, as early as the 17th century, she learned, "were trying to articulate a form of knowledge and the rules by which you could demarcate correct from incorrect modes of knowing."

She was struck by a corollary that "They were also demarcating who should be engaged in this pursuit and who should not. But it wasn't just the demarcation of men from women....It was much more the demarcation of *values*. They invoked the language of gender in order to justify the exclusion of a certain domain of human activity, particularly the exclusion of feeling and emotion, from the pursuit of science," she said in the interview with Moyers.

As scientists sought to banish passion and engagement, they simultaneously sought to bar those individuals who, they believed, represented these impure domains, namely women. Fox Keller claims

that this mode of thinking, voiced in the 17th century, has persisted to our own era.

She focuses on Francis Bacon, a founding father of modern science, who she says, "first and most vividly" introduced the language of gender at the dawn of the modern scientific era. When Bacon writes about "binding Nature to man's service" and "making her his slave," even people deaf to the nuance of language must grasp his sexual imagery. To exhibit the persistence of gendered metaphors into contemporary times, she quotes from C.P. Snow's short story, "The Masters," where he describes a young scientist who has just made a discovery. "It's wonderful," he bursts out, "when you've got a problem that is really coming out. It's like making love. Suddenly your unconscious takes control and nothing can stop you. You know you're making old Mother Nature sit up and beg, and you say to her I've got you, you old bitch. You've got her just where you want her."

Such language betrayed a thirst for power on the part of scientists, a value that Fox Keller suspected very early in her career would distort the pursuit of science. Over time she became convinced that this hegemonic attitude runs altogether counter to the interest of good science.

As Fox Keller probed these matters of language in *Reflections on Gender and Science*, she insisted that they "were not just ornamental images on the surface of scientific rhetoric; they were deeply embedded in the structure of scientific ideology, with recognizable implications for practice." At the end of her book, she presses on this last point: how the practice of science is influenced by being embedded in a gendered discourse, and relatedly, how it might be different if the language of science were not so gendered. To put it most bluntly, she was looking for ways to overthrow this inherited system of values and to change radically the way society practices science.

Fox Keller was writing *A Feeling for the Organism: The Life and Work of Barbara McClintock* at the same time that she was composing the essays that make up *Reflections*. This parallel endeavor afforded her a chance to observe science as practiced by geneticist Barbara McClintock (1902-1992), a person whose spirit soared beyond the boundaries of conventional ideology. Yet, Fox Keller writes, "Despite the ungrudging respect and admiration of her colleagues, her most important work has, until recently, gone largely unappreciated, uncomprehended and

She is the recipient of numerous awards, grants and fellowships, among them an honorary degree from Mt. Holyoke College, an American Association of University Women Achievement Award and the 1986 Distinguished Publication Award from the Association for Women in Psychology. She was a member of the Institute for Advanced Studies at Princeton and a Senior Fellow at the Society for the Humanities at Cornell University. Most recently, she received a Brandeis Alumni Achievement Award in 1991, a John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur

Foundation Award for 1992 and an honorary degree from the University of Amsterdam.

A scientist by training, Keller has devoted much of her professional life to exposing both the gender discrimination women in science face and the effect of gender on the study of science, and has written extensively on these issues. Her books include Reflections on Gender and Science, A Feeling for the Organism: The Life and Work of Barbara McClintock and Secrets of Life, Secrets of Death, (forthcoming).

almost entirely unintegrated into the growing corpus of biological thought." This work, which began in the mid-1940s, and for which McClintock received the Nobel Prize in 1983, was the discovery that genetic elements can move from one chromosomal site to another, an activity called genetic transposition.

What interested Fox Keller was that McClintock is regarded as "an outsider to the world of modern biology—not because she was a woman but because she was a philosophical and methodological deviant," a maverick who actually possessed a feeling for, an identification with, the organism. McClintock's attitude toward science departed radically from received wisdom. McClintock believed that scientific method alone, in her words, cannot give us "real understanding. It gives us relationships which are useful, valid, and technically marvelous; however, they are not the truth."

McClintock's introduction of intuition and personal engagement into the pursuit of science (the so-called feminine sensibility) strikes scientists steeped in the Baconian tradition as an outright absurdity. But it hit Fox Keller as being just right: McClintock was a kindred spirit.

Fox Keller, to be sure, does not suggest that empathy and engagement are actually female attributes—only that they have traditionally been *seen* as such. And her point is that they have been excluded from science simply because they were regarded as feminine attributes. On this score, she complains that many people miss the meaning of her books. "My books are read by people, especially scientists, as a claim about how women scientists practice science. It isn't at all. My subject is gender ideology and the effect it has on the practice of science."

Although more than 10 years have passed since philosophers have been writing about the problem of gender in science, still she claims, "working scientists do not think that social context has anything to do with scientific truth, never mind gender. They don't think wars have anything to do with it; they don't think money has anything to do with it. Scientific ideology holds a belief in the autonomy of science, the purity of science and the objectivity of the enterprise: these are cartoon notions. Anybody who challenges these myths is in trouble." For Fox Keller and her ilk, the most important question is just this: how research agendas get shifted by social and political factors. Gender, in this broader discourse, she believes, is just one of the variables.

Last spring, to encourage her work as an historian and philosopher of science, she received a coveted "genius" award from the prestigious John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation for \$335,000. As is the custom, the foundation gives these awards with no strings attached, and no work required. She has not yet decided how she will use the money but some of it, she says, she wants to use to help other interdisciplinary scholars like herself.

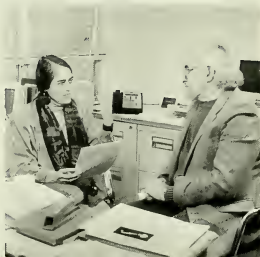
Fox Keller moved to the Boston area last semester from Berkeley to join the faculty at MIT, where the *Brandeis Review* visited her just as her new appointment began. In her book-crammed office she pointed to a set of three or four yellowed notebooks lined up on a shelf. "See these spiral notebooks? Those are from the my junior year at Brandeis when I took what was practically my first physics course, with Sam Schweber. The course was way over my head—I remember using Page's

As scientists sought to banish passion and engagement, they simultaneously sought to bar those individuals who, they believed, represented these impure domains, namely women.

Theoretical Physics as a reference. The book was really for graduate students and much of it was Greek to me. But in the end, looking back I realized I had learned an awful lot. Later, the next summer, I met with Schweber once a week and he taught me complex variables and started me on Feynman's Lagrangian formulation of quantum mechanics."

In an article she wrote many years later, she recalled falling "in love, simultaneously and inextricably with my professors, with a discipline of pure, precise, definitive thought, and with what I conceived of as its ambitions. I fell in love with the life of the mind."

Professor Sam Schweber, professor of physics and Richard Koret Professor in the History of Ideas, who in the late 1970s switched his career from the practice of physics to the history of science, as has Fox Keller, has kept in touch with his former student. He describes her as one of Brandeis's stellar products, recalling that "her senior thesis on a topic in



Former mentor Sam Schweber, professor of physics and Richard Koret Professor in the History of Ideas, in Fox Keller's office at MIT

Barbara McClintock receiving the Nobel Prize, 1983 (near right) Barbara McClintock at her parents' home, Brooklyn, New York, in the early 1920s (far right)

theoretical physics was clearly publishable." Schweber assumes that she received recognition from the MacArthur Foundation "because of her special sensitivity toward the subject of science, plus her enormous range of technical skills—competence in physics, theoretical physics, molecular biology, biology, mathematical biophysics." Already when she was an undergraduate, the Brandeis science faculty recognized that she would one day gain this extraordinary competence in these areas, noted Schweber.

When asked why she thinks she received the award, Fox Keller explains, "I had been nominated for the award many times before because my work is so eclectic; it's hard to fit me into the traditional disciplines. Universities cannot place me comfortably into any department, and I have suffered institutionally from that problem. The MacArthur Awards support people on the margins between disciplines and in irregular positions. And she was a conspicuous example of

someone doing rather unconventional work and assigned an irregular position.

Certainly, Fox Keller would be pigeon-holed, although she defines herself now as an historian and philosopher of science. "I am not doing technical work any more, working on mathematical models for instance. But even when I was doing more technical work, I was always interested in the philosophical implications. I am still often tempted to intervene in technical debates, but from the philosophical end." Because of the spread of her interests, the scientific world often reacts intolerantly to her. "Make up your mind," people nag. "Are you a scientist or aren't you?"

At MIT she is assigned to the innovative Program in Science, Technology and Society. Being at MIT is probably the best place for her at this time. She is aware that as she focuses more and more on the philosophy of science instead of doing science, a

gap could be created. However, being at MIT means she is surrounded by science and people like her with diverse interests. "I intend to prevent that gap by coteaching courses (such as the history of developmental biology) with practicing scientists. Such opportunities are unlimited here," she said.

When Fox Keller adds up the breakthroughs in understanding and sets them against the ingrained habits of mind that have persisted for centuries, she sees some reason for hope. At the same time, she recognizes, change does not come overnight. On the positive side more women are working as scientists than even a decade ago. Also, people now involved in the history and philosophy of science agree almost universally that language is an issue. "The landscape in the academy has transformed: the course of feminist scholarship has had such a dramatic effect that philosophers can no longer pretend that gender is not an issue." On the other hand, she has had to scrap her early conviction that once gender ideology was

Because of the spread of her interests, the scientific world often reacts intolerantly to her. "Make up your mind," people nag. "Are you a scientist or aren't you?"

exposed for what it is, a new approach to science would emerge: it has not. She admits that habits so deeply embedded in the culture of science cannot be revamped simply by altering language.

In the conclusion of *Reflections*, Fox Keller sums up her general philosophy. "A healthy science is one that allows for the productive survival of diverse conceptions of mind and nature, and correspondingly diverse strategies. In my vision of science, it is not the taming of nature that is sought, but the taming of hegemony."

Not one to be beaten back, she will continue to advocate vigorously for a gender-free and more diversified science. It will be interesting to see when and to what degree she and her colleagues are able to affect the course of science. For in our technological and scientific age, voices that can influence the making of science can chart, in part, the path of our destiny. ■



Louis D. Brandeis's "Mind of One Piece"

by Morton Keller

Louis D. Brandeis took center stage in an extraordinary range of the major public issues of his time, stretching from the right of privacy and civil liberties to business regulation, the condition of labor and Zionism. Both in what he did and what he stood for, he is one of the more significant Americans of this century, indeed, one of the very few to have a university named after him.

Paul Freund, a law clerk for Brandeis who went on to become a legal scholar, once said that Brandeis's was "a mind of one piece." We may judge the truth of this observation by looking at Brandeis in the context of an American reform tradition that stretches well before and after him. In particular, he merits comparison with two others whom he resembles—and differs from—in revealing

Membership in organizations...defined and shaped [Brandeis's] career as a reformer. He was deeply committed to work within and through, not against, the society's primary institutions.



ways: Wendell Phillips, the great antislavery and (in the later years of his life) prolabor advocate of the late 19th century, and, in our own time, Ralph Nader, the scourge of America's corporate, political, governmental and educational institutions.

All were lawyers—indeed, Harvard Law School graduates—and all found the customary practice of the law constricting and unsatisfying. The reformist impulse in each was stoked by the sense that large, vested interests oppressed the people. To a striking degree the three men shared the same social vision of a society of individuals freed from the shackles and constraints of social, economic and political institutions. Wendell Phillips's belief that "the difficulty of the present day...is, we are bullied by institutions" was echoed by Brandeis's persistent and powerful distaste for big business, and by Nader's messianic battles

against organizations ranging from General Motors to the Educational Testing Service. When Nader committed himself to the development of "noninstitutional sources of power," he was echoing in his particular way a reform tradition that may be traced through Tom Paine, Thomas Jefferson and Henry David Thoreau, one to which both Phillips and Brandeis in part belonged.

All three of them had a passion for facts. Phillips assiduously gathered data on the evil of slavery and then on the conditions of industrial workers. Brandeis was one of the most dedicated fact gatherers of his information-obsessed time. "To Nader," says a biographer, "information is truth." Facts, they believed, would tear the veil of ignorance and acquiescence from the face of the people. And each had a genius for turning his



One of the defining features of that American reform impulse was faith in the capacity of the reformer, working through the major institutions of society—politics and government, the law, the media—to effect real and lasting change.

knowledge into publicity. Phillips was one of the most powerful orators of his time; Brandeis and Nader were brilliant innovators in the art of casting issues to catch the attention of the media and thus of the public.

The three had certain personality traits in common as well. None had much taste for social status or creature comforts. Phillips turned away from the Boston Brahmin society into which he was born. Brandeis made a fortune in order to be free to pursue his causes, gave away much of his wealth, and had a strong distaste for consumers and consumption. Nader is notorious for his rejection of the things of this world. The fervor of their reformist impulses often made these men seem remote to their associates, as though there was some inverse relationship between the compassion of a sensitive and effective critic of society and the empathy of a warm and affective human being.

But Brandeis differed from the others in one important way. Phillips and Nader stood apart from the public institutions of their time, choosing to be critics from the outside. Brandeis had a much more positive, interactive relationship with those institutions. Membership in organizations—he belonged to and was active in scores of them, stretching from local good government groups to the American Zionist movement and the Supreme Court of the United States—defined and shaped his career as a reformer. He was deeply committed to work within and through, not against, the society's primary institutions.

In this sense Brandeis was a prototypical figure in that great age of reform stretching from the Progressive movement of the century's early years through the New Deal and on into the 1960s. One of the defining features of that American reform impulse was faith in the capacity of the reformer, working through the major institutions of society—politics and government, the law, the media—to effect real and lasting change.

The Progressives and their progeny of the New Deal-New Frontier-Great Society are clearly distinguishable from the more anarchic, almost nihilistic strain represented by Phillips in the 19th century and by Nader in our own time. One reason for this is that while early 20th-century reformers were very much aware of the challenges of economic and social change—it is arguable that American society changed at least as much

from, say 1891, at the beginning of Brandeis's public career, to his death in 1941, as in the half century since—they also had a strong sense of identification with an American past (however idealized) that neither Phillips nor Nader shared.

The Progressives set out as much to restore as to change American society, and in consequence they were more ready to "work within the system." Indeed, they saw their roles as preserving and refurbishing that "system" and in so doing protect it from those—party bosses, corporate capitalists and radicals—who threatened it.

In this sense, Brandeis was a Progressive reformer throughout his life. But he can be more precisely defined than that. He belonged to the wing of Progressivism that subscribed to a Jeffersonian ideal of a society of small, free competitors, distrustful of bigness—big business, big cities, big government—and constantly seeking ways to sustain and revitalize that ideal in the face of the conditions of modern times. These views moved him ineluctably from his birthright, antislavery Republicanism, to the pro-Cleveland, anti-Blaine Mugwump Republicans of 1884, to support for Robert LaFollette that Wisconsin senator's ill-fated try for the 1912 Republican nomination, and finally in that year to Woodrow Wilson and the Democrats. Brandeis was strongly opposed to the more instrumentalist branch of the Progressive tradition, which was sympathetic to regulated big business, bureaucratic government programs and in some cases to a command economy (or, in its current incarnation, industrial policy). He had little use for Theodore Roosevelt and his New Nationalist Progressives, or for the more statist New Dealers such as Raymond Moley, Rexford Tugwell and Adolph Berle.

Brandeis's earliest reform activities reflected the mid-19th-century German-Jewish liberal tradition from which he emerged and the genteel reformism to which he was exposed during his years at Harvard and in his early Boston practice. His first substantial impact on American life came when he joined with his law partner Samuel Warren to publish one of the most frequently cited law review articles in American history. "The Right of Privacy," appearing in the *Harvard Law Review* in 1890, sought to define the character and content of a common law right to privacy that might justify the award of damages in tort suits pleading its violation. In doing so it reflected the socially rather conservative sentiment of the time that new technologies of intrusiveness—sensational journalism, photography, advertising—violated the right of respectable people "to be let alone."



As often would be the case, Brandeis expressed a sentiment that had no evident or immediate public success. But, no less typically, he raised an issue that had—and has—substantial emotive power for a people confronting the intrusions of modern life.

Equally revealing was his involvement with economic issues in the role of “people’s attorney.” His first such venture was an investigation into lobbying, and its attendant corruption, in the Massachusetts General Assembly. He focused in particular on the way in which legislators used the threat of regulation to extract bribes and kickbacks from liquor interests. He did so as a public-spirited citizen—and as counsel for the Liquor Dealers Association.

This pattern—taking a stand on a public issue, but at the same time representing (often without pay) an involved interest group—would continue. As counsel for the Public Franchise League, Brandeis fought to deny long-term franchise privileges to the Boston Elevated Railway Company and to secure a city-built-and-owned subway. The cause was an appealing, public-spirited one: to expand mass transit with as little corporate profit as possible. And once again it claimed the support of a particular interest: downtown merchants such as Edward Filene and the Associated Board of Trade, whose commitment to low fares to the center city was both public-spirited and self-interested.

In the same spirit he took on another source of corporate abuse in the new consumer economy: the life insurance business. The New York legislature’s Armstrong Committee and its chief counsel Charles Evans Hughes came up with spectacular revelations of the large profits and small payouts of the major American life insurance companies. Brandeis was drawn into the fray as the spokesman for an interested group: Boston policyholders whom he represented as (unpaid) counsel of their protective committee. Typically, he took on the task of finding some larger solution to the problem of affordable insurance for the new urban masses. Relying on his system of massive fact gathering and analysis and skillful use of publicity, Brandeis was chiefly responsible for the enactment of savings bank life insurance in Massachusetts in 1907. It still stands

today, run by a number of local banks, dependent on individual choice, with a low-keyed approach to marketing: a model of how Brandeis thought the modern American economy should function. But for those very reasons it was fated to be marginal in an economy driven by big business and mass markets.

Skeptics then and since have pointed out that Brandeis’s general economic outlook—his hostility to bigness and consolidation, his commitment to small competitors—was in suspiciously close accord with the retail merchants and small manufacturers who made up a large part of his legal clientele. And it has been suggested that as a Jew he was shunned by big business, which impelled him to both his clients and his outlook. But given the lifelong consistency of his views, it seems far more likely that his was a symbiotic relationship with his mercantile small manufacturer clients. His beliefs made him a more effective spokesman for their interests, and representing them reinforced him in his beliefs.

It has been suggested as well that Brandeis never really understood the economic forces such as technology-fed economies of scale that made much big business incontestably more efficient, or the degree to which attempts to restore an older economic order could have counterproductive consequences. The critics’ showcase example is the Interstate Commerce Commission’s 1910 hearings on railroad rate increases. Brandeis, speaking for shippers but also for his belief that the railroads—the biggest of American big businesses—could be more efficiently run, electrified the hearings by declaring that if they adopted scientific management techniques, the lines could save a million dollars a day, more than enough to make up for the rate increases they sought.

He has been justly taken to task for the questionable assumptions about railroad management that lay behind that statement (to say nothing of the doubtful social utility of scientific management). But his enthusiasm for this faddish notion of the Progressive era was as much ethical—almost aesthetic—as it was strictly economic. He thought that scientific management, like conservation, was a way of using resources more efficiently, and efficiency was for Brandeis a value of the spirit as much as of the market.

There were problems too with his long involvement in the issue of the consequences for small retailers of price-cutting by chain stores, department stores and other large outlets. When the Supreme Court in *Miles v.*

As often would be the case, Brandeis expressed a sentiment that had no evident or immediate public success. But, no less typically, he raised an issue that had...substantial emotive power for a people confronting the intrusions of modern life.

Park (1911) held that resale price maintenance—a form of price fixing—was illegal, Brandeis played an active role in the American Fair Trade League, a pressure group that sought to overturn the *Park* decision and restore price maintenance. He did so because he thought that it would help small manufacturers compete against large integrated firms, and protect them from the coercion of big mail order and chain distributors. Later, as a Supreme Court justice, he looked benignly on the trade association, that classic instrument of restrictive business practices.

The consistent character of Brandeis's economic views—his belief in a competitive market economy in which small enterprise might flourish—is evident in his response to the New Deal. He came to stand for one of two competing schools of thought that tried to set the course of FDR's economic policy. The Brandeis school, including Felix Frankfurter, sought to restrict the power and scope of big business by corporate taxation and other policies, while through a variety of public works, social welfare and other Keynesian spurs, it hoped to jump-start the economy and reduce unemployment. Others, such as Adolf Berle, Rexford Tugwell, Raymond Moley and Donald Richberg—inheritors of the TR-New Nationalism tradition—were more ready to accept the permanency of big business and to seek recovery through price and production controls.

It is a measure of Brandeis's extraordinary range that he was as important a figure in the history of American social as in economic reform. The Brandeis brief in *Muller v. Oregon* (1908) was a major contribution to the development of sociological jurisprudence (although he himself said that it should have been called simply "What Every Fool Knows"). In its reliance on the power of facts, it bears the unmistakable stamp of Brandeis's reformer style.

It is true that Brandeis's argument for the Oregon law limiting women's working hours was hardly steeped in the values of today's contemporary feminism:

Long hours of labor are dangerous for women primarily because of their special physical organization. In structure and function women are differentiated from men. Besides

these anatomical and physiological differences, physicians are agreed that women are fundamentally weaker than men in all that makes for endurance: in muscular strength, in nervous energy, in the powers of persistent attention and application.

But before consigning him to the wasteland of the politically incorrect, it would be well to keep in mind the horrific conditions to which laws such as the Oregon act addressed themselves. And the bulk of the brief was the work of his sister-in-law, Josephine Goldmark.

Brandeis is perhaps best remembered today for the way in which he and fellow-justice Oliver Wendell Holmes created modern civil liberties law. At first they countenanced the government's World War I constraints on freedom of speech and of the press. But then he and Holmes dissented eloquently to the Court's acceptance of the often bizarre repressions that came before it during the 1920s.

Again, Brandeis's civil libertarianism should be seen in its proper historical context. He believed in free speech for essentially the same reason that he believed in a market economy of equal competitors: it was the only way in which the development of individuals could be fostered and American democracy preserved. He was no cultural pluralist or advocate of group rights in the modern sense. In 1905 he warned: "Habits of living or of thought which tend to keep alive differences of origin or to classify men according to their religious beliefs are inconsistent with the American ideal of brotherhood, and are disloyal."

The importance of Brandeis the reformer today rests not on the rightness or wrongness of his views, but on two other grounds. One of these is the degree to which there is a continuing place—indeed, a hunger—for the essentially 19th-century liberal outlook, supplemented by the Progressive belief in a cohesive American society and social welfare, which Brandeis embodied better than anyone else. Now, at this century's end, when the imperialism, racism and purblind nationalism of the Right that so flourished during its first half, and the command economy and social manipulateness of the Left that flourished in the second half, are in deep and deserved disrepute, Brandeisian liberalism, market oriented, sensitive to individual freedoms and social welfare, committed to "a politics of personal autonomy and responsibility," has had a new birth of influence.

The second reason for commemorating him today is the kind of life he led. The message of that life is that you can be in and of this world—training and using your intelligence, working in and with your community, your

Brandeis may not have read modern America and its economy just right. But there was nothing at all amiss in the way in which he lived his life and used his talents.

profession, your nation's major institutions—without being guilty either of selling out or opting out. I do not see that the Gnostic alternative of the rootless loner so much in fashion today is better suited to the demands of a complex modern society, as Ralph Nader's increasing marginality over the past couple of decades suggests.

Brandeis may not have read modern America and its economy just right. But there was nothing at all amiss in the way in which he lived his life and used his talents. And the school that bears his name—come to think of it, what more appropriate monument to Brandeis could there be than a small research university?—does right by itself and by its nation when it takes note of the extraordinary accomplishments of this extraordinary man. ■

Morton Keller, Samuel J. and Augusta Spector Professor of History, joined the Brandeis faculty in 1964. He received his B.A. from the University of Rochester, his M.A. and Ph.D. from Harvard University, and was awarded an honorary M.A. from Oxford University in 1980 during a year there as the Harmsforth Professor of American History. Keller has taught at the University of North Carolina, University of Pennsylvania, Yale and Harvard.

Keller, who specializes in the history of American legal and political institutions, has written numerous articles and several books on these and related subjects. His books include In Defense of Yesterday; James M. Beck and the Politics of Conservatism 1861-1936; The Life Insurance Enterprise, 1885-1910; The Art and Politics of Thomas Nast; Affairs of State: Public Life in Late Nineteenth Century America; and Regulating a New Economy: Public Policy and Economic Change in Early Twentieth Century



America, 1930-1933. He has several writing projects in progress, including Regulating a New Society: Public Policy and Social Change in the Early Twentieth Century and The Pluralist Policy: Politics, Law, Government in Early Twentieth Century America. Keller is a coeditor of the Encyclopedia of the United States Congress, which is scheduled to appear in 1994, and is currently working

on a new edition of that publication.

He is an elected member of the Massachusetts Historical Society and the Society of American Historians, and since 1980 has been a fellow to The American Academy of Arts and Sciences. Keller has also received many honors and awards for his scholarship including an NEH Constitutional Fellowship and a Guggenheim Fellowship.

Ralph Martin II '74

Makes His Mark on Boston

by Brenda Marder

If cities have any chance of revitalizing, the healing will come through people like Ralph Martin II, who bring to their positions a spirit of social commitment and an ability to act as agents of change. Republican governor William F. Weld, whose capital is vexed by some of the same problems that tore apart Los Angeles last spring, was responding to social as well as purely law-enforcement problems last summer when he made a crucial appointment: he chose Ralph Martin II '74 as district attorney of Suffolk County. The largest urban D.A. office in New England, it has an annual budget of \$8 million, 217 employees and handles 6,500 cases per year.

The county comprises not only elegant downtown Boston, but neighborhoods racked by gang violence, homicide and grinding poverty like Roxbury, South Boston, Mattapan and Dorchester; and it stretches to troubled cities like Chelsea and Revere and Winthrop. The black community, which has only one elected black citywide office holder to speak for it, was relieved to see that the governor's short list of five included not only Martin but also a second eminently qualified black candidate. With the installation of Martin on September 1, Massachusetts, which boasts the oldest (the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court just celebrated its 300th anniversary last year) and one of the finest legal systems in the country, could finally claim a black district attorney.

During the selection process starting from late last winter until the governor's announcement on July 30, Martin remained front-page news in Boston. In a city known for its jugular-vein politics, rarely has a potential appointee under intense public scrutiny received such consistently benign press, a testament to his character and to the fact that he has been apolitical.

Bostonians, whose passionate engagement in politics is legendary, love nothing better than a good political conundrum: Weld's appointment of Martin offered them a perfect matter for rumination. The D.A. in



Suffolk county is an elected position, but when Democratic stalwart Newman Flanagan, who held the job since 1979, resigned in the midst of a four-year term, Weld had the authority to fill the vacancy with an interim appointment. He seized the opportunity to give the office over to his own party. As a result, the county, a Democratic bastion, now has in Ralph Martin II its first Republican D.A. since the 1920s.

It was only in the last few weeks of the selection process that Weld concluded he wanted a member of the minority community in the D.A.'s seat. Local newspapers reported that after attending an event at Roxbury Community College, an institution serving a preponderance of minority students, Weld was so moved by their pride and enthusiasm that he vowed to appoint a minority to head the D.A.'s office. Wayne Budd, now the associate U.S. attorney general and the first black to have served as U.S. attorney in Boston, recommended Martin to Weld as the best qualified candidate.

Presumably Weld, up for reelection in 1994, tried his utmost to choose a D.A. who could win the forthcoming election. Yet ironically, Martin is totally inexperienced in politics, having spent his entire career as an appointed official in the public sector or lawyering in small firms. To add a dash of spice to the suspenseful process, when the governor had narrowed his list to a few finalists, Martin, a top contender, was politically unaffiliated.

During an interview with the *Brandeis Review* in his office at the Boston law firm of Stern, Shapiro, Rosenfeld & Weissberg (name partner Lynn Weissberg, by the way, is Brandeis Class of 1960) shortly before Weld announced his selection, Martin mulled over some tactical options regarding his party affiliation and how his alignment might play out at election time. "I will have to make a decision, if the governor gives me the nod," he said. "If I register as a Democrat, I have to bank on surviving a competitive primary to make it to the general election. If I become a Republican, I may avoid a real contest in the primaries, and make it to the general election and face off against a Democratic opponent. I think, though, that if I do a really good job as D.A., I can transcend party lines. People want a good district attorney, period." The day that Weld "gave him the nod," Martin declared himself a Republican.

Anyone viewing Martin's choice of affiliation through the lens of political logic would wonder how he could have done otherwise and remained Weld's appointee. Yet the governor, much to the chagrin of many Republicans, has appointed a number of Democrats to key positions.

But Martin could have done worse than associate himself so closely with the governor of Massachusetts. Weld himself is attracting his share of the national press, as a rising star who could conceivably become the Republican choice in the next presidential election. The *New York Times Magazine*, which ran a cover story on Weld in August, claimed, "...he is striking themes with generational and national resonance. Fiscal conservatism and social liberalism seem naturally married in Weld's mind. If he can make harmony out of dissonance, the next national candidate from Massachusetts will be a libertarian Republican."

Although Weld and Martin come from two different worlds—Weld, the private-school educated scion of a wealthy, blue-blood family, and Martin, the son of a single parent police officer who guided him toward a professional career, and a family who steadied him through a childhood in the tough Bedford Stuyvesant section of Brooklyn—they have known and respected each other for years. In fact, this is not the first time Martin has served as a Weld appointee. From 1985 to 1992, Martin was an assistant United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts, having been appointed by Weld, who in 1985 was United States attorney. There Martin gained invaluable experience on the Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force and later with the Major Frauds Unit.

While in that office, Martin drew the ire of some members of the local police force because of his role as the lead prosecutor who examined allegations of police misconduct in the 1989 Stuart case, where a black man had been wrongfully pursued as the suspected murderer of Carol Stuart. Then-U.S. attorney Wayne Budd decided not to prosecute officers for violating federal civil rights laws, after finding substantial evidence of serious misconduct but not enough hard evidence to win a court case against them. Martin, according to the *Boston Globe*, claimed that the decision was "the biggest disappointment of his career."



The Boston Globe

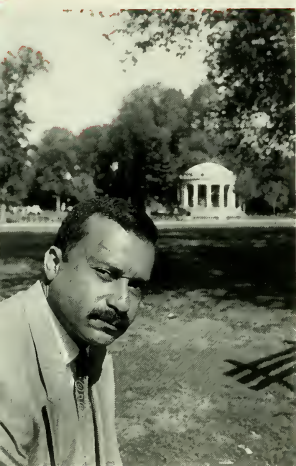
Martin (right) shakes hands with his predecessor, Newman Flanagan, at his swearing-in, while his wife, Deborah Scott, looks on

His reaction gained him the enmity of more than a few police officers, a factor that he will have to overcome, since his success as D.A. depends in large measure on cooperation with the police department. But on the other hand, his stance earned him respect within the black community: some of its members were the alleged victims of the civil rights abuses and had come to feel alienated from and hostile toward the justice system not only because of their treatment during the time of the Stuart case, but for other injustices.

Although one agency or one person alone can hardly improve the lives of citizens, Martin insists that as D.A. of Suffolk County he will be in a position to exert influence on the larger society. During that interview with the *Review* last summer, Martin sat in a crisp shirt and slightly loosened tie. His manner was professional; he exuded composure. Cool might be the best adjective to describe him. In spite of the demanding pace in his practice at Stern, Shapiro, he conversed easily and leisurely, happy to talk with me, his visitor from Brandeis. He answered all questions in a direct and plain-spoken manner, not hesitating even on the tough ones about the Stuart case:

Marder: Don't your ties with the police have to be cooperative and harmonious for you to operate effectively as D.A.?

Martin: I conducted the U.S. attorney's investigations of civil rights abuses. Certainly this is not the type of investigation where you would develop cordial relations



Martin at the Boston Common

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After graduating from Brandeis in 1974 and completing law school at the Northeastern University School of Law in 1978, Ralph Martin II began his law career in civil and criminal law as an associate at the firm of Budd, Reilly and Wiley. From 1982 to 1985, Martin was an assistant district attorney in Middlesex County, where he held a variety of positions, including Superior Court prosecutor, supervisor of the Cambridge Jury of Six session and supervisor of the district attorney's Malden District Court office. He also assisted in the training of new assistant district attorneys. From 1985 to 1992, Martin served as assistant United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts. Upon joining that office, he was assigned to the Organized Crime Drug Enforcement

Task Force, and later joined the Major Frauds Unit (Economic Crimes Division), where he prosecuted complex white collar crimes. In March 1992, he became a partner in the law firm of Stern, Shapiro, Rosenfeld & Weissberg and on September 1, 1992 was sworn in as district attorney of Suffolk County, appointed by Governor William Weld.

Martin has been an active member of the Greater Boston Legal Services Board of Directors for several years, having served on the Executive, Site and Executive Director Search Committees, and he currently sits on the Long-Range Planning Committee for that organization. Martin is

also a member of the Steering Committee of the Boston Bar Association's Criminal Law Section, and has served on the Massachusetts Bar Association's Criminal Justice Section Council. He is past vice president and secretary of the Massachusetts Black Lawyer's Association.

Since 1987 Martin has been a lecturer in civil trial practice at Northeastern University School of Law and has lectured on a variety of trial matters at continuing legal education seminars sponsored by MCLE and the Boston Bar Association, and the Attorney General's Advocacy Institute in Washington, DC. He lives in the Jamaica Plain section of Boston with his wife and two children.

with the police whom you were investigating. If you view yourself as a professional prosecutor, you look at the facts and go where they lead you. If you feel good about the judgment you used in arriving at a decision in the case, if you can live with it on those terms, other kinds of scrutiny are not going to be as bothersome.

Martin expressed enthusiasm for his four-month-old partnership at Stern, Shapiro, where he came after seven years in the U.S. attorney's office. But he also displayed a strong concern for the broad area of social justice, which, he claims, can best be effected in the public sector. He would leave the firm, he said at our interview, only to take the D.A. job in Suffolk county. "The opportunity to be the district attorney in the town I live in is important to me." Martin and his wife, Deborah Scott, a dermatologist, are bringing up their two small children in the Jamaica Plain section of Boston: his motives for wanting to improve the area run deep.

Indeed, Martin's vision of the law seems tinged with a Brandeisian sense of justice, a desire, suggesting Louis Brandeis's efforts to place the law in the service of society. "I think the office of D.A. in Suffolk is in

tremendous need of new leadership and fresh ideas. I view the job of prosecutor widely. My plan entails getting out from behind the desk to figure out how the resources of the office can be devoted to actually deterring or reducing crime before it gets out of control." One way to control crime, Martin believes, is to help troubled young people while they can still be rehabilitated.

Naturally, he is determined to be an aggressive prosecutor and meet the most pressing and violent crimes. "But," he asserts, "beyond that you could use the office as a bully pulpit to confront juvenile crime. There is a whole generation of kids, not just in the minority community, but everywhere within the poorer neighborhoods of Boston, to whom we don't give enough thought to compensating for the deficits in their lives. If you get a juvenile in the criminal justice system and you don't have a bed for him in a secure rehabilitative facility, what are you going to do with him? In Massachusetts, we have around 228 beds in a secure rehabilitative system statewide. We need five times as many beds at least so that we can try to redirect some of their antisocial behavior while the kids are in an environment that's removed from where they developed negative behavior in the first place."

As for the financing of programs for juveniles, Martin brings out this figure: it costs about \$25,000 a year per adult inmate for their housing, food and care. "You could probably do it at the juvenile level for a lot less."

Martin is also concerned about Boston's neighborhoods, which he thinks are polarized and isolated from one another. He comments that as a black D.A. he could facilitate contact among them, and show them ways they could cooperate. "If the D.A. of Suffolk county is credible and happens to be black, it helps people overcome some traditional notions about whether minorities can wield power and influence the cities in a responsible way."

The hard questions, Martin agrees, have to do with funds. "You have to start with the state legislature: that's where the money comes from. I'd want to join with advocacy groups and maybe even with other D.A. offices. The legislature would be impressed if not only social service groups but also law enforcement groups buy into programs that deter and reduce crimes." Martin admits that the recession could stand in the way of grand schemes. Looking at the D.A.'s office as an example of budgetary reduction, he notes that earlier there were 114 or so slots for assistant district attorneys, but now the budget authorization is down to about 102. He visualizes the city as a unit where industry, education, law enforcement and other entities sit down to solve problems together.

In Martin's opinion, Boston is easier to reform because of its size, which is much smaller than, say, Los Angeles or Washington, DC, or other troubled cities. "If we don't act now we are going to face a future generation so needy that the rest of society will look on them as lepers."

If Martin needed a helpmate in Boston to sound the alarm about the plight of children on America's streets, internationally known pediatrician T. Berry Brazelton intoned an equally dire message to a local audience unconnected to the D.A.'s office. Dr. Brazelton, who returned recently from Croatia where he toured camps as a UNICEF emissary said "We have the same kind of vacuum of hatred, anger, of hopelessness in our inner cities as they have over there. And the kind of hatred and violence we have here in Boston ought to stir everyone up," because, he continued, many of our children in inner cities are exhibiting the same kinds of stress and trauma as children from Sarajevo and other war-torn places in the former Yugoslavia.

To cope with the multitude of problems, Martin is making his office more efficient and responsive. At his ceremonial swearing-in on October 2, conducted by Weld, (he was sworn-in in a private setting without ceremony on September 1, because Weld was abroad) he outlined some of the improvements he planned to implement. He announced the establishment of training programs for district and superior court prosecutors to ensure that sensitive cases could be handled better. He told the 350 or so people in the audience, "We are already beginning to assemble a search warrant response team to assist the police department...to obtain search warrants that will withstand judicial scrutiny." Organizational changes, he promised, "would be made in 60 to 90 days.

Martin receiving a special recognition award from the Minority Alumni Network Reunion Committee at Brandeis



These include assigning assistant district attorneys to district courts for longer periods...and expanding services to witnesses and victims of crime." Also, he vowed to continue to move to a system of direct indictment so that serious felonies are brought immediately to a grand jury.

He had already visited with some 200 summer youth workers and campers in Dorchester in his first public appearance after his appointment. He addressed their concerns about police harassment and advised them on how to achieve success. He told them that he would place a staff of lawyers and victim/witness advocates in the courts to meet with youth workers and communities to get their input on how to solve problems.

After the ceremony, Martin had no time to celebrate. His swearing-in was followed the next day and the next by a series of six killings in Dorchester, Mattapan and Roxbury: one of the victims was a 12-year-old girl. And since then, the tragedy has been repeated time and again.

Martin is off to a good beginning, most agree, having appointed some excellent people to his staff, most of them experienced attorneys who have already been active in civic causes. As he stands in the public glare, many eyes are riveted on him. Can he make his mark on Boston in a significant way? Lynn Weissberg thinks he can. "He has the administrative skills and organizational skills to be successful. He is active in and connected to the neighborhoods in Boston. The D.A.'s office is going to work well only if the people in the neighborhoods feel that they can be heard. It is a tremendous job," she says.

It is a tremendous job; indeed, lives are at stake. ■

Seung-il Shin '64, Ph.D. '68

Goes Where the Interesting Science Is

by Janet Mesrobian

Financial constraints on international health care...have created a new breed of scientist—a diplomat who must juggle global politics, medicine, international relations and immunology in the hope of saving human lives and staving off diseases.

Eight million children are killed each year by viral and bacterial diseases. If these children had been vaccinated, they would be alive today.

In their wake, these same diseases spawn a staggering 900 million severe illnesses annually. So children who survive the early risks of diseases brought on by non-vaccination may be plagued by illness in their adult years. Among the killers are tuberculosis, malaria, measles, hepatitis, tetanus, typhoid and other diseases.

Financial constraints on international health care, which force many of the world's poorer, developing nations to forgo vaccinating their children, have created a new breed of scientist—a diplomat who must juggle global politics, medicine, international relations and immunology in the hope of saving human lives and staving off diseases. Seung-il Shin '64, Ph.D. '68 is one of that breed. Senior health advisor for the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), he is assessing the feasibility of establishing an international vaccine institute.

A worldwide movement, the Children's Vaccine Initiative (CVI) is aiming to immunize the world's children at birth against all vaccine-preventable diseases. A collaborative effort of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the UNDP, the Rockefeller Foundation, the World Bank and the World Health Organization (WHO), CVI brings together the governments of developing and industrialized nations, global private and public sectors and other international organizations. Since October, Shin has been examining the feasibility of creating the international vaccine institute as part of CVI's initiative for worldwide vaccine research, development, training and education.

"The purpose is to stimulate work on vaccines that are important for children all over the world," Shin explained. "There are many, many diseases against which there are no vaccines. It is unlikely that some of these will be developed because these vaccines have no commercial market and the diseases are mostly prevalent in developing countries, so pharmaceutical companies in large advanced countries will not invest in them.

"In Southeast Asia, Africa, Latin America, very severe damages are done because of diarrheal diseases, cholera, malaria," Shin explained. "There are no effective vaccines against these diseases." Although thousands of children in financially constricted nations must go without vaccination, many Americans are also at risk.

In developing countries, the vaccines that American children normally receive—DPT, polio, measles, mumps and rubella—are in short supply or not available due to their high costs. For many other diseases, vaccines simply have not been developed yet. Large international companies are not interested in becoming suppliers of inexpensive children's vaccines in developing countries. Shin said, so there is often a severe shortage.

The Asia-Pacific rim, with its large population and dire need for vaccination, would be the ideal place to locate the proposed vaccine institute, Shin explained. "In some of the countries in the western Pacific—Japan, Korea, Singapore, Thailand and Taiwan—we believe there exist needed resources in terms of social infrastructure, manpower, technology and financial resources for the successful creation of such an institute."

Shin, who is presently reviewing major vaccine-related private and public sector institutions in developing and industrial nations, is hopeful the CVI's international organization, which is neither governmental nor commercial, will be able to transcend existing constraints to develop new and less costly vaccines and facilitate their global usage. The aim is to establish the first international vaccine institute within the next two years and ultimately to establish a worldwide network of such institutes.

"Right now I'm looking into institutions related to vaccine research and development in the United States, the Far East, Southeast Asia, Latin America and Europe, first to assess the present



A Wien Scholar, Seung-il Shin received his B.A., cum laude, in chemistry with honors from Brandeis in 1964 and his Ph.D. in biochemistry in 1968. He has served as professor of genetics at the Albert Einstein College of Medicine at Yeshiva University and as a visiting professor of microbiology at Seoul National University in Korea, where he began his undergraduate degree. He has also been a research fellow at the University of Leiden in The Netherlands and a member scientist of

the Basel Institute in Switzerland. He served as the first president of Eugene Tech International Inc., and as a member of the Scientific Advisory Committee of the Damon Runyon-Walter Winchell Cancer Fund. He is a member of the American Association for Cancer Research, American Association for the Advancement of Science,

American Society for Cell Biology, American Diabetes Association and Genetics Society of America. He was the first Gillette Fellow to receive the Ph.D. degree from Brandeis and has been honored with a Faculty Research Award of the American Cancer Society. Most recently, he was named senior health advisor for the United Nations Development Programme. Shin is married to Susan Sandler Shin '64.

situation worldwide, and second to establish a cooperative international network so that when we set up the international vaccine institute in the Far East, it will serve as a focal point for activities worldwide," Shin said. "The eventual hope is to locate a center in the Far East followed by other similar regional centers in Latin America, South Asia, Eastern Europe and Africa."

Immunization is the most effective strategy for disease prevention, particularly in developing nations where medical treatment is either not available or provided too late because of high costs and lack of services. In the 1980s, a major international push began for worldwide vaccination. Since 1989, UNDP and WHO have supported 87 vaccine development projects in 19 countries as part of the global effort to stimulate vaccine development. It was based upon some of these efforts that the CVI program was launched in 1990.

CVI's ultimate goal is to spur the creation of a single, multi-component vaccine, which can be taken orally rather than injected. However, such a goal—which may cost hundreds of millions of dollars to develop and implement—is considered distant, but achievable.

Shin, a Wien Scholar, was the first Gillette Fellow at Brandeis. He has carved out a career as a leading international geneticist, academic and entrepreneur since receiving his Brandeis

"There are many, many diseases against which there are no vaccines. It is unlikely that some of these will be developed because these vaccines have no commercial market..."



On a recent visit to Brandeis, Shin (left) received an Alumni Achievement Award from President Samuel O. Thier

"In the United States, fewer high school graduates pursue careers in the basic sciences...American culture, somehow, seems to teach children to take the path of least resistance or least work. This idea of discipline and applying oneself has diminished."



Shin (right) receiving his B.A. from then-President Abram Sachar

Ph.D. in 1968. For the UNDP's vaccine initiative, he will be calling on for assistance his network of former classmates from Brandeis's Wien International Scholarship Program, who are now in the Far East.

"Colleagues from Brandeis's Wien program are now leaders in academic science, government, education and business in Hong Kong, the Philippines, Thailand, Japan, Korea and China," Shin said. "We have to try to coordinate so that all of the countries can come together in a truly cooperative effort."

In 1967 The Gillette Company launched the Gillette Fellows Program at Brandeis University. Since the program's inception, more than 80 graduate students in the sciences have held this prestigious fellowship award. In addition to providing aid to individual students, the Gillette Fellows Program has served to strengthen ongoing research in the fields of biochemistry, biology, biophysics, chemistry and physics.

The distinguished scientists supported by this program are making important contributions in all areas of science—from medicine to physics—and in both industry and the academy. On June 4, 1992, Brandeis hosted a 25th anniversary luncheon to express its gratitude to The Gillette Company.

Shin delivered the keynote address at the Gillette Fellows 25th anniversary luncheon on campus last summer, focusing on the transition of scientists between academia and industry. As the University's longest continuing corporate sponsor, Gillette has been sponsoring graduate fellows in the fields of biochemistry, biology, biophysics, chemistry and physics.

In mid-career, Shin made the transition from the academy to private industry, a move he believes allowed him to distribute more expediently a low cost hepatitis B vaccine, for which he developed cost-reducing technology. After several years on the faculty of the Albert Einstein College of Medicine, he founded Eugene Tech International in 1984 and became senior executive vice president and director of research and development at Cheil Foods and Chemicals Inc.,

a subsidiary of the Samsung Group in Seoul, Korea. At Cheil and through Eugene Tech International and the New York Blood Center, Shin and his colleagues developed technology to mass produce the vaccine more cheaply: the price of vaccinating one child was reduced from \$150 to \$3. Samsung, through Cheil Foods, provided the capital to develop and distribute the vaccine, Shin said.

Viral hepatitis B is spread through blood and bodily fluids and is the leading cause of liver cancer worldwide. It plagues Asia, Africa, Latin America and parts of Europe, causing widespread death and devastation. More than one billion people are believed to be infected, approximately 300 million are chronic carriers of the disease, and as many as two million die each year from viral hepatitis B. However, the reduced price has allowed the viral hepatitis B vaccine to become accessible and affordable to many developing countries. The hepatitis B immunization is now carried out in 35 nations, Shin said. "To really control hepatitis it is important that children become immunized immediately after birth. That's the most efficient way to prevent infection and becoming a lifelong carrier, which leads to severe liver disease and cancer."

The disease also poses a potential health threat in the United States. According to the Centers for Disease Control, as many as one million Americans may have hepatitis B and 300,000 new cases are reported each year. Currently, the majority of Americans who contract hepatitis B are in their twenties and are infected through sexual contact; in fact, hepatitis B is the most prevalent sexually transmitted disease. The U.S. Department of Labor's Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) requires all private employees who come into contact with other people's blood to be vaccinated against hepatitis B. Although OSHA has no jurisdiction over public employees, it strongly recommends that public workers who are exposed to blood—such as police and firefighters—be vaccinated as well. Shin hopes that the medical community will follow the recommendation of the American Academy of Pediatrics for universal vaccination of American children.

Vaccination and other preventative medical measures should be taken in the United States, said Shin. "Preventative medicine is not given the priority it should be given, not only in immunization but in investments in this kind of technology. There are tremendous technical advances in molecular biology and genetics that should be channeled more effectively toward health care issues such as vaccine development, but they're not because commercially it's not lucrative for drug companies if the only potential customers are poor children in developing countries."

Shin is fearful that efforts such as CVI will suffer as young scientists are swayed away from careers in public interest or academia. Academic scientists fear reductions in public funding are dissuading many young people from careers in academic science or causing them to work both in academic and commercial science simultaneously. More academicians are heading to private industry and fewer students are training to be scientists. He contrasted the lack of discipline instilled in American students with that in his native Korea, which is the other extreme. "In the United States, fewer high school graduates pursue careers in basic sciences," Shin said. "American culture, somehow, seems to teach children to take the path of least resistance or least work. This idea of discipline and applying oneself has diminished."

"It would be wonderful for more people to see that there's a need for this kind of activity," Shin said of his work with CVI. "When I went to school we didn't know scientists could contribute in these areas. There has to be some way to make today's students aware of these alternative careers. Most people assume that a biology student can become a professor or research scientist, or join a company, but they are not aware that there are very large areas in public service for the United States government or international institutions."

For Shin, he goes where the science is the most interesting and where he can do the most public good. "I want to expend my energies in something that has a larger purpose than a single industrial organization, something that is public-sector oriented. You begin to realize the need for this kind of activity and also to appreciate that one can contribute significantly on an international scientific program. I am a product of the Wien program." ■

"Most people assume that a biology student can become a professor or research scientist, or join a company, but they are not aware that there are very large areas in public service for the United States government or international institutions."

Faculty

Samuel K. Cohn, Jr.
professor of history

The Cult of Remembrance and the Black Death: Six Renaissance Cities in Central Italy
The Johns Hopkins University Press

Historian Cohn uses close analysis of last wills to fashion a comparative history of six Italian city-states—Arezzo, Florence, Perugia, Assisi, Pisa and Siena—to show the rise of a new Renaissance cult of remembrance. In 1363 the Black Death devastated central Italy for the second time, causing a detectable shift in notions of afterlife and patterns of charitable giving. Throughout Tuscany and Umbria, patricians and peasants alike abandoned the practice of dividing their bequests into small sums, combining them instead into last gifts to enhance their "fame and glory." They sought to leave a mark in much the way that modern donors adorn classrooms, hospitals or water fountains with plaques to memorialize themselves. By combining a serial analysis of testaments with the comparative method, this study draws a direct link between the experience of pestilence and cultural change.

David G. Gil
professor of social policy,
The Heller School

Unravelling Social Policy
Schenkman Books, Inc.

In this revised and expanded fifth edition, David Gil brings his book up to date with commentary on

important issues in a decade changed with critical decisions in the policy-making arenas. Gil examines social problems from a holistic, transdisciplinary perspective and provides a model and methodology that attempts a rational and systematic appraisal of social policies. His linkage of social policy with human biology and the history of mankind provides a framework and background of social policy.

Erica Harth
professor of humanities and women's studies and director, Center for the Humanities

Cartesian Women: Versions and Subversions of Rational Discourse in the Old Regime
Cornell University Press

Throughout the history of Western discourse, women have left the mark of gender on their words. Drawing upon current theoretical work in such areas as gender studies, cultural history and literary criticism, Harth looks at how women in 17th- and 18th-century France who, confronting a historically specific form of the paradox of invisibility, attempted to overcome gender barriers and participate in the shaping of rational discourse. She shows how after the founding of the Académie des Sciences in 1666, an institution that played a major role in the exclusion of women from the new learning, French women's writings betray a

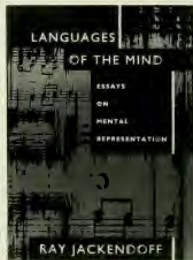


resistance to the use of dominant discourse and raise a serious challenge to it. Descartes's philosophy was the first in France to attract a wide lay public of educated men and women and it was instrumental in creating the complex of assumptions structuring modern rational discourse. Harth argues that in embarking on a critical dialogue with Descartes in the 17th century, learned women were in the process of creating an embryonic feminist alternative to Cartesian discourse.

Ray Jackendoff
professor of linguistics and National Center for Complex Systems

Languages of the Mind: Essays on Mental Representation
The MIT Press

Chief among the author's contributions to the theory of mind and related theories of cognitive processing over the past two decades is a formal theory that elaborates the nature of language and its relationship to a broad set of other domains. *Languages of the Mind* is built on several themes: a reaffirmation of the value of studying the mind in terms of formal symbolic descriptions of information structures; the modularity of the mind and how it can be further articulated; the possibility of articulating a theory of the central levels of representation in the mind, in particular the level of conceptual structure; and finally, dealing with the consequences of this approach for the author's overall view of the mind and of human experience.



Ethan B. Kapstein, ed.
assistant professor of international relations

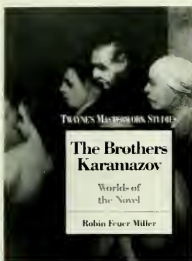
Global Arms Production: Policy Dilemmas For the 1990s
University Press of America

Why do governments collaborate in the production of advanced weaponry? Under what conditions do such collaborative arrangements succeed? What are the implications of armaments collaboration for the international economic and security environments? What will happen in the coming years as new alliances and security arrangements emerge? These are questions that concern policymakers, industry executives and scholars alike, and that are likely to remain high on policy agendas as the arms trade receives renewed scrutiny.

Robin Feuer Miller
professor of Russian and comparative literature

The Brothers Karamazov: Worlds of the Novel
Wayne Publishers

In January 1879 readers of the conservative *Russian Herald* turned to the first installment of *The Brothers Karamazov* with excitement. Russian literature has always been taken very seriously by its audience since literature and literary criticism have served as primary vehicles for political, economic and social discourse during the



intermittently repressive regimes of the Russian czars. Miller alerts the reader to the internal rhymes and resonances of Dostoevsky's complex masterpiece and illuminates the philosophical and narrative riddles the novelist continually presents. Among the many issues studied are guilt, parent-child relationships and such narrative techniques as parody and comic foreshadowing of serious themes.

Jonathan D. Sarna '75, M.A. '75

Joseph H. and Belle R. Braun Professor of American Jewish History and Henry D. Shapiro, eds.

Ethnic Diversity and Civic Identity: Patterns of Conflict and Cohesion in Cincinnati since 1820
University of Illinois Press

"Ethnicity" in the United States defines persons in terms of who they *were* (or who their parents were), while "residence" defines them in terms of who they *are*. Ethnic identifications and civic identifications may be in conflict, moreover, creating situations of "divided loyalty" to the disparate cultures, traditions and histories of people and place. How Americans have negotiated this dilemma is the issue this book explores, through a series of essays examining aspects of Cincinnati's experience as an ethnically diverse community. Cincinnati does not define itself as an ethnically diverse community, despite the city's attractiveness to

immigrants throughout the 19th and 20th centuries and the presence of identifiable ethnic groups. The concerns of this book are the ways in which Americans have dealt with ethnic diversity and negotiated their own identities as members of a variety of communities.

James A. Storer, ed.
associate professor of computer science and National Center for Complex Systems

Image and Text Compression
Kluwer Academic Publishers

Data compression is the process of encoding a body of data to reduce storage requirements and to also increase the bandwidth of a digital communication link. With *lossless* compression, data can be decompressed to be identical to the original, whereas with *lossy* compression, decompressed data may be an acceptable approximation to the original. Although complete compression systems often employ both lossless and lossy methods, the techniques used are typically quite different. The first part of this book addresses lossy image compression and the second part lossless text compression. The third part addresses techniques from coding theory, which are applicable to both lossless and lossy compression.

Alumni

David S. Ariel, M.A. '81
Ariel is president of the Cleveland College of Jewish Studies.

The Mystic Quest: An Introduction to Jewish Mysticism
Schocken Books

In the last two centuries Jews have often discounted the presence of a persistent mystical tradition in their midst. The author introduces the reader to the breadth and depth of Jewish mysticism especially in the development and meaning of the *Kabbalah*. Ariel traces the history of the *Kabbalah* and tracks its decline that began in the late 18th century when Jews were finally admitted into mainstream society. He declares that the loss of mystical tradition has alienated Jews who seek a more mystically fulfilling religious experience.

Frank S. Bloch '66, MA '77, Ph.D. '78
Bloch is professor of law and director of clinical education at Vanderbilt University's School of Law.

Disability Determination: The Administrative Process and the Role of Medical Personnel
Greenwood Press

Politicians and policymakers agree that the disabled are worthy and appropriate beneficiaries of legislative action, but the result is widely scattered legislation that reflects unfocused policy. Laws range from those protecting the disabled from employment discrimination to those

authorizing cash benefits to persons unable to work. The purpose of this book is to examine the important disability determination process and to suggest a more appropriate role for medical personnel in that process.

Arthur L. Caplan '71, ed.
Caplan is the director of the Center for Biomedical Ethics at the University of Minnesota.

When Medicine Went Mad: Bioethics and the Holocaust
The Humana Press, Inc.

Soon after a half-day conference on the implications of the Holocaust for bioethics in 1976, scholars who were present made it clear that medicine and science had played crucial roles both in the fostering of Nazi ideology and in implementing the Final Solution. Ten years later Caplan organized a three-day conference at the University of Minnesota to examine the meaning of the Holocaust for bioethics. The articles collected in this volume represent the results of that meeting. The book opens with personal testimonies of survivors of Nazi experiments in concentration camps made without their consent or prior knowledge. Some of the questions raised as bioethicists grapple with the possible use of the resulting data in modern medicine are: How can medical scientists so lose perspective as to experiment on fellow humans? Are we morally free to use data gained at such a catastrophic

price? Are there analogies in euthanasia and abortion to the use of data from such unethical experiments?

Merrill Joan Gerber, M.A. '81

Gerber, the author of three story collections, eight young adult novels and four other novels, lives in Sierra Madre, California.

The Kingdom of Brooklyn
Longstreet Press, Inc.

As the novel opens, precocious three-year-old Issa struggles to comprehend the family she has been born into: her meek, henpecked father, her increasingly frail grandmother, her maternal aunt Gilda, and—at the center of it all—her neurotic mother, Ruth. Why does her mother discourage Issa from having any friends? Why does her mother want to make Issa so terrified of the prospect of going to school? Issa's reflections from age three to 14 include exhilarating moments—unheard-of pleasures like playing games with other children, whizzing through the kingdom of Brooklyn on her own bicycle, discovering a boyfriend. For the most part, as her story moves toward its climax, this sensitive and endearing narrator can only bear witness to the bewildering interplay of her fragile, foundering family.

Laura Hapke '67

Hapke is professor of English at Pace University, New York City.

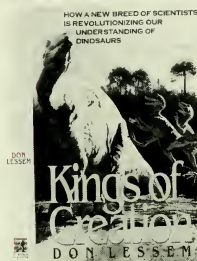
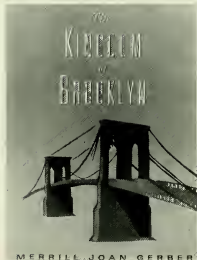
Tales of the Working Girl: Wage-Earning Women in American Literature, 1890-1925
Twayne Publishers

The last decade of the 19th century witnessed a massive feminine entry into an industrial workplace whose need for cheap labor had increased steadily since the Civil War. For the next 35 years, until their relative acceptance after World War I, "working girls," rarely dignified by the term "working women," were the subjects of a heated cultural debate. Liberal reformers decried the "slavery" of the sweatshop, factory, department store and domestic service jobs held by most female workers. Traditionalists held that all work outside the domestic sphere was unwomanly. By joining this debate, fiction helped shape it. Authors such as Stephen Crane, Edith Wharton, O. Henry, Theodore Dreiser, Anzia Yezierska, Jacob Riis, among others, all wove the working girl controversy into their narratives. How they and their contemporaries dealt with the new mass phenomenon—documenting, indicting, glorifying and transforming their heroines and antiheroines—is the subject of this book.

Deborah Kaplan '79

Kaplan is associate professor of English at George Mason University.

Jane Austen among Women
The Johns Hopkins University Press



In an age when genteel women wrote little more than personal letters, how did Jane Austen manage to become a novelist? Was she an isolated genius who rose to fame through sheer talent? Kaplan contends that Austen participated actively in a women's culture that promoted female authority and achievement. The novelist belonged to a provincial community that included men as well as women, but she also participated in another distinct set of relationships composed of women exclusively. Because the female affiliations were situated within the larger social group, their experiences frequently overlapped. They subscribed to the larger, mixed community's patriarchal conception of the female but they also produced among themselves an alternative vision of an independent, self-assertive female, implicitly and



explicitly critical of the dominant patriarchal version of the female self and her domestic duties.

Suzanne Klingenstein, M.A. '83

Klingenstein is lecturer in English and American literature at Harvard University.

Jews in the American Academy, 1900-1940: The Dynamics of Intellectual Assimilation
Yale University Press

By tracing the experiences of the first Jewish professors of humanities in American universities, the author sheds light on two important subjects: how the philosophy and literature departments of Ivy League colleges in the early 20th century gradually opened their doors to Jewish men of letters, and how this integration transformed the thinking of these Jewish professors, many of whom had been brought up in orthodox homes. The professors range from Leo Winer, who was hired in 1896 by Harvard University as a polyglot, to Lionel Trilling, who won a hard-fought battle to become the first Jewish professor of English and American literature at Columbia University. Klingenstein examines the difficulties they experienced when they exchanged the world of the Torah for that of philosophy and literature and shows that it was not until the generation that followed were Jewish professors fully integrated—professionally and psychologically—into the academic establishment.

DEMONS AND THE DEVIL



CHARLES STEWART

Don Lessem '73

Lessem has written on dinosaurs for *Smithsonian*, *Discover*, *Omni*, *The New York Times* and the *Boston Globe*, as well as served as consultant, writer and on-air host to programs on dinosaurs broadcast on the acclaimed "Nova" series. Lessem is also the founder of the Dinosaur Society, a nonprofit organization that benefits science and education.

Kings of Creation Simon & Schuster

In *Kings of Creation*, Don Lessem introduces us to a new generation of scientists whose finds are revolutionizing the way we look at dinosaurs. Half of all known dinosaur species have been identified in the past 20 years, and now a new dinosaur is being discovered every seven weeks. Among the finds are the largest dinosaurs ever to walk the earth, the skull of the earliest known dinosaur and dinosaur eggs, which X rays reveal contain tiny intact embryos. This book provides an account of dinosaur life and is a portrait of scientists who are reconstructing the world of dinosaurs.

Charles Stewart '78

Stewart is lecturer on modern Greek, The George Seferis Chair of Modern Greek Studies, Harvard University.

Demons and the Devil: Moral Imagination in Modern Greek Culture Princeton University Press

In present-day Greece many people still speak of *exotiká*—mermaids, dog-form creatures and other monstrous beings. Challenging the conventional notion that these often malevolent demons belong exclusively to a realm of folklore or superstition separate from Christianity, the author looks at beliefs about the *exotiká* and the Orthodox Devil to demonstrate the interdependency of doctrinal and local religion. Greek demons cluster in marginal locations—outlying streams, wells and caves. The demons are near enough to the community, however, to attack humans—causing illness or death. Drawing on sources from the author's fieldwork on the Cycladic island of Naxos to Orthodox liturgical texts, this book pictures the *exotiká* as elements of a Greek cognitive map: figures that enable individuals to navigate the traumas and ambiguities of life. The author also examines the social forces that have by turns disposed the Greek people to embrace these demons as indicative of links with the classical past or to eschew them as signs of backwardness and ignorance.

Faculty Notes

Teresa M. Amabile

professor of psychology, is a visiting research scholar at the Harvard Business School during her sabbatical year—1992–93.

Joyce Antler

associate professor of American studies, received a grant from the Littauer Foundation in support of her book on the history of 20th-century American Jewish women and was appointed Loewenstein-Weiner Fellow in American Jewish Studies at the American Jewish Archives, Cincinnati. Her book, *The Challenge of Feminist Biography: Writing the Lives of Modern American Women*, was published in the fall.

Lynette M.F. Bosch

assistant professor of fine arts, presented a paper, "Don Inigo Lopez Y mendoza y el estilo Hispano-Flamenco en Castilla: Herencia Social y Política de Isabel la Católica," at the meeting of the Fundación del Duque y la Duquesa de Soria, Soria, Spain. She also wrote the catalogs for the Northern Renaissance Master Prints exhibition and for the Islands in the Stream: Seven Cuban American Artists exhibition of paintings, sculpture and drawings, held at SUNY College, Cortland.

Marc Brettler

associate professor of Near Eastern and Judaic Studies, lectured on "Politics in Judges, Samuel and Kings" at the Cornell University Conference on Politics in the Bible. He taught a course, *Biblical Israel and Its Roots*, at the Skidmore College Judaic Studies Summer Institute.

James Callahan

lecturer and human services research professor and director, Supportive Services

Program for Older Persons, has been named to the board of directors of the National Academy on Aging. The academy is an organization funded by the Administration on Aging. The intent is to put the problem of aging on the national agenda.

Eric Chasalow

assistant professor of composition, attended the Stockholm Electronic Music Festival and the International Computer Music Conference, San Jose, where his piece "This Way Out" was performed at both events. This piece, the first produced in the new Brandeis Electro-Acoustic Music Studio (BEAMS) was the U.S. representative on a CD with pieces from five other composers.

Jacques Cohen

Zayre/Feldberg Professor of Computer Science and National Center for Complex Systems, chaired an international workshop on memory management in St. Malo, France. He was the coeditor of the proceedings of the workshop that have been published in *Lecture Notes on Computer Science*.

Peter Conrad

professor of sociology, published "Epilepsy in Indonesia: Notes from Development" in *Central Issues in Anthropology*. An expanded edition of his award-winning book, *Deviance and Medicalization: From Badness to Sickness*, coauthored with Joseph W. Schneider, was published.

Louise Costigan

artist-in-residence in theater arts, was chosen to be included in the new international edition of "Who's Who in Music." She also judged the National Opera Association's Opera Production Competition.

Stanley Deser

Enid and Nathan Ancell Professor of Physics, delivered invited lectures at Gothenburg University, Sweden; Niels Bohr Institute, Copenhagen; and European Center for Nuclear Research, Geneva, and was invited foreign speaker, 3rd Maritime Universities Conference, Moncton, New Brunswick. He is also a member of the organizing committee for PASCOS 92, International Conference on Particle Physics and Cosmology.

Sandra Dackow

artist-in-residence in music, led workshops for music teachers and students throughout eastern Australia and guest conducted the Australia East Coast Wind Orchestra during the Australia National Band and Orchestra Conference, at which she also delivered the keynote address.

Gerald D. Fasman

Louis and Bessie Rosenfield Professor of Biochemistry, delivered the following lectures: "Three Decades of DNA: The Career of Julius Marmur" at the Albert Einstein Medical School; "The 25th Jerusalem Symposium on Membrane Proteins, Structures, Interactions and Models" at the Israel Academy of Sciences and Humanities, Jerusalem; and "Modern Enzymology: Problems and Trends" at the Russian Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg, Russia. He also delivered a lecture on determining transmembrane helices at the Department of Chemistry, Polytechnic University of New York; the Department of Chemistry, Princeton University; The British Oxygen Corporation, Murray Hill, New Jersey; and Biophysics Program, Cornell University.

Margot Fassler

associate professor of music, was an invited speaker at the session, "Teaching Medieval Music," sponsored by the College Music Association and the American Musicological Society at the society's national meeting. She also addressed the National Meeting of German Musicologists in Erlangen, Germany, on the subject of her forthcoming book on Gothic songs.

Dian Fox

associate professor of Spanish and comparative literature, was invited to join the editorial board of the *Journal of the Comedians*, a journal on 16th- and 17th-century Spanish theater.

Martin Gibbs

Abraham S. and Gertrude Burg Professor in Life Sciences, was presented an Honorary Life Membership by the Canadian Society of Plant Physiologists. Also, the American Society of Plant Physiologists presented him the Adolph E. Gude, Jr. Award, a triennial monetary award made in recognition of outstanding service to the science of plant physiology.

Ruth Gollan

adjunct associate professor of Near Eastern and Judaic Studies and director, Hebrew and Oriental Language Programs, was awarded a grant by the National Endowment for the Humanities to conduct a summer institute for teachers of Hebrew at the secondary and post-secondary levels.

Karen V. Hansen

assistant professor of sociology, received two grants, one from the American Philosophical Society and the other from the American Sociological Association/National Science Foundation Small Grants Program. The grants support her latest project,

"Private Lives or Social Lives? An Analysis of the Social Bonds of Working Men and Women in Antebellum New England."

Judith Herzfeld

professor of biophysical chemistry, organized a symposium on spectroscopy for the 11th International Congress on Photobiology, Kyoto. She also lectured at the 15th International Conference on Magnetic Resonance in Biological Systems, Jerusalem.

Ray Jackendoff

professor of linguistics and National Center for Complex Systems, lectured on "Is There a Faculty of Social Cognition?" at the University of Pennsylvania and McGill University; "The Nature of Reality" at Washington and Lee University; and "The Boundaries of the Lexicon" at the University of Köln, the Max Planck Institute for Psycholinguistics and the Tilburg Conference on Idioms, Holland.

Hilda Kahne

visiting professor in The Heller School's Center for Family and Children's Policy, and

Janet Z. Giele

professor, The Heller School, had their book, *Women's Work and Women's Lives: The Continuing Struggle Worldwide*, published.

Edward K. Kaplan

professor of French and comparative literature, received a grant from the Lucius N. Littauer Foundation for research related to his biography of Abraham Joshua Heschel, and while on sabbatical in Israel and Paris was interviewed on French radio about the book. His translation of Charles Baudelaire's prose poems,

The Parisian Prowler, was named by *Choice* magazine as one of the outstanding academic books of 1992.

Karen Klein

associate professor of English, exhibited her artist's books in a three-person show in Somerville, Massachusetts, and in an invitational group show, "The Book Is Art," in Easthampton, Long Island. She gave an invited lecture on "Strategies of Access for Kinesthetic and Visual Intelligences in the Writing Process" to the faculty of Landmark College, Putney, Vermont.

Richard Lansing

professor of Italian and comparative literature, delivered a talk, "Dante's Intended Audience in the *Convivio*," at a conference on the topic of "Dante's Intended Audiences" sponsored by the Dante Society of America at Harvard University. He also delivered a paper, "Ariosto's *Orlando furioso* and the Irony of Paradox," at the Modern Language Association's Annual Convention.

Avigdor Levy

associate professor of Near Eastern and Judaic Studies, coordinated an international conference, Jews and Turks, Five Hundred Years of Shared History, in Istanbul. Levy read a paper, "The Evolution of the Chief Rabbinate in the Ottoman Empire," at the conference.

Mary Lowry

artist-in-residence in voice, demonstrated the extended vocal techniques of the French-based Roy Hart Theatre at the National Conference of the Association for Theatre in Higher Education.

Alan L. Mintz

Joseph H. and Belle R. Braun Professor of Modern Hebrew Literature, was appointed to

the newly endowed Joseph H. and Belle R. Braun Chair in Modern Hebrew Literature. He delivered a lecture on "The Future of Hebrew in America" at the formal acceptance of his appointment.

Alfred Nisonoff

professor of biology and Rosenstiel Basic Medical Sciences Research Center, has received a one-year, \$91,000 grant from the American Cancer Society to continue his work on "Mechanisms of Tolerance and Autoimmunity to an Endogenous Protein."

Thomas Pochapsky

assistant professor of chemistry, was awarded a five-year National Science Foundation Young Investigators grant to support his research on the structure and dynamics of proteins. He was one of 14 chemists chosen from 102 applicants for this prestigious and competitive award.

Benjamin Ravid

Jennie and Mayer Weisman Professor of Jewish History, was an invited participant on a panel on the history of the Jews in early modern Europe at the 39th Historikertag held in Hannover, Germany.

Shulamit Reinharz

professor of sociology and director, Women's Studies Program, delivered an invited talk at the annual meeting of The Society for Phenomenology and the Human Sciences. She also organized two sessions at the annual meeting of the American Sociological Association. Her chapter, "Principles of Feminist Research," appeared in *Knowledge Explosion: Generations of Feminist Scholarship*, and her entry on sexism for the *World Book Encyclopedia* was written with Linda Mills, Pew fellow at The Heller School.

Nicholas Rodis

professor of physical education, attended the executive committee meeting of the International University Sports Federation as a representative of the United States Collegiate Sports Council.

Jerry Samet

associate professor of philosophy, published "Autism and the Theory of Mind: Some Philosophical Perspectives" in *Understanding Other Minds: Perspectives from Autism*.

Benigno Sánchez-Eppler

assistant professor of Latin American Studies, was named Manheimer Term Assistant Professor for the three-year period of 1992-95. This appellation is designated for a junior faculty member with a strong teaching record in humanities.

James H. Schultz

Ida and Meyer Kirstein Professor for Planning and Administration of Aging Policy, The Heller School, was appointed to the Congressional Study Group on Women and Retirement. He also recently organized and chaired a workshop, *Economic Aspects of Aging*, at the International Conference on Population Aging.

Silvan S. Schweber

professor of physics and Richard Koret Professor in the History of Ideas, was elected president-elect of the History of Physics division of the American Physical Society. He delivered a lecture on the historical context of the rise of the standard model at the Stanford Linear Accelerator Conference on the history of particle physics; presented a paper on the present crisis in physics, at the Van Leer Institute, Jerusalem; and attended a workshop in Bellagio, Italy, where he contributed a paper,

"Philanthropies, the Government and the Transformation of the Sciences in the U.S."

Neil Simister

assistant professor of molecular immunology and Rosenstiel Basic Medical Sciences Research Center, was an invited speaker at the Eighth International Congress of Immunology, Budapest. He spoke on "Cloning cDNA Encoding a Putative Intestinal Fc Receptor from Neonatal Mice."

Dessima Williams

Jacob Ziskind Visiting Assistant Professor of Sociology, presented a paper, "From Conquest, Liberal Dictatorship and Interdependence—Who Determines the 'Next' World Order?" at a plenary session of the First International Minoan Celebration of Partnership, for which she served as coconvenor. She was also the keynote presenter for the College of New Paltz Women's Studies Conference on Woman and Power, where she delivered "Women in the World: Power, Partnership and Politics."

Leslie Zebrowitz

Manuel Yellen Professor of Social Relations, served on the National Science Foundation Young Investigators selection panel for the past two years and will serve a two-year term on the National Institute of Mental Health Emotion and Personality Grants Review Committee.

Harry Zohn

professor of German, lectured on Karl Kraus at Boston University and on Friderike Maria Zweig at the American Association for Teachers of German/

American Council Teachers of Foreign Languages conference. He presented a feature on Richard Beer-Hofmann in *Cross Currents: A Yearbook of Central European Culture* and contributed articles on Stefan Zweig and Karl Kraus to the *Dictionary of Literary Biography*. On Heinrich Heine to *Magill's Survey of World Literature* and on Franz Werfel to a volume of essays edited by Strelka and Weigel.

Staff

Carolyn M. Gray

associate director of reader services and library development officer, was elected to a three-year term to the New England Library Network board of directors and was awarded a Ph.D. from The Heller School.

Aaron L. Katchen

director of the Weizmann Archive Project, special collections department of the Library, has contributed an essay, "The Covenantal Salt of Friendship" on the exegesis of Lev. 2:13, to a volume of biblical studies soon to be published in memory of Frank E. Talmage '60. The eulogy he delivered at Talmage's funeral will also be included in the volume.

Ann C. Schaffner

assistant director, Gerstenzang Science Library, coauthored a paper, "Automated Collection Analysis: The Boston Library Consortium Experience," for volume 3 of *Advances in Library Resource Sharing*.

Sue Woodson-Marks

reference assistant, Main Library, delivered a lecture, "Ethnographic Techniques in Assessing Users' Information Needs," at the third National Conference of the Library and Information Technology Association.

A Few Words of Thanks

Being a determinist of sorts, it is my belief that I never could have entered upon a career in advertising without the influence, either positive or negative, of a parade of people who, as I grew from innocent childhood to bewildered adulthood, helped tilt my brain towards the bittersweet occupation of creative conceptualizing, or, as some would have it, promo and hype. For their profound, if scarring impact of my choice of a vocational path, these individuals I publicly and solemnly thank.

I thank my mother, who, early on, cautioned me against venturing into the "night air" of winter, where

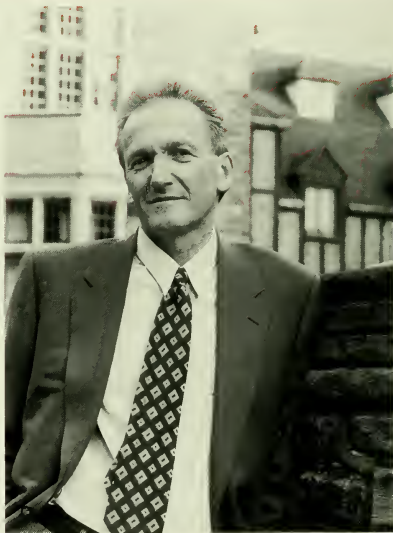
bronchitis and ear infections were known to lurk. Better to stay in and do my homework so I could get into medical school. After years of this, I was sufficiently afraid of germs to flee across the street when I even came near a medical school. Eventually, I found refuge on the sunny sidewalks of Madison Avenue, where bronchitis and ear infections disappear, poof, in 30 seconds.

I thank my father, who put me to work in a delicatessen as a teenage salami slinger. From him I not only learned

Paul Silverman is the chief creative officer at Mullen Advertising, a New England agency that regularly wins major national and international awards for its conceptual and creative work. He attended Brandeis in the mid-1960s, earned an M.A. in the history of ideas and embarked on a writing career.

While working as a newspaper reporter and trade magazine editor he published short stories and poems in numerous literary magazines. In the

1970s he teamed up with advertising entrepreneur Jim Mullen and began writing commercially on a full-time basis. The agency grew into a 135-person shop that now occupies bucolic lands and a princely manor house north of Boston. The Wall Street Journal recently honored Silverman in a full-page biographical ad, part of a series on the top creative leaders of American advertising.



Silverman standing by the 50-acre estate built in the 1920s in Manchester-by-the-Sea, Mass., which Mullen Advertising uses as its office

Silverman in the September 10, 1992 full-page biographical ad in the Wall Street Journal, part of a series on the top creative leaders of American advertising

All of Paul.

Paul Silverman, Chief creative officer and creative director of Mullen Advertising, the creative shop that's been doing some of the best work to come out of Boston in years. Twice chosen by a major trade publication as Creative Director of the Year in the Northeast, this self-effacing former journalist shared his views and opinions in a recent conversation.

On beginnings:

I'm a Bostonian. My father had a deli in the middle of Boston—the Roxbury neighborhood. Growing up in Roxbury, I worked in the deli. I've lived in New York and in the Boston suburbs, but in my heart, I'm still from Roxbury. I went to the University of Massachusetts, then Boston University, and finally Brandeis. Brandeis? An incredibly tough school, a brainy school with a lot of talented grads. My major was the History of Ideas—an appropriate beginning for a career in advertising.

On earning dollars with words:

After Brandeis, I went back to Boston, worked in restaurants as a waiter. I wanted to be an artistic writer, so I wrote poetry, short stories. But I also wanted to make a living as a writer, so I worked as a reporter for two Massachusetts newspapers—the Beverly Times and, later, the Quincy Patriot-Ledger. I covered the planning commission, the police blotter, the sewer committee, the selectmen, all the bests they could toss at a young reporter. After a few years, I moved to New York where I worked for Chain Store Age and Discount Store News. I'd go out to K-Mart with a camera, take the pictures and do the story. A valuable experience. I learned how businesspeople think—and how to deal with something that's not all that fascinating on the surface.

On dropping out, dropping in:

After two years, I came back to Boston where I dropped out, hung out, wrote short stories for literary magazines and freelanced for Lebar-Friedman. A space salesman for the company put me in touch with a one-man agency in Marblehead. That's how I met Jim Mullen, a former charter-boat skipper from the Caribbean. Jim's a world-class sailor, while I'm a rubber-ducky kind of guy okay with rowboats, not sailboats. But we hit it off in a certain way and that was the start of it all.

On amateur days—and nights:

Neither Jim nor I have ever worked for another agency. And we never had any training for the business. So we've always been enthusiastic amateurs—better than bored professionals. We didn't know how people at Ely or Hill Holiday operated. So we did things the way we thought they should be done, in our amateurish way. There might have been a lack of knowledge but never of energy, so things were done, even when it meant working all night, all weekend.

On the office environment:

We're located in a former convent, on 50 acres of New England landscape, 30 miles north of Boston. It's a beautiful natural setting; nothing but grass and trees as far as you can see—it could be a bed and breakfast place or a retreat for philosophers and poets. For an advertising agency, it's a wonderful place to work. Location has always been a signal difference between Mullen and other shops. When the agency was in Marblehead, some joker said it should have been called Jimmy's Harborside. Humor aside, logic tells you a calm, comfortable place to work is helpful. I think our environment inspires good work.

On hiring people:

By any standards, we're unconventional. Unconventional locations. Unconventional people. Unconventional backgrounds. So we tend to hire unconventionally. Resumes mean little. We're looking for something in

the work, something in the interview. We like people with experience outside advertising, people with street sense. I believe that's one of our strengths. In the theater, casting is critical to the success of a production. In this business, hiring is casting.

On point-of-view:

When Mullen does it right, you'll see advertising that's a little bit smarter than the smart stuff. How do you reach that goal? It starts with a point-of-view. In most agencies, what's done is based on last year's Hatch awards, or by what's hot on Madison Avenue. And the justification for a lot of stuff is, "That's how they did it last year at BBDO." I can't say that—I've never worked at BBDO. So

there's a good deal of humility. If my secretary tells me I've written an ad that doesn't work, my response is "Okay okay, I'll do it again." As an agency, our job definition is to help the client succeed, to sell what needs to be sold. We don't let our pride or our experience or our ego get in the way of doing that job.

On positioning the agency:

Mullen isn't—never has been—"a New England agency." The world has shrunk so much, and communications have improved so dramatically, that geography shouldn't be the way an agency defines itself. So the choice is yours.

Just to name a few of the options, you can be a nuts-and-bolts agency, you can be a quality agency, you can be a highly creative agency. None of these positions have anything to do with geography. Look at what's happened in this business over the past ten years or so. You don't hear much talk about "New York agencies" or "Chicago agencies." The new positioning is on the basis of what you can do, not where you are.

On technology and creativity:

Increasingly, our art department is a blend of manual skills and electronic capabilities. There's no fighting this trend. You can't be a dinosaur. Computers have compressed time frames, increasing the speed by which you can explore options, decreasing costs for the client. That said, computers won't make anyone more creative. But they can make creative people more productive.

On media:

Advertisers misunderstand the nature of media. You don't—or shouldn't—buy a magazine or a newspaper. What you buy are readers. A well-thought-out media investment is as important as the creative. Without it? Well, it's like composing a beautiful symphony, which is then performed by the Boston Symphony Orchestra in an empty concert hall. Without an audience, all the beauty means little.

On The Wall Street Journal:

As a reader, The Journal has been my favorite for years. It comes into my home every morning, where my wife and I read it avidly. The writing is crisp and clean. The thinking is intelligent and insightful. As a business person, I look at it as the road map for American business. So if you're involved in business, it's not just great reading, it's vital reading. How can you understand your client unless you understand the world of business? As a writer, The Journal gives you everything you want: content that compels attention, terrific reproduction, and the biggest, brightest, most successful audience imaginable. Mullen is an advertising agency unlike any other on the face of the earth. Likewise, The Journal is a publication unlike any other you've seen. No wonder some of our best work has appeared in The Journal!



**The Wall Street Journal.
It works.**

how to pile three ounces of brisket so it looked like six, but how to create lyrical promotional exaggerations on my feet, in front of the customer. "This isn't potato salad, it's ice cream."

I thank my ninth grade math teacher, Mr. Sheehy, for the day he screamed at a class member for concealing a tiny crib sheet in a cheese sandwich. In doing so, he proved that people will react powerfully to small messages placed strategically in offbeat media. I also thank Mr. Sheehy's colleagues, the Latin teachers who exercised my mind with endless grammatical pushups. *Hic, haec, hoc*. After this boredom, the words "rich," "pure" and "creamy" would seem interesting beyond belief.

I thank Stanley, the Neanderthal foreman in the olive-packing factory where I was enslaved for one summer between college semesters. As Stanley snarled at me to go faster, I would wrestle a big mama of an olive barrel up an incline to a platform. Upon reaching the platform, I would strain against the bulging staves until the barrel finally tipped, vomiting a swarm of greasy, green pimento-oozing orbs into a slide that plummeted to a conveyor belt down on the main floor. There, hordes of fellow chattels pawed the oily pellets and stuffed them into jars.

One month of going home each day reeking like an antipasto, I was ready for any career that might give me something lighter than an olive barrel to push. When I think of Stanley, I know why my pick and shovel is a ballpoint pen.

I thank my professors in the history of ideas department at Brandeis University, whose obsessive love of the footnote was undoubtedly a harbinger of my future involvement with shoe accounts. *Ibid. Op cit. Viz.* In the same breath, I thank the lady in my mother's mah-jongg club who gave me three pairs of underwear upon my emergence from Brandeis with a master's in the history of ideas. This taught me the value the average person places on an academic or overly philosophical career, and encouraged me to drop all thoughts I had of occupying an esteemed chair that did not come from Roche Bobois.

I thank the publishers of the discount store trade magazine for whom I toiled briefly as a reporter. They would dispatch me across the continent to cover such momentous events as K-Mart's adding an endcap display of Rubbermaid sink stoppers in Doldrum, Idaho. Through the repetition of this task, I acquired the bonsai mentality that enabled me to extract copy points of deep importance from seemingly shallow material. This skill has saved me every time I have been called upon to find the

Unique Selling Proposition in ABC brand of paper clips or XYZ Styrofoam cups.

I thank, finally and especially, all the editors of literary magazines who, having deemed my short stories unworthy of publication, gleefully paper-clipped them with sadistic rejection slips and returned them in stamped self-addressed manila envelopes masochistically provided by me. Time would prove that these keepers of the pseudo-artistic gate, in fact, did me a noble service. By slamming the gate in my face so often, and so cruelly, they flattened my nose (figuratively) before I ever received a single haymaker from a client. To this day, even the worst client rejections are duck soup compared to the pious put-downs of small-time editors.

But, having attained a big cheese position in advertising, I am not without recourse. Every now and then, one of them sends me a resume.

Paul Silverman, M.A. '64

Eli Segal '64, who served as the chief financial officer for the Transition Team, was named by President-elect Clinton in mid-January as assistant to the President and director of the Office of National Service. He will develop the National Service Trust, a program whereby students could work off college loans by doing community service. He was chief of staff for Clinton's campaign. Clinton and Segal worked together on George McGovern's campaign for president while they were at Yale Law School. Segal, a veteran campaigner, worked for Eugene McCarthy in 1968 and for Gary Hart in 1988. He is president of Bits and Pieces, a Boston-based mail order games and puzzle business, and publisher of *Games* magazine.

Judith Morris Feder '68, a political scientist, was appointed to the Transition Team's top post for health policy reform. Codirector of the Center for Health Policy Studies at Georgetown University School of Medicine, she is a long-time advocate of "managed competition" in medical care.

Stuart Altman, dean of The Heller School and Sol C. Chaikin Professor of National Health Policy, was tapped to direct a group to develop policy options for

After the Nuptials

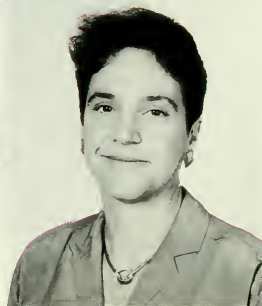
Due to space limitations, we will no longer be able to list engagements as Class Notes. Please save the good news until after the wedding.

national health care reform on the Transition Team. He also gave a presentation on the first day of the two-day economic conference in Little Rock. Altman has held senior policy positions in three presidential administrations. Dean of The Heller School since 1977, he temporarily stepped down from October 1990 to September 1991 to serve as Brandeis's interim president.

In addition, Bernard Nussbaum, a Brandeis Fellow and partner in a New York law firm specializing in representing corporate entities, served as a cluster coordinator in the Transition Team. Nussbaum is married to Toby Ann Sheinfeld Nussbaum '60.



Eli Segal '64



Judith Feder '68

The campus in a February thaw. Spingold Theater in background



Alumni Honored for Achievements, Service

On Founders' Day nine alumni received recognition from the University and from the Brandeis Alumni Association and Alumni Admissions Council for their career attainments and volunteer leadership on behalf of their alma mater.

President Samuel O. Thier presented Alumni Achievement Awards to three alumni in recognition of distinguished achievement fulfilling the promise of a Brandeis liberal arts education that "prepares students for full participation in a changing society with an emphasis on character and intellect that reflect excellence and a commitment to the welfare of others." This year's recipients are Bernard Fields '58, Letty Cottin Pogrebin '59 and Seung-il Shin '64, Ph.D. '68. Previous Alumni Achievement Award winners were Donald Cohen '61, Stephen Coyle '69, Barbara Dortch '71, Evelyn Fox Keller '57, Joseph Reiman '75, George Saitoti '67, Joel Schwartz '69 and Karen Uhlenbeck, Ph.D. '68.

Bernard Fields '58 is the Adele Lehman Professor and chair of the Department of Microbiology and Molecular Genetics at Harvard Medical School. A graduate of New York University Medical School, he has concentrated on the study of viruses. Before 1975 he was on the faculty of the Albert Einstein College of Medicine. The author of over 200 research articles and reviews as well as the standard textbook on virology, Fields has received numerous honors including election to the National Academy of Science, the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and the Institute of Medicine. He also received the Solomon Berson Alumni Achievement



University Alumni Leadership Award recipient Jan Solomon '73

Paul Levenson '52 receives a University Alumni Leadership Award from President Samuel O. Thier

Award from New York University Medical School and last year was president of the American Society for Virology.

Letty Cottin Pogrebin '59, a leading author, lecturer and political activist, was a founding editor of *Ms.* magazine and a cofounder of the National Women's Political Caucus. She is also national cochair of Americans for Peace Now, the U.S. branch of the Israeli Peace Now movement. Her seventh book, *Deborah, Golda and Me*, published in



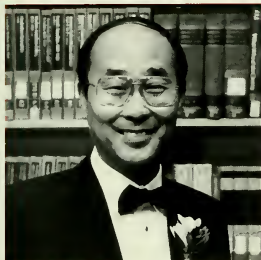
Young Leadership Award recipient Risa Beth Glaser '85 (above) and 1992 Service to Association Award recipient Jonathan Margolis '67 (right)



September 1991, is now available in paperback. Other works include *Among Friends*, *Family Politics*, *Growing Up Free* and *How to Make It in a Man's World*. She is the recipient of many awards including an Emmy for her work on *Free to Be, You and Me*; a Poynter Fellowship at Yale University; the Eleanor Roosevelt Humanitarian Award of State of Israel Bonds; and the Award of Honor of the National Council on Family Relations.

Seung-il Shin '64, Ph.D. '68 was a Wien International Scholar and the first Gillette Fellow to receive the Ph.D. degree from Brandeis. His research includes the development and manufacture of vaccines as well as therapeutic biological products and antibiotics through genetic engineering

and biotechnology. From 1972-1985 Shin was professor of genetics at the Albert Einstein College of Medicine at Yeshiva University in the Bronx. In 1979 he was a visiting professor of microbiology at Seoul National University in Korea. He was a research fellow at the University of Leiden in The Netherlands, a member scientist of the Basel Institute for Immunology in Switzerland and a visiting scientist at the National Institute for Medical Research in London. He has been honored with a Faculty Research Award of the American Cancer Society. Shin was the founding president of Eugene Tech International Inc., and is



Seung-il Shin '64, Ph.D. '68, (above) Bernard Fields '58, (top right) and Letty Cottin Pogrebin '59 (bottom right) received the Alumni Achievement Awards



presently on leave serving as senior health advisor to the United Nations Development Program.

For their exemplary and sustained volunteer leadership, devotion and commitment to service on behalf of Brandeis University, President Thier presented University Alumni Leadership Awards to Paul Levenson '52 and Jan Solomon '73. They join previous recipients Gustav Ranis '52, Stephen R. Reiner '61, Paula Resnick '61 and Milton Wallack '65.

Paul Levenson '52, Esq. is a longtime Trustee of the University and partner in the law firm of Davis, Malm, D'Agostine in Boston. Author of the Brandeis alma mater, a former president of the Alumni Association and chair of numerous committees on both boards, he has contributed philanthropically and intellectually to the welfare of the University, providing institutionally-oriented leadership.

Jan Solomon '73 has been involved with the Alumni Association in every role, from local board member to chapter president, member-at-large and vice president of the Alumni Association, active participant in the Alumni Annual Fund Leadership Cabinet and chair of her class's Reunions. She juggles these activities as well as a career as budget analyst for the Department of Education and mother of two young children.

Bruce B. Litwer '61, president of the Brandeis University Alumni Association, presented the Association's first Young Leadership Award to Risa Beth Glaser '85 for devotion and allegiance to her alma mater and its 1992 Service to Association Award to Jonathan Margolis '67 for his

many years of leadership on the Alumni Association board of directors.

Glaser was active in alumni affairs even before she graduated from Brandeis, chairing her senior class gift effort and representing the students on the Alumni Association board of directors in her senior year. An elected member-at-large of the board of directors, Glaser presently coordinates a new Tribute Card Program initiative to raise revenues for the Association. Since graduation, she has served as president of the Long Island chapter, for which she was cochair of several successful Sachar Scholarship events. In addition, she has been associate vice chair of the Young Leadership Society of the Alumni Annual Fund and served as a member of her class's fifth Reunion committee. She has been a member of the Alumni Admissions Council since her graduation, as well as a class agent and member of

the Career Resource Bank of the Hyatt Career Development Center.

Margolis, a Fellow of the University since 1987 and former President's Councilor, has served the Alumni Association in many roles for nearly a quarter of a century, having been elected to two terms as a member-at-large, two terms as vice president and one as a Presidential appointee. As a member of the Alumni Annual Fund Leadership Cabinet, he has served as vice chair for cash collection and on several key University, association and chapter committees.

Judith Rothenberg Feldstein '63, one of last year's recipients of the Alumni Admissions Council Award (AAC), along with her husband, Ed Feldstein '61, presented this year's AAC awards to Harriet Becker Jedeikin '53 and Ruth Weinstein Friedman '69, Esq. for their outstanding work in interviewing and attracting young persons from Westchester County and New Jersey to apply to Brandeis. Jedeikin has been active on the Alumni Association Board of Directors and in the Westchester chapter for many years. Friedman is a vice president and former treasurer of the New Jersey chapter as well as chair of the AAC for that area.

Alumni College and Reunion '93 Set for May 21-23

Alumni College '93, "Inquiry and Imagination," is slated as the kickoff Reunion event on May 21, 1993 for the classes of 1953, 1958, 1963 and 1968. Alumni College '93 will provide a daylong academic adventure with outstanding Brandeis faculty. As a special pre-Reunion event this year, a block of tickets has been reserved for a performance of the pop musical *Forever Plaid* at Boston's Park Plaza Hotel on

Thursday, May 20, at 8 pm. Alumni who wish to receive more information about *Forever Plaid* or Alumni College '93 should contact the Office of Alumni Relations, Brandeis University, PO Box 9110, Waltham, MA 02254-9110.

Association Ballot Changes for 1993

At its October meeting, the Alumni Association board of directors voted to present a single slate of officers and executive committee members to the membership, while presenting contested elections for four member-at-large positions. The candidates and their qualifications and statements will appear in the March issue of the *Brandeis Alumni Connection*. Alumni should watch for the ballot that will appear as part of a return envelope enclosed in that issue.

Wien Scholars Plan 35th Anniversary

The Wien International Scholarship Program will celebrate the 35th anniversary of its inception on October 1-3, 1993. Wien scholars from around the world will be returning to campus for a weekend of both alumni and Wien-focused events with an international flavor that will coincide with Homecoming and Reunion for members of the Reunion classes of 1973, 1978, 1983 and 1988.

Minority Alumni Network Reunion

Kofi Gyasi '79 presents President Samuel O. Thier with a mock check for \$2,000 from the Minority Alumni Network, the amount collected at the time of the Reunion for a gift to the Intercultural Center



Members of the Minority Alumni Network Reunion Committee met during Founders' Day weekend, including, left to right, Ralph Martin II '74, Evelyn Tate '77, Norma Sanchez-Figueroa '84, Joseph Perkins '66, Kofi Gyasi '79, Barbara Waters '77 and Marsha Jackson '79. The group made a contribution to the University to support the new Intercultural Center and honored Ralph Martin II '74, district attorney of Suffolk County, MA, and Luis Orlando Isaza '69, director of Social Services, Springfield, MA, with special recognition awards.

Class Notes

Due to an unprecedented volume of class notes submitted last fall, not every note was able to be printed in this issue. If it does not appear here, watch for your item in the spring issue of the *Brandeis Review*. -Ed. Note.

'53

Dr. Norman Diamond, Class Correspondent, 240 Kendrick Street, Newton, MA 02158

Rosalie Insoit Clebnik and her husband, Allan, have been operating the family business, ARC Alarm Systems of Newton, MA, for over 25 years and report that they and their two children and two grandchildren are doing well. She says that their daughter, **Marcy Clebnik Kornreich '78**, provided them the nicest gift by graduating from Brandeis. **Natalie Hiltner Coch** lives in New York City, works for Beikman Travel Service and can't believe it has really been 40 years since graduation. **Theresa Belle Danley** received her M.A. in English from Columbia University and taught for several years while taking classes in continuing education. She lives in Washington, DC, and does volunteer work at Walter Reed Hospital. **Noam Diamond, D.M.D.** has been practicing orthodontics for 30 years and is an assistant professor of orthodontics at Tufts University Dental School. He is also vice president of the Massachusetts Dental Society.

Rhonda Lemelmann Factor, education director of Temple Beth Emunah Religious School in Brockton, MA, reports that her daughter, **Heidi Factor '91**, was graduated from Brandeis. She and her husband, **Eli Factor '52**, celebrated their 40th anniversary and are enjoying their first grandchild, **Joshua**. **June Caplan Gordon** works for the president and vice president of sales and marketing at HNV Systems, Inc., an envirotech company that manufactures products that monitor the environment. **Joan A. Greenberger Gargold** works with authors and publishers as office manager and assistant to the president of a literary agency. She enjoys tennis, skiing and reading, as well as spending time with her three grandchildren, ages 4 to 12. She looks forward to retiring and seeing the world. **Herman W. Hemingway** is a tenured full professor and former department chair at the University of Massachusetts at Boston and a faculty associate at the William H. Trotter Institute, as well as the director of a UMass continuing education program in paralegal studies. In his spare time he serves as director of an inner-city youth

program called Street Lawyers. He and his wife, Barbara, have two daughters in whose Boston law firm he works part-time. **Adele Segal Levenson** is a corporate customer service specialist for BayBank as well as an active volunteer at Temple Beth Am in Randolph, MA, serving as president from 1987-89 and chair of the board of directors from 1989-91. She and her husband, **Al**, have four daughters and live in Randolph. **Audrey Rogovin Madans** is president-elect of the board of directors for the Blumenthal Jewish Home in Clemmons, NC, and a member of the board of directors of Temple Israel in Charlotte, NC. She was a radio talk show host from 1979 to 1986 and continues to be a professional volunteer in many civic and Jewish organizations.

Melvin R. Mallock reports that his son, **Daniel L. Mallock '86**, is writing free-lance book reviews for *The Patriot Ledger* newspaper. He and his wife, **Judy**, celebrated their 34th anniversary last August and still reside in the Boston area.

Peter H. Metzger is a publicist, essayist and author who has written extensively in the areas of atomic energy and the environment. He was the former science editor of the Denver *Rocky Mountain News* and has served as manager of public affairs planning for the Public Service Company of Colorado. He is the author of *The Atomic Establishment* and has served as a member of the governor of Colorado's State Health Planning Council, the board of directors of Wildlife 2000 and the Colorado Defense Council, as well as appeared in *Marquis Who's Who*. He lives in Boulder, CO, is married to **Frances** and has four children, **John**, **James**, **Lisa** and **Suzanne**.

Elliot Morrison is practicing child and adolescent psychiatry with his wife, **Marlene**, who is a psychologist. **Frances Shapiro Nadash** is director of mental health for Prince George's County, MD. She and her husband, **Peter Nadash '54**, celebrated their 37th anniversary. They both remain politically active, enjoy traveling and report that their three children are doing well. **Barbara Koral Rainer** retired from college teaching and is a sales representative and educational consultant for Charlesbridge Publishing of Watertown, MA. She also volunteers her time by helping produce recorded books for the blind at the New York Public Library and by playing four-hand

piano duet recitals for local nursing homes. She has spent time traveling and admits to being an "opera nut." After being widowed for several years, **Naomi Sack-Sogoloff** is remarried and teaching Hebrew in Pittsburgh, PA. **Barbara Dephourse Shapiro** has been married 38 years to **Arnold**, they have two married daughters and two grandsons. **Felix L. Shapiro, M.D.**, remains associate director of psychiatry at Northern Westchester Hospital in Mt. Kisco, NY. He and his wife, **Jane**, have been married 21 years and have a son in college and a daughter heading in that direction. **Rozelin Berger Spielman** is director of the Flint Memorial Library in North Reading, MA, and grandmother of three.

'54

Sydney Rose Abend, Class Correspondent, 304 Concord Road, Wayland, MA 01778

Robert L. Samuels, CEO of The Leo Back Education Center in Haifa, Israel, and headmaster of Leo Back's high school, is coach of the Israel national softball team that is preparing for the 14th World Maccabiah Games in July 1993.

'55

Judith Paull Aronson, Class Correspondent, 767 South Windsor Blvd., Los Angeles, CA 90005

Avis Horwitz Lampert has opened her own company, Price Lampert Associates, Inc., in Framingham, MA, specializing in marketing communications and corporate event planning.

'56

Leona Feldman Curhan, Class Correspondent, 6 Tide Winds Terrace, Marblehead, MA 01945

Rabbi David L. Blumenfeld, Ph.D., is director of the Department of Services to Affiliated

Congregations at the United Synagogue of Conservative Judaism in New York City and adjunct professor of Judaic studies at C.W. Post. He lives in New Rochelle with his wife, **Dr. Frances Blumenfeld**. He holds a master of Hebrew literature degree, a doctor of divinity *Honoris Causa* from the Jewish Theological Seminary and a museum studies certification.

'57

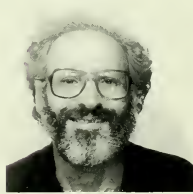
Wynne Wolkenberg Miller, Class Correspondent, 14 Larkspur Road, Waban, MA 02168

Diana Kurz illustrated the 1992 publication of *Mother Massage: A Handbook for Relieving the Discomforts of Pregnancy*. **Sy Raboy** is executive vice president of Sun Financial Services in Wellesley Hills, MA.

'58

Allan W. Drachman, Class Correspondent, 115 Mayo Road, Wellesley, MA 02181

Mindy Horowitz opened The Dinner Theater in Hamlin, PA, with *Nunsense*. Founder and director of The Hideout Players, she has worked with many community theaters, and recently played the Mother Superior in *Nunsense* at the Carbondale, PA, Repertory Theater. **Peter Ranis**, professor of political science at



Peter Ranis

York College and the Graduate School and University Center of the City University of New York, has published *Argentine Workers: Peronism and Contemporary Class Consciousness*, a study of working class politics and Marxist theory. **Gerald B. Segel** is executive vice president of Reed Exhibition Companies, the Newton, MA, based organizer of trade shows and public events. He and his wife, **Roberta**, reside in Boston and have three children, the youngest of whom was graduated from college and is pursuing an M.B.A.



Rabbi David Blumenfeld

Judith Leavitt Schatz, Class Correspondent, 139 Cumberland Road, Leominster, MA 01453

Stephen E. Bluestone won second prize in the 1991 Robert Penn Warren Poetry Competition. The competition was sponsored by the *Cumberland Poetry Review*, which published his long poem, "Three Anatomists," in its fall issue. **Elisabeth D. Jordan** is in an M.A./Ph.D. program at the University of California at Santa Barbara and is vice president of academic affairs for the Graduate Student Association.

'64

Rochelle A. Wolf, Class Correspondent, 113 Naudain Street, Philadelphia, PA 19477

Elizabeth Klein Benjamin is minister of religious education at the First Unitarian Congregation of Ottawa. She has a son, a daughter and two lovely grandsons, continues to enjoy singing, has taken up cross-country skiing and lives very happily with her partner of three years, Margaret **Joyce L. Bromberger** received her Ph.D. in psychiatric epidemiology in 1990 at the University of Pittsburgh. She completed a postdoctoral fellowship in alcohol epidemiology and is senior MacArthur fellow in the department of psychiatry at the University of Pittsburgh. **Barbara Hayes Buell** married Paul Langner, a reporter for the *Boston Globe*, in December 1990. She continues to defend health care professionals in medical malpractice lawsuits for her law firm, Bloom and Buell. **Elen Wittenberg** Greist performs for children as a folksinger, storyteller and drama educator, and works as a visiting artist in New Haven schools, creating participatory pageants and plays. She and her husband also operate Mill River Valley Gardens, an organic farm organized as community supported agriculture. Their children are Jesse, 17, and Armina, 13. **Rae Nemiroff** **Gurewitsch** reports that her son, **Steven**, was graduated from Brandeis in 1989, the year of her 25th reunion. Her daughter, **Anne**, was class of '91, and married **Samuel Schwartz '89** in June 1991. Her nephew, **Alexander Nemiroff**, is Class of '95. Brandeis is getting to be a family habit! **Sharon Herson** is enjoying her family, her job and occasional travel. She says she would like to hear from some classmates, "You know who you are..." **Alan E. Katz** of the New York City law firm of Greenfield, Eisenberg, Stein & Senior, was

elected to the board of directors of **NorthCrown Bank** in Roseland, New Jersey. **Sharon Korson Kirshenblatt** works with active older adults as director of a social recreational center for senior citizens. She has lived in Toronto for 22 years, is married to a Canadian, has three children aged 26, 22 and 12, and became a Canadian citizen 12 years ago. She says she loves living in Canada and will probably stay there forever. **David A. Levinson** is enjoying life practicing dermatology north of San Francisco in the wine country. Last winter when he returned to Boston for a visit with his son, Steve, he saw old Brandeis friends **Paul N. Levinson '64** and **Peter Loewinthal '65**. He sends regards to all Brandeis alumni and chums! **Stuart Paris** is president of a newly formed company, Copeland Benefits Management Company, and continues as president of Paris International Corporation. His son, **Jason Paris '92**, is enrolled in Parsons School of Law. He is also the father of Gail, age 17, and Michael, age 9. **Annie Reisman** reports that it was wonderful to reconnect in Maryland with his freshman roommate, **Maurice Roumani**, after 22 years. Roumani is back in Israel and they plan to keep in touch by fax and E-mail. Reisman is working on a novel, a children's book, a stage play, a screenplay and a book on scams with his wife, Paula Lyons, consumer editor of ABC's "Good Morning America." They have just enjoyed their 10th summer together on Martha's Vineyard. **Gloria Tambor Smith** is working as a social worker for Children's Aid and Adoption Society where she is primarily involved in arranging reunions between adoptees and their birth parents. She and her husband, Paul, spent two weeks touring Israel in August with their daughter, Laurie, age 13, who celebrated her Bat Mitzvah on Massada and their son, Adam, age 16, who worked at an archaeological dig at a kibbutz. **Burt Stang** reports that his daughter Kerri, age 14, was the youngest American on the United States Olympic gymnastics team and won a bronze medal. **Murray I. Suid** published *How to be President of the U.S.A.*, a book of activities, facts, quizzes and checklists that aims to put would-be White House dwellers ages 8 and up into the President's shoes. In addition, a small film company took an option on his screenplay,

"Love Code," and he is continuing work on a nonfiction book for kids entitled *Horrible Wonders*. **Shelly Wolf** went back to school several years ago for an M.B.A. in management information systems and is a technology officer in a large regional bank helping people and computers understand each other. Three years ago, she married David Woods, a publisher, medical writer and "altogether great guy." In addition to all these new riches, she recently became the proud grandmother of a wonderful baby boy named Sam, assumed the presidency of the Philadelphia chapter of the Alumni Association and reports that life is grand.

'66

Kenneth E. Davis, Class Correspondent, 28 Mary Chilton Road, Needham, MA 02192

Margery Sager Cohen was appointed executive director of the Pasadena Pops Orchestra in Pasadena, California. She is a geontologist and author. **Ruth Harriet Jacobs, Ph.D.** published *We Speak for Peace*, a collection of the words of those who fear and hate war and love and work for peace. The book contains responses to classified ads that she placed in periodicals subscribed to by poets for reactions to the Persian Gulf war.

'67

Anne Reilly Hart, Class Correspondent, 4600 Livingston Avenue, Riverdale, NY 10471

Charles Siegel is a tenured associate professor in the department of theatre and film at the University of British Columbia in Vancouver. He is married, has two teenage daughters and continues to work as a professional actor, performing in *Henry IV, Part 1* at the University and principal roles in over 20 network television shows. He directed British premieres of two Canadian plays—*Toronto, Mississippi* by Joan MacLeod and *Homework for Men* by John Lazarus. He was invited to the Royal Shakespeare Company's Fringe Festival as a guest artist, where he taught a one-day acting workshop. He also introduced the work of five Canadian playwrights to Britain.

'68

Jay R. Kaufman, Class Correspondent, One Childs Road, Lexington, MA 02173

Jane Loeb Adlin is working at the Metropolitan Museum in a curatorial position in 20th-century design and architecture. She lives in New York with her husband and two children, Jesse, age 16, and

Kate, age 12. After nearly nine years at Shawmut Bank, **Marsha Davis Anshelm** has joined Fidelity Investments in Boston as vice president of operations. She continues to serve on the Combined Jewish Philanthropies scholarship board and enjoys travel, attending the theater, concerts and walking. **Linda J. Baker** moved to Amherst, MA, in 1987 and is a family therapist, specializing in sexual abuse cases at Franklin/Hampshire Community Mental Health Center. In addition, she is completing a Ph.D. in counseling psychology at the University of Massachusetts, Amherst, and is the mother of two children, Ben, age 15, and Anna, age 11. **Bonnie Baskin** is a free-lance copywriter and travel writer for newspapers and magazines and has been an avid traveler for 25 years, principally in Asia. In 1988, she married **Bob Ackler '66** in India at the Taj Mahal, which won them a prize from the *San Francisco Bay Guardian's* best alternative wedding contest. She is also completing prerequisite courses for applying to graduate school in art conservation. **Debbie M. Bolan** has been a practicing attorney for 18 years, was the first woman elected president of the Lawrence, MA, Bar Association and the first woman chair of the New England Commercial Law League. She lives in Andover, MA, and is the mother of two sons, both of whom have graduated from college. In addition to having a private practice, **Arthur E. Brawer, M.D.** is director of rheumatology at Monmouth Medical Center in Long Branch, NJ, and assistant clinical professor of medicine at Hahnemann University in Philadelphia, PA and at the Robert Wood Johnson School of Medicine in New Brunswick, NJ. He is also conducting clinical research on silicon breast implants and connective tissue diseases and is past president of the New Jersey Rheumatism Association. He and his wife, Carol, have two children, Michael, age 21, and Michelle, age 18, and reside in Ocean, NJ. **Laura R. Chasen** is a trade and foreign policy analyst in Washington, DC, where her husband, Richard Cohen, is an economist. They live with their "irrepressibly exuberant" 3-year-old son, Gregory, in North Bethesda, MD. **Arthur Chernoff, M.D.** practices endocrinology in Philadelphia, PA, and lives in Rydal, PA, with his wife, Marcia, and daughters, Lisa, age 16, and Rachel, age 9. He says that he realizes how fast the years

are moving and that he won't have time for a mid-life crisis. **Jack K. Feirman** is a partner at Kronish, Lieb, Weiner & Hellman, concentrating in real estate and bank lending. He and his wife, Jane, have two sons, Jonathan, age 16, and Jordan, age 11. **Linda S. Feldman** is the judicial attorney for the presiding justice of the California 6th District State Court of Appeal. She and her husband, Michael O'Reilly, have three children, Melissa, age 13, Isaac, age 11, and Sharon, age 10. **Nichole L. Foster** is associate professor of African American studies at the University of California at Davis and the recipient of a Distinguished Scholar Award for early career achievement from the Standing Committee on the Role and Status of Minorities in Educational Research of the American Educational Research Association. In addition, she has had articles published in *Language in Society*, *Journal of Education and the National Women's Association Journal*. **Ann Garlick** lives in Andover, MA, with her husband, Rich, a restaurateur, daughter, Sarah, age 12, and son, Josh, age 10, and works as an elementary school guidance counselor. She says her detective Bat Mitzvah in June is her latest and most exciting accomplishment. **Lynn Goldsmith Goldberg** and her husband, Lawrence, own Insty Prints of Bedford, Inc., a commercial quick printing company in which she does graphic design and typesetting as well as bookkeeping and office management. They live in Bedford, NH, and have three children, Joel, age 20, Corey, age 17, and Andrew, age 12. **David S. Greenwald, Ph.D.** is team psychologist for the Philadelphia Eagles, cofounder of the Crossroads Center for Psychiatry and Psychology in Doylestown, PA, and has a psychotherapy practice in center city Philadelphia. He has also coauthored *No Reason to Talk About It: Families Confront the Nuclear Taboo*. He and his wife and colleague, Wendy Forman, live in Carversville, PA, and have two children, Abraham, age 16, and Anna, age 12, both of whom have acted professionally at the Bucks County Playhouse. **Samuel C. Heilman** is a professor of sociology at Queens College of the City University of New York and author of seven books. He and his wife, **Ellin Kaufman '69**, have four sons and have spent much of the last 12 years shuttling back and forth from Jerusalem. He also notes that he has begun work on a book about American Jews. **Rabbi Ronald Kronish** is writing a book, *Israel: A Jewish State of the Jews*,

based upon his educational, administrative and personal experience in Israel where he has lived for the past 13 years since making *aliyah* in 1979. He also teaches at Tel Aviv University and serves as the chair of the Interreligious Coordinating Council in Israel. **Roberta Marke Hunter** lives in Brooklyn, NY, with her husband, Bill, and two children, David, age 13, and Julie, age 7. She is a dean and an adjunct professor at Kingsborough Community College where she teaches 20th-century humanities as well as an English teacher at Clara Barton High School. **Sarah "Andi" Roberts John** received her certificate as an emergency medical specialist, diplomate of the American Board of Emergency Medicine, in May 1991. She celebrated the accomplishment with fellow Brandeisians **Freddi Lipstein** and **Anne Cauman '69**. After 15 years as founding director of an 18-college environmental studies consortium, **Jay R. Kaufman** and his wife, Cathy, are launching a consulting practice in planning for and managing change in the public sector, educational institutions and businesses. They hope the practice will be as rewarding as their home life with sons Noah, age 8, Kenneth, age 4, and Marc, age 18. **Mark Kravitz** practices law in Philadelphia and has been involved in a variety of activities, including helping to start several businesses. He is divorced and lives with three very nice cats. **Robert B. Lamm** is a corporate secretary at Chelene & Co. He lives with his wife, Carol, and three daughters, Becky, Ruth and Liz, in Boca Raton, FL. **Rick Lemberg** is teaching at a public alternative elementary school in Seattle and enjoying life with his wife and two children, ages 10 and 14. A design submitted by **Mark Simon** and his associate, Mahdad Samie, was singled out for special recognition by the Connecticut Society of Architects, the statewide chapter of the American Institute of Architects, in the category of unbuilt projects. The design was for a small, visually provocative house with a tower on a lot adjacent to the rolling fields of a nature preserve in the Boston suburb of Weyland. **Lawrence P. Temkin** lives in Tucson, Arizona with his wife, Barbara, and their children, Joshua, age 16, and Deborah, age 7. He is chief of cardiology at St. Mary's Hospital and maintains a private practice in diagnostic, invasive and

interventional cardiology, and lectures nationally on cardiovascular medicine and therapeutics for the Pfizer Pharmaceutical Corporation.

'69

Jo Anne Chernev Adlerstein, Class Correspondent, 76 Glenview Road, South Orange, NJ 07079

Fumihiko Adachi is married, has two children, teaches development economics and coauthored a book entitled *Asian Economy in Figures*. **Deborah E. Anker** is a professor of refugee and immigration law at Harvard Law School and director of the Immigration and Refugee Program, which helps students working in legal services gain experience in immigration and refugee representation. She also received the American Immigration Lawyers Association Edith M. Lowenstein Memorial Award for excellence in advanced practice of immigration law. **Donald W. Aptekar, M.D.** has been in a Denver, CO, private practice of obstetrics and gynecology for 15 years and is a member of the Rocky Mountain Regional Advisory Board of the Environmental Defense Fund and the Rocky Mountain Planned Parenthood Board. He is married to Harriet Moyer and has two children, Jacob and Noah. **Howard B. Beckman, M.D.** moved to Rochester, NY, in 1990 to become chief of medicine at Highland Hospital and associate professor of medicine at the University of Rochester School of Medicine and Dentistry. His research focuses on doctor/patient communication, specifically the use of empathy and the role of communication in malpractice. He and his wife, Ellen Leopold, have been married seven years and have three daughters.

After 22 years in the movie business as a cinematographer and businessman, **Benjamin Blake** has changed careers and become a lawyer. He received his J.D. degree in January 1992 and is a member of the Massachusetts, New York and District of Columbia bars, and a candidate for an L.L.M. in banking law at Boston University and a master's in economics at Northeastern University. His wife, Joette, manages Neptune Lobster, a retail and wholesale seafood business in downtown Boston. They have two children, Annabelle and Alexandra. **J. Michael Brounoff** received his J.D. from the University of Texas and is a member of the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States, the United States 5th Circuit Court of Appeals, the United States District Court for the northern and eastern districts of Texas, the United

What have you been doing lately? Let the alumni office know. We invite you to submit articles, photos (black and white photos are preferred) and news that would be of interest to your fellow classmates to:

Office of Alumni Relations
Brandeis University
P.O. Box 9110
Waltham, MA 02254-9110

Name _____

Brandeis Degree and Class Year _____

Address _____

Phone _____

Home _____ Work _____

Please check here if address is different from mailing label.

Demographic News
(Marriages, Births)

Name _____

Class _____

Date _____

If you know of any alumni who are not receiving the *Brandeis Review*, please let us know.

Name _____

Brandeis Degree and Class Year _____

Address _____

Phone _____

Home _____ Work _____

Due to space limitations, we usually are unable to print lists of classmates who attend each other's weddings or other functions. News of marriages and births are included in separate listings by class.

States District Court of the western district of Wisconsin, and the states of Wisconsin and Texas. He is director and shareholder of the Dallas firm of Bird & Skibell, P.C., vice chair of the City of Irving, TX, Planning and Zoning Commission, member of the City of Irving Capital Bond Improvement Committee and chair of the Marino, Italy, Committee of Irving Sister Cities. He enjoys cooking and classical piano, and he and his wife, Martha Jane, have one son, David, age 9. **Wendy Caplin** is video editor for "The Real American Cowboy," a series of commercials on the Discovery Channel aimed at keeping kids off of drugs. After many years of working as a reading teacher and special education teacher in the Massachusetts school system, **Sara Kantor d'Anjou** joined the faculty of Newbury College, Brookline, MA, in September 1991. As academic resource specialist, she runs the college's tutoring center, training peer tutors and consulting with faculty and administration on issues relating to students' academic achievement. She lives in Norfolk, MA, with her husband, Peter, and their son, Alex, who started first grade in the fall.

Robert L. Elk, M.D. is a practicing physician in Phoenix, AZ, where he and his wife have lived happily for the past 10 years. **Robert B. Feingold** is a partner in the New Bedford, MA, business and civil litigation law firm of Braudy, Bently and Feingold. **Bernard M. Gerber M.D.** is associate medical director at the Center for Psychiatric Medicine, and lives in Houston with his wife, Carol, and children, Sarah, age 16, and Jacob, age 14. He will assume the position of president-elect of the Texas Society of Psychiatric Physicians in May 1993. He also is active in the Alumni Admissions Council in Houston.

Henci Harman Goer is a childbirthing educator and free-lance writer, having written for *Reader's Digest*, *American Baby* and *Baby Talk* magazines. She is working on a book based on medical literature entitled *What Your Obstetrician Thinks He Knows Can Hurt You*. She and her husband live in Sunnyvale, CA, and have three children, Awan, age 17, Elana, age 14, and Sarah, age 6. **Kenneth A. Greene** reports that son, Avi, completed a year on Nativ, the United Synagogue one-year study/work program in Israel, and entered Brandeis University in the fall. **Renee Oshinsky Gruenwald** is a special education teacher in the South Orange/Maplewood, NJ, schools and chair of the negotiations committee of the local union. She was also named in

the 1992-93 edition of *Who's Who in American Education*. Her husband, **Larry Gruenwald, M.D.**, '67, is a pediatrician in private practice. They have two daughters, Kate, a freshman in college, and Sarah, a junior in high school. **Linda Feigenbaum Hecker** and Professor Karen Klein of the Brandeis University English department are collaborating on a joint project developing experimental strategies for teaching college writing to students who learn in a visual/spatial or motor/kinesthetic manner. While Professor Klein conducts her work at Brandeis, Hecker is involved in the project at Landmark College in Vermont, the nation's only college exclusively for high potential dyslexic or learning disabled students.

Kingsley Ihenachio Ikpe returned to Thomas Kingsley Securities Limited as president and chief executive officer following the end of his national assignment as managing director and chief executive officer of Nigema-Arab Bank Limited, a Federal Government of Nigeria commercial banking joint venture with Arab Bank Plc. of Amman, Jordan. **Julia Itrazary-Bhasin** lives with her husband, Keval '68, and three sons in Westfield, NY. Julia received her Ed.D. in 1990 from Teachers College, Columbia University. **Neil B. Kaufman**, his wife, Barbara Deibel, and sons, Alex, age 4, and Brian, age 7, have moved to Swarthmore, PA, after 15 years living in downtown Philadelphia. They both continue as partners and registered investment advisors at Kaufman & Drebing. **Dattatraya V. Kulkarni** is a retired professor of social work from the University of Alabama. He is presently engaged in research on his own. **Jonathan Landau** heads Jon Landau Management, Inc., which manages rock star, Bruce Springsteen. He lives in Rye, NY, with his wife, Barbara Downey Landau, and two children, Kate, age 7, and Charles, age 5.

Ann-Sofie H. Lehtinen is a psychologist, specializing in brief, solution-centered therapy at an open care mental health office in Finland. She is married to Juhani Lehtinen and they have two daughters, ages 7 and 6 years old. **Susan Levin** completed a doctorate in counseling psychology at the University of British Columbia, Vancouver, and has moved to Israel to work on a post-doctoral research project with autistic children at the Hadassah-Weizmann Research Institute in

Jerusalem. **Gregory Medis, M.D.** practices medical oncology at Journal Monroe Clinic in Monroe, WI. He and his wife, **Anne O'Brien '73**, have three children, Luke, age 6, Abby, age 8, and Jacob, age 12. When not traveling with his wife, Myra, in Europe, Asia and Israel, **Charles J. Novogrodsky** is a consultant to the government on race/culture and other equity issues. **Gregory Prestopino** is married to actress Carol Locatelli and is a songwriter/producer living in Los Angeles and New York. Some of his songs have been recorded by Natalie Cole, Patti LaBelle, Bette Midler and Celine Dion. **Nicholas S. Rabkin** is senior program officer for the arts and culture at the John D. & Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation. He produced *Sylvia's Real Good Advice*, a musical comedy that won a Jefferson Award for best new work of 1991 in Chicago. In addition, he served seven years as deputy commissioner of cultural affairs for the City of Chicago under Harold Washington and his successors. **Kristin Robie** is in her



Nicholas S. Rabkin

third year of medical school at Bowman Gray Medical School and is looking forward to returning to New York to practice medicine, most likely in the area of gastroenterology. **Richard F. Rockford** is an antique dealer in Clarence, NY, specializing in architectural items such as tower clocks and dials, art deco lighting, folk art, American Indian art and the decorative objects of Louis Sullivan, Louis Tiffany and Frank Lloyd Wright. He and his wife, Carol Moyer Rockford, have one child, Noah, age 8. **Ralph Rosenberg, M.D.**, is involved with a general medical practice and writing computer programs in Vermont. **David E. Sahr, M.D.**, is a pediatrician in private practice. Between he and his wife, Carole, they have three daughters, Shane, age 19, Jessica, age 4, Sarah, age 2, and two sons, Dylan, age 16, and Ryan, age 10. **Michael A. Sandberg**, associate professor of ophthalmology at Howard Medical

School, is married to **Louise Brady Sandberg '70** and has two children, Robin Elizabeth, 14, and Matthew Adam, 7. **Janet S. Schmidt, M.D.**, is a family practitioner in Aurora, CO, and lives in Denver with her husband, Frank Uttieri. **Janet E. Shapiro** and her husband, Phillip Byrd, own Brandenburg Productions, a video production company. Some of their projects include *The Oak Ridge Boys* and *Emmy Lou Harris* in concert, "Robert Shaw: Preparing a Masterpiece" for Carnegie Hall, "B.B. King Live at the Apollo" for public television and "Lake Wobegon Loyalty Days," a Garrison Keillor special, for the Disney Channel. **Ellen Short-Goldin** has a M.S.W., is teaching religious school, active in the PTO and involved in both the secular and Jewish community activities in Wayne, NJ. She and her husband, Michael, have 9-year-old twins, Laura and Mark. **Marjorie Pearl Shriberg** is a retirement plan administrator in Cincinnati, OH, where she lives with her husband, Art, a professor of management at Xavier University, and three sons, David, age 19, Michael, age 16, and Steven, age 12. She is a board member on the Cincinnati Council for Soviet Jews and is vice president of Women's American ORT. **Sadell Zimmern Sloan, Ph.D.** received her master's and doctorate in psychology from Georgia State University and has had a private practice in Atlanta since 1984. She conducts pre-employment screenings and management development training seminars for businesses, community groups and educational organizations. She and her husband, Alan D. Sloan, have three children, Ariel, age 14, Elana, age 10, and Aliza, age 7. **Randi Hereld Stein** and **David E. Stein** report that their daughter, **Mikhal Stein '92**, was graduated cum laude from Brandeis University in May 1992 while daughter, **Maya Stein**, is a junior at Brandeis. **Gila Svirsky** lives in Jerusalem and is editor of *Women in Black* newsletter, chair of BT'Selem (advocating human rights in occupied areas) and is on the national board of the New Israel Fund. **C. Jeremy Sykes** has begun year seven as assistant superintendent for instruction at the Board of Cooperative Educational Services of Nassau County, Long Island, NY. He is responsible for 27 cooperative instructional enrichment programs shared among the county's 56 school districts, but fears that some of the best programs—a summer arts academy, a marine biology/oceanography program, a

foreign language immersion—may be phased out. His wife, Susan, has a new job in public relations while daughter, Cindy, has begun a doctoral program in psychology. **Mark D. Sauchman** and **Lenore Panzer Sauchman** are proud to report that their daughter, **Paula**, entered Brandeis in the fall as a member of the class of 1996. They live in Miami, where he is professor and chair of the history department at Florida International University and she is assistant professor of psychology at Barry University. **Philip M. Tunkel** lives in Philadelphia where he and his wife, **Barbara**, are psychologists. His children are **Tamara**, age 11, and **Elia**, age 7. **Sarah Tarko-Rabinowitz** is a trainer and consultant to college faculty advisors and counselors at Westchester Community College in Valhalla, NY. She has two sons, ages 11 and 9, and enjoys living in New York City and making trips to upstate New York. **Judith S. Tellermau, Ph.D.**, a clinical psychologist widely known for her work in teen suicide prevention,



Judith Tellermau

has developed a public/private partnership, Solutions Unlimited Now (SUN), for groups in which teens learn to solve their problems with the help of adult leaders. Funded primarily through the Illinois Department of Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities, the program has received support from corporations and from such well-known stars as Michael Jackson, Bruce Springsteen and Whitney Houston. The program is being piloted in New York, Indiana, Virginia, Massachusetts and Illinois.

Andrew J. Thurnauer has owned Spenser's Mystery Bookshop on Newbury Street in Boston for the past 10 years. **David Traktman** is a senior vice president at the Ogilvy and Mather advertising agency in New York. **Daniel H. Vogel** is an ear, nose and throat surgeon in Wellesley, MA, and has five children. **Eda A. Warren** runs her own business, Desktop Publishing Services, Inc., in Chicago. As a

graphic designer doing corporate collateral materials for many large companies and as a software trainer, she has traveled extensively to locations such as Australia, Indonesia and the South Pacific as well as published her own book on software training entitled *Using Aldus PageMaker*. In addition, she became a returning grad student at the Electronic Visualization Lab at the University of Illinois, Chicago, to study interactive media. **Sylvia Weiser Wendel** received her M.A. from Boston University and M.F.A. from the University of Iowa, both in creative writing, and is completing her third novel. She and her husband, **Dr. Isadore Wendel**, live in North Hollywood, CA, with their 4-year-old son, **Nathan**. She reports that she recently visited Brandeis and Boston for the first time in 20 years. **Ellen J. Winner** has her own law practice in New York where she lives with her husband, **David**, a legal aid lawyer, and their two sons, **Joel**, age 7, and **Sam**, age 4. **Eric Yoffie** is vice president of the



Eric Yoffie

Union of American Hebrew Congregations and director of the Commission on Social Action of Reform Judaism. **Marcel J. Zauderer, D.M.D.** maintains a general dentistry practice in North Chelmsford, MA, and was elected to serve as president of the Central New England Dental Research Group for 1993-94. He and his wife, **Joan Atlas**, an attorney practicing in Boston, live in Arlington, MA, with their daughter, **Rachel**, age 5, and newborn son, **Joel**.

'71

Mark L. Kaufman, Class Correspondent, 28 Devens Road, Swampscott, MA 01907-2014

Jonathan L. Barkao is founder and owner of Communications For Learning, a company that provides video, audiovisual, print, three-



Jonathan Barkao

dimensional media and consulting services to large corporations, government agencies and nonprofit organizations.

'72

Marc L. Eisenstock, Class Correspondent, Plastics Unlimited Inc., 80 Winter Street, Worcester, MA, 01604

Thomas E. Flaherty was appointed a permanent music faculty member at Pomona College in Claremont, CA. A noted cellist and composer, he appears with the Almont Ensemble on Klavier Records' release of his quintet, "Good Times," on several radio stations and at colleges and universities. **Steve Vineberg's** book, *Method Actors: Three Generations of an American Acting Style*, has won the annual Joe A. Callaway Prize for the Best Book on Drama, sponsored by New York University. Vineberg is associate professor of theater at the College of the Holy Cross,



Steven Vineberg

Worcester, MA. He is working on another film book, *No Surprises. Please: Movies in the Reagan Era*. **Rabbi Avi B. Winokur** moved from the Hartford, CT, area to become rabbi of the reconstructionist West End Synagogue on the Upper West Side of New York City, while his wife, **Susan**, is a Ph.D. candidate in Jewish studies at Yale University.

Paula L. Scheer, Class Correspondent, 133 Park Street, Brookline, MA 02146

Deborah Gaines is vice president of portfolio management of small and medium size businesses at Shawmut Bank and lives with her partner, **Jane Morgenstern**, in Boston, MA. **Richard J. Walsh** has changed law firms and is with Callity, Kelley & McDowell in Manchester, NH, where he specializes in plaintiffs' personal injury cases. He and his wife, **Carol**, say that their two sons, **R.J.**, 3½, and **Stephen**, 1½, are the true light of their lives.

'74

Elizabeth Sarason Ptaw, Class Correspondent, 80 Monadnock Road, Chestnut Hill, MA 02167

Rebecca R. Dersimonian is a mathematical statistician at the National Institutes of Health in Bethesda, MD, and she and her husband, **Garnik Sahinian**, are enjoying their newborn son, **Simon**. Superior Court Judge **Joette Katz Rubin** was nominated by Connecticut Governor Lowell P. Weicker Jr. to fill a vacant seat on the state Supreme Court. If approved by the General Assembly, she would be one of the youngest appointees ever to Connecticut's highest court and only the second woman. **Lois L. Krieger** was graduated summa cum laude from Syracuse University College of Law in May 1992 and is clerking for the Supreme Court of New Jersey. **Ralph C. Martin II** was appointed District Attorney for Suffolk County by Massachusetts Governor William F. Weld. Previously, he was an attorney with the Boston firm of Stern, Shapiro, Rosenfield & Weissberg and served as assistant United States attorney during the mid 1980s. He was also coordinator of the 1992 Brandeis Minority Alumni Network. **Sakda Prangatanpon** is living in Thailand with his wife and daughter and is vice president for international affairs at Burapha University. **Roger P. Weissberg**, his wife, **Stephanie Wright**, and their two children, **Elizabeth**, age 5, and **Ted**, age 2, moved to the Chicago area where he is a psychology professor at the University of Illinois at Chicago. His work involves the designing and evaluation of school and community-based programs to prevent substance abuse, high-risk sexual behavior and delinquency.

Class	Brandeis Parent(s)	Child's Name	Date
1969	Marc J. Zauderer	Joel Herbert	January 31, 1992
1973	Deborah Gaines	Jenna	May 6, 1992
	Andrew N. Krinsky	Jason	July 3, 1992
1974	Deborah Popkin Schuster	Cole Michael	January 30, 1992
1975	Joel Lamm	Jenna Lauren	June 14, 1992
	Robin D. Wiener	Sarah Ilana	August 23, 1992
1977	Lori H. Lefkowitz	Samara Esther	February 23, 1992
1978	Brenda Hurd Ecedy	Rhannon Jean	April 2, 1992
1980	Mitchell Abramson	Jason Lewis	March 9, 1990
		Jennifer Michelle	February 15, 1992
1981	Marianne Pollack Dobin	Marc	July 21, 1990
		Roger	August 19, 1992
		Miriam Edith	July 24, 1992
	Toni Lenz Tinberg and Howard B. Tinberg, Ph.D. '82	Jeremy	April 4, 1992
1982	Karen Binder Ney and Victor Binder Ney '81		
	David M. Silver	Joshua Allon	July 11, 1992
1983	Jennifer Berday	Sarah Arielle	September 28, 1991
	Tec Bigman	Maxwell Samuel	February 26, 1992
	Susan Rubin Borison and Daniel I. Borison	Jeremy Samuel	March 26, 1992
	Janet Lee Casler	Alexander	March 2, 1992
	Steven M. Fairorh	Sean	December 28, 1988
		Kristin	January 29, 1991
	Michael B. Friedland	Avital Batsheva	December 31, 1991
	Ellie Rober Golden	Julie Amanda	March 19, 1992
	Beth Lang Golub	Abby	May 23, 1992
	Suzanne Barton Grant and Stuart Grant '82	Nicole Jaclyn	September, 1991
	Karen D. Gruskin	Ellery	July 7, 1992
	Linda Frank Haltman	Samantha Morgan	April 24, 1992
	Ari H. Jaffe	Sarah Bracha	April 19, 1990
	Lance Kawesch	Natan Eliezer	June 6, 1991
	Rabbi David C. Levy	Joshua Daniel	July 30, 1992
	Rose Anne Nadasi	Paul Joshua	June 23, 1992
	Diane Cohen Nataf	Yoel	October 2, 1990
	Stephen Rabinowitz	Rachel Lauren	July 24, 1992
	Robert B. Saper	Shoshana Mira	October 1, 1991
	Donna Weinzimer Seife	Danielle	October 1990
	Deborah Bornstein Sosebee	Hannah Leah	March 12, 1992
	Lisa Robinson Taylor	Ellen Charlotte	February 27, 1992
	Mary Tragert-Toropov and Brandon Toropov	Stephen William	August 4, 1992
	Donna S. Tucker-Butler	Benjamin Nathaniel	July 4, 1992
	Jodi Feldman Traub	Erica Gillian	August 30, 1990
	Leah Weintraub	Aaron Jacob Adams	March 26, 1991
1984	Michele Jacobson and Andrew Bursiner '85	Daniel Abraham	June 12, 1992
	Alan N. Light	Daniel Harris	April 11, 1992
	Carol Waxman	Art Barak	October 11, 1991
1985	Michael D. Chartock and Ada Amy Kolk-Chartock	Benjamin Louis	March 23, 1992
	Leah Tsocayanes Price	Rebecca Lynn	April 10, 1992
	Ellen Baker Weiss and L. Michael Weiss, M.D. '84	Lindsey Ilyssa	June 21, 1992
1986	Ronit Adini	Shiri Adini Scott	July 4, 1992
1988	Dawn M. Nathanson and Michael J. Nathanson	Ariel Elyssa	January 9, 1992
1991	Eleanor Chissick Smagarinsky	Yana Rose	October 21, 1991

'75

Leslie Penn, Class Correspondent, Marshall Leather Finishing, 43-45 Wooster Street, New York, NY 10013

Larry R. Brown joined the Arcutus Pharmaceutical Corporation in Woburn, MA, as director of formulation development. He has experience in polymer-based and transdermal drug delivery systems and has held senior research and development positions with Enzytech, Harbor Medical Devices and Moleculon.

'76

Beth Pearlman Rotenberg, Class Correspondent, 2743 Dean Parkway, Minneapolis, MN 55416

Harvey P. Blank is an environmental attorney with the United States Department of the Interior and the recipient of a performance award for outstanding work in 1991-92. Lois Coats Brown married David W. Brown in 1984 and they reside in Bellingham, MA, with their two children, Rachel Melissa, age 6, and Chelsey Elizabeth, age 3. Janet E. Cohen received the 1992-93 Ann M. Harrathill Scholarship at Rutgers University School of Law. The award is presented annually to female Rutgers-Camden law students displaying academic excellence. Now in her final year at Rutgers, she is a dean's list scholar and also was the recipient of the Charles Richter Memorial Scholarship in 1990 and 1991.

Robert S. Frank has recently left his position as vice president of trade finance at DG Bank in New York to cofound a U.S.-Russian jointly-owned international consulting firm. The company, New Alliance Corporation, will concentrate on trade, project and investment advisory support for U.S. companies seeking to undertake business transactions in the Commonwealth of Independent States. He welcomes calls from alumni who have an interest in the C.I.S. Darrell Hayden was appointed executive director of Lander Associates, an international identity management and design consulting firm

headquartered in San Francisco. His work includes major corporate identity and design projects for clients such as Hyatt Hotels, DuPont, Visa, U.S. Sprint, GE, Coca-Cola, the Atlanta Committee for the Olympic Games and MGM. Victoria J. Kanek completed her LL.M. in taxation at New York University School of Law and is an attorney in the Manhattan District Counsel office of the Internal Revenue Service. Beth Pearlman Rotenberg was promoted to senior producer at WCCO-TV in Minneapolis when the station was acquired by CBS. She produces news stories and is in charge of the production of the Sunday morning broadcast of "Moore on Sunday." Her husband, Mark B. Rotenberg, was named general counsel of the University of Minnesota system. He was chosen after a nationwide search and left his partnership at the Minneapolis law firm of Dorsey & Whitney. Harvard Business School Professor David B. Yoffie, was appointed to the Board of Overseers of the Lemberg Program by Brandeis President Samuel Thier. Gary D. Zaetz served as Raleigh, NC, area director of the successful campaign to preserve the pro-life plank of the Republican Party platform.

'77

Fred Berg, Class Correspondent, 150 East 83rd Street, Apt. 2C, New York, NY 10028

Lori H. Lefkowitz is an associate professor of English at Kenyon College, and on sabbatical this year. She has just moved to Columbus, OH, with her husband, Leonard Gordon, and daughters, Ronyia, age 5, and Samara, age 9 months. Edwin W. Maltzman received an M.B.A. in finance from New York University and is a certified public accountant and accounting manager with Jardine Insurance Brokers in New York City.

'78

Valerie Troyansky, Class Correspondent, 210 West 89th Street #6C, New York, NY 10024

James Cataldo is a financial economist at the Federal Home Loan Bank of Boston. Jerome Hoberman has been working in Hong Kong since the fall of 1991 as a lecturer and orchestra director at Hong Kong Baptist College. He was a guest conductor of the Hong Kong Sinfonietta and is music director of the Hong Kong Bach Choir. He invites all classmates who are ever in East Asia to stop by and visit. Linda R. Alpert joined



Darrell Hayden

the board of directors of Little Angels Day Care Center in Rye, NY, which her sons, Jeffrey Alan Karell and Daniel, attend. **Eric D. Cohen** and his wife, Robin Katz, moved to a new house in West Hartford, CT, after their marriage last year. **Stephanie Husik** is married to child psychiatrist Douglas Tebor, and began a Ph.D. program in psychology at George Washington University.

'80

Lisa Gelfand, Class Correspondent, 19 Winchester Street #404, Brookline, MA 02146

Harriet Gimpel is overseas liaison for the New Israel Fund in Jerusalem. She and her husband, Erez Zuck, have moved into their new home in the community of Makkigim, inside the green line. **Craig B. Lapin, M.D.** moved from Texas to Middletown, CT, where he is an assistant professor at the University of Connecticut Department of Pediatrics in Farmington. He lives with his wife, Anne, and two great children, Sarah, age 2, and Ian, age 10 months. **Dia L. Michels** is living in Washington, D.C. with her daughter Akela, age 3. Her first book, *A Woman's Guide to Yeast Infections*, written with Dr. Naomi Rainslag, was published this summer by Pocket Books. She is working on several other books for adult and children's markets. **Robert L. Rubin** published an article entitled "Administrative Agency Records Can Help the Defense" in the July 1992 issue of *The Defense*.

'81

Matthew B. Hills, Class Correspondent, 16 Harcourt, Apt 3E, Boston, MA 02116

Marianne Pollack Dobin has been in the mommy business since she left her job in health administration two years ago with the birth of her sons, Marc, in 1990, and Roger, in 1992. She'll dig those suits and pumps out of the closet someday, but for now she's enjoying her new role. **Pamela S. Rosenthal** has been named publicity and promotion manager at Golden Books. She and her new husband, Dr. Sinai Davis, spent their honeymoon in Israel and Greece.

'82

Eileen Cohen, Class Correspondent, 145 15th Street #318, Atlanta, GA 30309

David M. Silver has begun his third year as director of the Hill Foundation at the University of Connecticut. Following the birth of her second child, **Nancy Lerner Stein** returned to work in the new

position of senior editor/aquisitions attorney at the New York Law Publishing Co. in New York City, publisher of the *New York Law Journal* and the *National Law Journal*. She and her husband, David, and daughters Rebecca, age 4, and Debra Shira, age 7 months, are living in North Bellmore, Long Island, where they had a visit from fellow classmate, **Tracy A. Schiff**, when she visited from California.

'83

Eileen Isbitts Weiss, Class Correspondent, 456 9th Street #30, Hoboken, NJ 07030

Asa D. Adler is a vice president at Chase Manhattan Bank and marketing director for the Florida region. **Michael Araiz** is a general partner at M.J. Whitman and Company where his responsibilities include running the trading and investments of the firm, mutual funds and clients' monies. He is included in *Marquis Who's Who of Finance and Industry* 1992-93 and is married to **Sandra Ramirez '85**. **Robert Baker, M.D.** is completing a fellowship in neuro-ophthalmology and eyelid surgery at the University of Minnesota following a residency at the Mayo Clinic. He plans to start a practice in New Rochelle, NY, while his wife, Julie, will begin an eye, ear, nose and throat surgery residency in New York City.

Jennifer Berday is working part-time as a social worker at the homecare department of the Medical Center at Princeton. **Lilian Bier** attended Lewis & Clark Law School where she was a member of the *Law Review*. She is practicing law in Beaverton, OR, primarily as a family law and personal injury litigator. After graduating from Boston University School of Law in 1986, **Jerrold H. Blair** has spent the last two years in New York City where he is vice president for pop promotion with Columbia Records. **Mark S. Blumberg** received his Ph.D. in biopsychology in 1988 from the University of Chicago and spent the last four years as a research associate at Indiana University. He is looking forward to working next fall as assistant professor of psychology at the University of Iowa in Iowa City. **Barry J. Bonder** moved to Woodbury, NY, with his new wife, Dawn, and is a vice president with In-Touch Management Systems, a software company in the paging industry.

Gary S. Cohen (a.k.a. Tater) was graduated from Northwestern's Kellogg Business School in Chicago in 1988 and lives in Boston's South End with **Edmund J. Connor**. He works in marketing at Gillette where he is product manager for Right Guard. **Oren Cohen, M.D.** is in his second year of a research fellowship at the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases. His wife, **Marla Ward, M.D. '83**, was selected as chief fellow in her child and adolescent psychiatry fellowship at George Washington's Children's National Medical Center and is a candidate for the Baltimore-Washington psychoanalytic Institute. **Diane Cohen Nataf** lives with her husband, Rabbi Francis Nataf, in Indianapolis, where he runs the Yeshiva high school and she takes care of their son, Yoel, and teaches adult education. After earning an M.B.A. in marketing from New York University's Stein School of Business, **Pamela Faivus Coleman**'s career turned to her first love, music. She worked for J. Wintworth Associates as an artist manager for two years and is now working with the Fairfield Orchestra. She and her husband, Mike, bought their first house in Connecticut. **Maria R. Davila** and **Brian Shea '80** settled in Maynard, MA, with their three daughters. She is employed by Digital Equipment Corporation in Marlboro where she is a senior software engineer at the Artificial Intelligence Technology Center. The board of directors of the Norfolk and Dedham Mutual Fire Insurance Company and the West Newbury Mutual Fire Insurance Company announced the appointment of **Timothy J. Del Grande** as assistant vice president in the underwriting division. He is also enrolled in an M.B.A. program at the Carroll School of Management, Boston College. **Rhonda Held Dupler** is practicing personal injury law and has had her own practice since 1987. Her husband, David, is president of David Paul Advertising, Inc. **Joan Teich Fagan** practices law with Geltner & Associates in Washington, DC. She and her husband purchased a house in Gaithersburg, MD, and are enjoying being homeowners. **Steven M. Fairbroth** is a hospice social worker and a part-time mobile disc jockey. He lives with his wife, Kathy, and two children in Pennsylvania. **Randall S. Feingold** was graduated magna cum laude from the Albany Medical College of Union University in 1987, and was elected to Alpha Omega Alpha. He is completing a general surgery residency at New York University where he is chief resident in trauma surgery at Bellevue

Hospital. He is looking forward to his fellowship in plastic surgery at Albert Einstein Hospital. After living in New York and Paris, **Stuart N. Feinhor** completed his M.A. in counseling psychology at the California Institute of Integral Studies in San Francisco. He is a rabbinic student at the Hebrew Union College, Los Angeles campus. **Mark A. Feldman** left the Big Apple after five years with Shearson Lehman Brothers and E.F. Hutton, and settled in Venice Beach, steps from "Muscle Beach." He reports that representing the United States in his capacity at the U.S. Attorney's Office is fun and satisfying. **Alcjandro J. Ferdman** is an interior general contractor in Puerto Rico and is happily married to Lisa Ribman. **Felicia H. Figa, M.D.** is a pediatric cardiologist fellow at The Hospital for Sick Children in Toronto. Since graduating from Harvard Law School in 1988, **Rachel H. Fox** has worked as a music lawyer for two large Los Angeles law firms. She is managing musicians, one of whom is signed to Warner Brothers Records and another of whom appeared in *Bugsy* and is being courted by several record labels. She also practices music law for a handful of clients and is happy to announce that her career permits her to work at home. **Dia Ginzburg Frank** is group marketing director of all consumer magazines at Walt Disney Magazine Publishing, Inc. in New York City. **Michael B. Friedland** was ordained at the Jewish Theological Seminary in 1990 and is rabbi of Moses Montefiore Synagogue in Appleton, WI. **Guy Glass** completed his residency at the Institute of Pennsylvania Hospital in Philadelphia and is practicing psychiatry in New York City. Since her graduation from Wharton (M.B.A. '89), **Suzanne Barton Grant** has been a senior portfolio manager with Strategic Investment Services. Her husband, **Stuart Grant '82**, was graduated from New York University Law School in 1986 and is with Skadden Arps in Wilmington, PA. **Fred O. Goldberg** and his wife, **Rita Goldman '80**, are in Miami where he is an aviation attorney with the law offices of Jerry Dale. **Beth Laog Golub** relocated to New York City after spending four years in Pittsburgh. She is working as an acquisitions editor at John Wiley & Sons. After finishing his internal medicine residency at the University of Pittsburgh in 1991, **Seth Gottlieb** is on a pulmonary fellowship at Boston University. Previously, he worked as a staff physician at the University of Pittsburgh's Associated Veterans

Hospital. He is looking forward to his fellowship in plastic surgery at Albert Einstein Hospital. After living in New York and Paris, **Stuart N. Feinhor** completed his M.A. in counseling psychology at the California Institute of Integral Studies in San Francisco. He is a rabbinic student at the Hebrew Union College, Los Angeles campus. **Mark A. Feldman** left the Big Apple after five years with Shearson Lehman Brothers and E.F. Hutton, and settled in Venice Beach, steps from "Muscle Beach." He reports that representing the United States in his capacity at the U.S. Attorney's Office is fun and satisfying. **Alcjandro J. Ferdman** is an interior general contractor in Puerto Rico and is happily married to Lisa Ribman. **Felicia H. Figa, M.D.** is a pediatric cardiologist fellow at The Hospital for Sick Children in Toronto. Since graduating from Harvard Law School in 1988, **Rachel H. Fox** has worked as a music lawyer for two large Los Angeles law firms. She is managing musicians, one of whom is signed to Warner Brothers Records and another of whom appeared in *Bugsy* and is being courted by several record labels. She also practices music law for a handful of clients and is happy to announce that her career permits her to work at home. **Dia Ginzburg Frank** is group marketing director of all consumer magazines at Walt Disney Magazine Publishing, Inc. in New York City. **Michael B. Friedland** was ordained at the Jewish Theological Seminary in 1990 and is rabbi of Moses Montefiore Synagogue in Appleton, WI. **Guy Glass** completed his residency at the Institute of Pennsylvania Hospital in Philadelphia and is practicing psychiatry in New York City. Since her graduation from Wharton (M.B.A. '89), **Suzanne Barton Grant** has been a senior portfolio manager with Strategic Investment Services. Her husband, **Stuart Grant '82**, was graduated from New York University Law School in 1986 and is with Skadden Arps in Wilmington, PA. **Fred O. Goldberg** and his wife, **Rita Goldman '80**, are in Miami where he is an aviation attorney with the law offices of Jerry Dale. **Beth Laog Golub** relocated to New York City after spending four years in Pittsburgh. She is working as an acquisitions editor at John Wiley & Sons. After finishing his internal medicine residency at the University of Pittsburgh in 1991, **Seth Gottlieb** is on a pulmonary fellowship at Boston University. Previously, he worked as a staff physician at the University of Pittsburgh's Associated Veterans

Administration Medical Center. **Karen D. Gruskin** completed a residency in pediatrics at Children's Hospital of Boston. **Robin Hornik Parritz** and **Jon Parritz '82** live with their two children, Ari, age 5, and Adam, age 1, in St. Paul, MN. She is an assistant professor of psychology at Hamline University and he is an attorney in the litigation department of Mason, Edelman, Borman & Brand in Minneapolis. **Ari H. Jaffe** serves on many volunteer boards and committees, including the Brandeis Alumni Association Board of Directors, the Cleveland Brandeis Alumni Admissions Council, *Cleveland Jewish News* and the Jewish Community Center. His law practice is going very well and he and his wife, Marlyn, had their first child, Sarah, in April 1992. After graduating from Stanford Business School (M.B.A. '88), **Mary Iassin Bellack** married John Bellack and they bought their first home, which they are planning to completely remodel. She is a product manager for Eli Lilly and is enjoying life in California. **David M. Kantor** received a M.A. in computer science from Boston University after seven years of night school. He is employed as a senior software engineer at Prime Computer in Framingham, MA. He and his wife, **Laura Salomons '85**, recently purchased their first home in Sharon, MA. In February, 1992, he had a recording session in New York City with **Daniel B. Bernstein '83** and **Leonard A. Potter '83**. **Lois T. Kaplan** lives in Delray Beach and is religion writer for *The Palm Beach Post* in West Palm Beach, Florida. **Stuart S. Kaplan, M.D.** attended medical school at George Washington University and is completing his residency in radiology at UCLA Medical Center. He looks forward to a fellowship in mammography, beginning in July 1993. His wife, Staci, and children, Justin Michael, age 3, and Matthew Brian, age 1, are well. **Gale D. Kaufman** lives in Manhattan, received her M.B.A. from Columbia and is director of the NYC Housing Partnership, a nonprofit organization that develops affordable housing in low-income communities. She is becoming an avid bicyclist and remains active in politics. **Lawrence D. Kaufman** celebrated his fifth wedding anniversary to **Ragnhildur Hjartardottir**. He finished a three-year tenure as U.S. director of a French pharmaceutical company and is now active in real estate management. He competes in bicycle races and is looking forward to the 10th reunion. **Roger Koreen** is practicing dermatology

in Huntington, NY, where he lives with his wife, Amy, and their 1-year-old son, Jason. Since receiving an M.B.A. in international business policy from McGill University in 1987, **Thomas W. Lehman** worked in the San Francisco office of Union Bank of Switzerland before transferring to Zurich to work in private banking. **David E. Lewis** received a Ph.D. in political science and international relations from the University of Pennsylvania in 1990 and was appointed assistant secretary of state for Caribbean development in the Puerto Rico Department of State in March 1992. **Lisa I. Lipson** is practicing family law in a solo practice in Phoenix. **Mark S. Lo** quit his job as managing editor of *Music Retelling* magazine and is on the road, with the goal of hitting all 48 contiguous states. **Pearl Tandler Mattenson** is the eastern states education director for the Anti-Defamation League and is living in a new home with her husband, **Eric D. Mattenson '81**. **Carrie B. Miller** is an associate producer working on features and cable and television movies in California. **Eytan A. Mirsky** is working as a sound editor in New York City. He was Foley editor on the Ron Howard film *Far and Away*. **Kathleen M. Morris** completed her Ph.D. in clinical psychology in 1990 and works part-time for a county agency doing family court evaluations and seeing private clients. **Clotilde T. Moynoy** has put together her own acting company in Paris where she is an actress. The first production was a play she wrote based on a Russian folktale. **David J. Muller** is running Muller's Meats, a family business in Niagara Falls, Canada, that sells meat to McDonalds, Wendy's and Burger King restaurants across the northeast seaboard. He lives with his wife, Joyce, and their two children, Jacob, age 3, and Rachel, age 1. **William M. Portnoy** completed his residency in otolaryngology/head and neck surgery at the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary and is working on a one-year fellowship in microvascular and reconstructive surgery in Pittsburgh, PA. **Tra Marc Price, O.D.** is a certified low vision specialist in private practice in Woodhaven, NY. He is also clinical director of low vision at the Helen Keller Services for the Blind in Brooklyn, NY. He lives in Bayside, with his wife, **Amy Price '84**, and son, Joshua. **Chris D. Rhombert** is studying toward a Ph.D. in sociology at the University of California at Berkeley. He received a four year

Regents Intern Fellowship and plans to do historical research on ethnicity, class and race in Oakland. **Steven E. Rosen** is vice president of Young and Rubicam, a New York advertising agency. **Jonathan D. Rosenfeld** became a junior partner at the Boston law firm of Hale and Dorr where he practices labor and employment law. **Jeffrey N. Rosensweig** is completing a year's residency in general pediatrics, and is looking forward to a fellowship in pediatric gastroenterology. **Marcus G. Rothenberg** has a fellowship in immunological and hematological diseases of children at Children's Hospital in Boston. After five years of fighting and helping to win the Cold War while working at the CIA, **David S. Rubin** is a consultant with Booz, Allen & Hamilton in Washington, DC. He lives in Maryland and has enjoyed traveling through the Far East, the Middle East and Europe. **Ronald L. Rubin** received an M.B.A. from the University of Chicago in 1985, a law degree from the University of Pennsylvania in 1991 and is deputy district attorney in Los Angeles. **Robert B. Saper** is chief resident in family practice at San Francisco General Hospital where he lives with his wife, Ruth, and daughter, Shoshana. **Donna Weinzierl Seife** and her husband, Darrel, live on the Upper West Side in Manhattan with their daughter, Danielle, age 2. He is an attorney specializing in pollution cases and she is director of strategic planning at DDB Needham, a New York advertising agency. **Richard Shear** was graduated from Life Chiropractic College and is practicing chiropractic in Lowell, MA. **Susan Shoenfeld** joined the law firm of Bulfinch, Spheeris, Andrews & Ingersoll in Philadelphia where she has developed an institutional investing practice, specializing in all aspects of the investment and management of pension fund assets, particularly real estate. **Gary R. Silverman** received his J.D. from Northwestern University's School of Law and his M.B.A. from the University of Chicago's Graduate School of Business. He is practicing law in Chicago at Kirkland & Ellis, where he specializes in venture capital, leveraged buyouts and mergers and acquisitions. His wife, Suzy, is also an attorney. **Stefanie Singer** and her husband live in Rochester, NY. They enjoy hiking and completed a 93-mile trail around Mount Ramer in Washington state. After four years in New York, **Deborah Bornstein Soesbe** and her husband have moved to California with their newborn daughter, **Tammy S. Starr** and her husband, **Arthur E. Fleischmann '84**, are living in Toronto with their 2-year-old son,

Matthew. She is a senior product manager with General Foods and he is an account director with Backer Spielvogel Bates. Advertising. **Lisa Robinson Taylor** lives in England and is self-employed, designing furnishings and teaching needlecrafts from her home and giving demonstrations on the subject to local women's groups. **Brandon Toropov** is coauthor of *Banned: Classical Erotica* and editorial vice president at the Bob Adams, Inc. publishing company. He lives in Middleton, MA, with his wife, **Mary Tragert-Toropov**, and their two sons. **Susan Vosko** will be completing her residency in obstetrics and gynecology at Albert Einstein College of Medicine and is joining a private practice in Brewster, NY. **Jane Chollick Waggoner** lives in Dallas, TX, with her husband, Jay, and daughter, Mageline. She was graduated from Southern Methodist University in 1985 with an M.B.A. and an M.A. **Leah Weintraub** is completing her M.Ed. in mathematics from the University of Pennsylvania and is teaching secondary math (prealgebra through precalculus). She and her husband, Greg, a vice president for Texas Commerce Bancshares, are enjoying life with their young son, Aaron. **Eileen Ishbits Weiss** has been program director and convention director for the United Synagogue of Conservative Judaism in New York for the past six years. Her husband, Larry, and she are pleased to celebrate the first anniversary of the opening of their business, Mail Express and More, a packing and card and gift store in Jersey City, NJ. She is also serving as co-president of the New Jersey chapter of the Brandeis Alumni Association. **Loren Reiser** Weisman is adjusting to small town life in Fredericksburg, VA, where she lives with her husband, **Rabbi Steve Weisman '82**, and works in a rare bookstore. **Sandra Weitz, M.D.** finished her residency in anesthesiology at the University of California, San Francisco, and is doing an acute pain fellowship at UCSF, where she plans to join the faculty of the Department of Anesthesia. **Richard Wollman** received his M.A. and M.Phil. degrees in English literature from Columbia University and is working toward his Ph.D. He is a visiting professor of renaissance literature at Boston College. He and his wife, Adrienne, live in Brookline, MA. **Jay L. Zagorsky** lives in Boston with his wife, Kim, and two sons, Joshua and Benjamin. He received his Ph.D. in economics and teaches part-time at Boston University.

Marcia Book, Class Correspondent, 301 East 92nd Street, #2A, New York, NY 10128

Steven E. Bizar and his wife, Lisa, moved to Philadelphia, PA, where he is an attorney with Montgomery, McCracken, Walter & Rhoads. **Debra L. Green** was graduated from the University of California at Berkeley's Boalt Hall School of Law in 1990 and is a research attorney for the Honorable James Meyers, Chief Judge of the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of California. **Sonia Lee-Ponteanu** and her husband, Bertrand, both received M.B.A. degrees from the Wharton School, University of Pennsylvania. After a year and a half in the Boston area, they transferred with their respective companies to Paris, where she is brand manager for Procter & Gamble's French division and would love to hear from fellow Brandeisians in the area. **Alan N. Light** joined the technical staff of EJV Partners in New York City while his wife, Lori Reckson-Light, returned to work at Merrill Lynch following her maternity leave. **Julie F. Merkelson** received an M.B.A. from New York University and is an investment analyst in the mortgage and real estate division at TIAA-CREF while her husband, Andrew, is a CPA at American Express Travel Related Services. **Sarah Ohrant** is marketing manager for a computer consulting company in the New York and Philadelphia area. She and her husband, Peter Martin, reside in Wynnewood, PA. **Neil G. Pisker** is manager of the New Jersey operational consulting practice of Arthur Andersen & Co., helping companies define and execute their marketing and sales strategies. **Randy Sklaver** has retired from the practice of law and is using his art history degree while working in a bookstore in San Francisco and writing short stories. **Carol Waxman** married Major Ricky Abramson of the Israeli Defense Forces and reports that her younger brother, **Michael D. Waxman**, started Brandeis in the fall.

'85

Debra Radlauer, Class Correspondent, 101 West 90th Street #19F, New York, NY 10024

Kristen Petersen Farnelant and her husband, **Stuart N. Farnelant** '83, honeymooned in Key West, FL, after their wedding/mini-Brandeis reunion at which former South Street roommates and **Yehuda Cohen** '81 and **Ellen Cripp** Cohen were in attendance. Their honeymoon was cut short by a

day, however, when they evacuated to Orlando with the approach of Hurricane Andrew. The adventure has led Stuart to consider naming their first son **Andrew**. **Marvin H. Lucas** and **Donald A. Kushner** completed their residency training in internal medicine together. Marvin has begun a two-year residency in nuclear medicine at the University of Cincinnati. **Lindsay Millard** is a marketing assistant for Peabody Construction Company in Braintree, MA, where she is



Lindsay Millard

responsible for producing all of the firm's marketing, communications and new business development materials. Previously, she was editor of the *Hull Reporter*, and is pursuing a certificate of business management at Radcliffe Seminars, Harvard University. **Tracey Newirth** is an active member of Love Creek Productions Repertory Acting Company, and is kept very busy performing in the Nat Horne Theater on Theater Row in New York City. **Leah Tsacoyanes Price** and her husband, **Richard Price**, bought a home in Remington, VA, and are enjoying their newborn daughter, **Rebecca Lynn**. **Ellen Baker Weiss**, a consultant with I.B.M. in Atlanta, GA, reports that her husband, **L. Michael Weiss** '84, is completing a residency in internal medicine and will begin a fellowship in gastroenterology in July at Emory University. **Marla L. Weitzman** received her Ph.D. in English from the University of Virginia in August and is teaching English at Clinch Valley College in Wise, Virginia.

'86

Illyse Shindler Habbe, Class Correspondent, 89 Turner Street, Brighton, MA 02135

Amey Wasserman Horner and her husband, **Michael**, have moved to Marina del Rey, CA, where both

are beginning psychology internships with the Veteran's Administration, she in Long Beach and he in West Los Angeles. **Stacy Karlin** is a sales representative for the Upjohn Company in Washington, DC. **Richard S. Klein** received a master's degree in Middle East security policy and counterterrorism from the Georgetown University School of National Security Studies and joined the Clinton/Gore presidential campaign's rapid response foreign policy team. **Rebecca Rae Miller** is enjoying her new attorney position with the New York regional office of the Office of the Solicitor, United States Department of Labor.

'87

Vanessa B. Newman, Class Correspondent, 45 East End Avenue, Apt. 5H, New York, NY 10028

Christopher W. Becke received his M.B.A. and relocated to Chicago, IL, where he is an assistant analyst for database management at Leo Burnett USA, an advertising agency. **Lisa Curran-Crimp** honeymooned in Jamaica with her new husband, Kevin, following their wedding at which classmates **Hyacinth Bellerose**, **Michelle Steinburg** and **Elizabeth Dickey** were in attendance. After teaching social studies for three years and completing his first book, *Jamestown Journey*, **Alan N. Kay** has received a long-awaited transfer to the high school. **John McCarthy** and **Michelle Hollander** live in Ann Arbor, MI, where he is beginning a master's program in health education at the University of Michigan School of Public Health and she is a second-year doctoral student in developmental psychology at the University of Michigan, where she received a National Science Foundation fellowship. **Debra R. Schwab** is a resident in internal medicine at Beth Israel Medical Center in New York.

'88

Susan Tevelow Feinstein, Class Correspondent, 6830 Meadow Oak Drive, Bld. #7, Columbus, OH 43235

Michael J. Abrams was graduated from Emory Law School in 1991, is living in Kansas City and working as an associate at the law firm of Goge & Tucker. His wife, **Renana Miller Abrams** '86, is an attorney in the Kansas City office of Armstrong, Teasdale & al. **Rhonda Adessky** is pursuing a Ph.D. in clinical psychology in Montreal, Canada. **Rachel A. Altur**, M.D., was graduated from Washington

University School of Medicine and is a first-year resident in pediatrics at St. Louis Children's Hospital.

Jed K. Barnum is in his fourth year as a press and media relations agent for the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Boston Pops and Tanglewood Orchestra. He hopes that fellow classmates will stop by and attend a performance at Boston's Symphony Hall. **Adam J. Brauer** is working for a sole practitioner in New City, NY, specializing in criminal and matrimonial law and looking to expand to entertainment and sports law. He also attended the wedding of fellow classmate **Marc Weiser Gelb**. **Jonathan C. Clayfield** is pursuing an M.A. in counseling psychology at Assumption College while working as a graduate assistant in the Student Development Center. **Hugh M. Cooper** received his Doctor of Medicine degree from the University of Massachusetts Medical School in June 1992, is an intern in internal medicine at the Newton/Wellesley Hospital and will complete his residency in ophthalmology at Albany Medical Center in Albany, NY. He also presented a paper on laser therapy for glaucoma at an ophthalmology conference in Sarasota, FL, and his work has been submitted for publication. **Elizabeth DeLoit** received a master's degree in education and is head teacher at the Chapin School in Manhattan. **Katee Duffy** received an M.A. in psychological counseling and spent some time living in Southern California where she worked with emotionally disturbed children in a psychiatric treatment center in Beverly Hills. She has moved back to the Boston area where she is doing child and family therapy at a mental health center and is an active member of the Brandeis Alumni Admissions Council.

Daniel Falcon is in residency training in urology at Lenox Hill Hospital in New York City. **Suzanne F. Feldstein** and **Roger H. Frankel** had a Brandeis wedding in May where a large number of fellow classmates and graduates from two generations were in attendance. **Dana E. Flamenbaum** received her master's in psychology from the City College of New York and is in her third year in a clinical psychology Ph.D. program at Case Western Reserve University in Cleveland. She and her fiancé, **Andrew Goldstein**, have moved into their new house in Cleveland Heights. **Carole Zellbow Hegel** is living in St. Louis, MO, working as a stockbroker and pursuing a

graduate degree in finance. **Lisa Factor Fox** was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania Law School and began working for the law firm of Carter, Ledyard & Milburn. **Nina M. Giannotti-Gross** received her J.D. from Suffolk Law School in May 1991 and was graduated from McGeorge School of Law in California with a LL.M. in transnational business law and a LL.M. in private international law from the University of Salzburg in Austria. She also spent some time working for an Italian law firm in Rome and has since moved to a new home in Zurich, Switzerland, with her husband, Peter Luis Oskar Gross. **David H. Gilbert** was graduated from New York University School of Medicine and is a resident in orthopedic surgery at New York University Medical Center. **Wendy S. Goldberg** is pursuing an M.A. in Jewish education and spent the fall in Israel. She spends what little free time she has playing the guitar and plans to return to New York City in the spring. **Rebecca Goldfarb** is pursuing a master's degree in nursing, specializing in women's health and working at Massachusetts General Hospital in gynecology and oncology. **Glenn A. Goldstein** is an attorney at the New York City law firm of Sherman & Sterling. **Jodi Weiss Halper**, D.M.D., has begun a residency in general dentistry at North Shore University Hospital in New York City. **Esther R. Harris** was graduated from the Medical College of Pennsylvania and is pursuing a residency in pediatrics at Thomas Jefferson University Hospital in Philadelphia. **Belinda R. Kricher** moved to Washington, DC, where she has begun a graduate program in clinical psychology. **Sandi Lieb** spent two months backpacking through Europe and a month driving across the United States before moving to the San Francisco Bay Area. **Roni Left-Kurtz** honeymooned in Bermuda with her husband, Stephen Kurtz, and is living in Pittsburgh, PA, and teaching at Hillul Academy. **Elaine M. Moecia** is a regional marketing associate at the Putnam Companies while her fiancé, Shawn Sullivan, is a vice president and commercial real estate lender at Fleet Bank in Boston. **Diane Cohen Madies** was graduated from Einstein College of Medicine with an M.D. and distinction for research work. She and her husband, **Jason Madies '86**, moved to Milford, CT, where she began a medical internship at Yale/New Haven Hospital. **Adam T. Newman**, M.D., and his wife, Janine D. Feng, were graduated from New York University Medical School. They honeymooned in Maui and Kauai

where they ran into fellow classmates, **Steven Zweibel** and **Beth Fleischnman Zweibel**, before moving to Tucson, AZ, where he is doing his residency in obstetrics and gynecology and she in internal medicine. **Howard Ochs** is interning in oral and maxillofacial surgery in Atlanta, GA. **Alan J. Reinach** is a fourth-year medical student, applying to internal medicine residency programs. He and his wife, **Dana B. Perlman '89**, a nurse/midwifery student at the University of Pennsylvania, spent their honeymoon in Bermuda and live in Philadelphia. **Joyce Arruda Singer** is pursuing a master's degree in Jewish education and Judaic studies and works as religious school coordinator at Adas Israel Congregation in Washington, DC. She lives in Bethesda, MD, and has two sons, Elliot, 25, and Seth, 21. **Bennett J. Solomon** has returned to Cornell University to complete his M.B.A. in Japanese business studies after spending a summer internship in Japan through the University's Johnson Graduate School of Management. In addition, after graduating from Brandeis, he spent two years working for the Board of Education in Iwate Prefecture, Japan, as a teacher of English. **Todd Soloway** was graduated from Cardozo School of Law and is an attorney with the law firm of Gutman & Gutman in New York while his new wife, **Andrea Molod Soloway '89**, is a leasing associate with S.L. Green Real Estate Inc., a commercial real estate development company. **Fredrica L. Strumpf** is a publicist for a popular rock/heavy metal band with whom she has been touring for two years. **Deborah G. Wodar** was graduated from New York University School of Medicine in May and has begun a residency in internal medicine at New York University Hospital.

'89
Karen L. Gitten, Class Correspondent, 35 Crosby Road 2nd Floor, Newton, MA 02167

Karen L. Gitten is engaged to be married to Michael Gohler after the two met playing volleyball at the Jewish Community Center. **Elisabeth D. Jordan** is in a M.A./Ph.D. program at the University of California at Santa Barbara and is vice president of academic affairs for the Graduate Student Association. **Bonnie L. Karshbaum** received a Juris Doctor degree from New England School of Law where she was a member of the school's

Law Day Committee. **Francine Genn Saperstein** is pursuing her M.S. in health care administration at Trinity University in San Antonio, TX, while her husband, David S. Saperstein, has begun his internship in internal medicine at Lackland Air Force Base. **Mark A. Saloman** was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania School of Law and is a law clerk with the assignment judge of the New Jersey Superior Court in Middlesex County.

'90
Judith Libhaber, Class Correspondent, 745 North Shore Drive, Miami Beach, FL 33141

Pamela Briak is doing marketing for *Research* magazine in San Francisco. **Carla I. Fernandez** is living in Honduras after receiving a master's degree in advertising and marketing from Emerson College. **Cindy M. Handler** is a third-year medical student at the University of Massachusetts Medical School while her fiancé, **Michael J. Steinberg**, is a fourth-year student at Massachusetts College of Pharmacy. **Ron M. Judenbergh** is a management consultant with the Price Waterhouse Foundation in New York City. **Chaim J. Kraisman** is completing his final year of law school at Bialike University and has accepted an associate position with the firm of Menter, Rudin & Truelpiece in Syracuse, NY. **Michelle Lydeen** left her position as assistant to the director of admissions at Brandeis and is an account executive with an international executive search firm, Sales Consultants, a division of Management Recruiters International Inc. in Savannah, GA. After six months at Flag Fen Excavations in England, **Ymke L. Mulder** has returned to England to pursue an M.Sc. degree in environmental archaeology and palaeoeconomy at the University of Sheffield. **Glenn A. Sacks** began law school at the University of Minnesota. **Rebecca S. Shangel** is spending the 1992-93 academic year in Jerusalem studying at Pardes Institute for Jewish Studies.

'91
Andrea Kramer, Class Correspondent, 5343 Washington Street, West Roxbury, MA 02132

Eileen Nancy Abt is working on her master's degree in environmental health at the Harvard School of Public Health. **Tamer Anis** has moved to Montreal where he is pursuing a master's program in political science. **Beth Anderson** has

finished her first year with Teach for America. She is working in the South Central (Watts) area of Los Angeles, at 97th St. Elementary School, teaching a bilingual kindergarten class that presents the most challenging endeavor she has ever pursued. She is living with **Wayne Collette '91**, Thomas D. Amrine ended Harvard Law School in September. **Eric S. Askane** is employed as a policy analyst at the Competitive Enterprise Institute, a free-market think tank in Washington, DC. He does research on the FDA, toxic waste, legal and political issues, as well as popular culture. His work has been published in the *Washington Times*, *San Diego Union Tribune* and *Diversity Magazine*. **Jill E. Becker** began her first year at the University of Massachusetts Medical School in August 1992. **Matthew Breman** worked for a year at an international management firm and traveled in Europe. In July 1992, he began a two-year assignment teaching English to 12-20-year-olds in Guinea Bissau with the Peace Corps. **Carmen F. Bumgarner** is a bilingual first grade teacher in South Central Los Angeles, and a graduate student working towards certification at California State. **Tamara Chasan** completed her first year at the Widener University School of Law. She was the recipient of an American Jurisprudence Award for Outstanding Achievement in Criminal Law and Procedure, spent the summer working as a law clerk for a prestigious criminal defense attorney and contributed to the 1992 version of the 'Pennsylvania Bar Institutes' *criminal Law and Trial Techniques*, an instructional handbook for young lawyers. **Dara Clein** spent last year living in Connecticut taking premed classes. She started her first year at the Illinois College of Optometry, where she is fulfilling a life-long dream. **Joshua C. Cohen** is in his second year at New York College of Osteopathic Medicine. **Wayne Collette** is working as an investment banking analyst at First Boston Corporation in Los Angeles. **Lisa Cooper** completed her first year at Columbia University's School of Social Work and spent the summer working at New York State Psychiatric Institute. She attended the wedding of **Bonnie Kwiklin** where she was reunited with many fellow Brandeisians. **Robyn Deceley** is in her second year in the ecology graduate program at San Diego

Marriages

Class	Name	Date
1972	Avi B. Winokur to Susan M. Berman	June 16, 1991
1979	Eric D. Cohen to Ron Katz	September 22, 1991
	Stephanie Husik to Douglas Tebor	September 6, 1992
1981	Pamela S. Rosenthal to Dr. Sinai Davis	September 6, 1992
1982	Wesley C. Fedorchak to Carol Passarelli	September 19, 1992
1983	Lilian Bier to Eric Bloch	July 1990
	Barry J. Bondar to Dawn Morgenthal	March 14, 1992
	Adam Brown to Darlene Marie McClellan	May 4, 1991
	Fred O. Goldberg to Rita Goldman '80	November 16, 1991
	Joseph K. Handelman to Emiko Tajima '84	July 14, 1991
	Steven Leder to Randi London	August 1, 1992
	Thomas W. Lehmann to Claudia Pichorsch	March 28, 1992
	Lisa I. Lipson to Robert P. Shanahan	October 27, 1990
	Rose Anne Nadel to David Todd Nadasi	November 11, 1989
	Robert B. Saper to Ruth Paris	May 13, 1990
1984	Debra L. Green to Jeffrey Garfinkle	August 9, 1992
	Julie F. Merkelson to Andrew Dermack	August 23, 1992
	Sarah Obrant to Peter Martin	May, 1990
1985	Deborah Glickman to William Scher	December 12, 1992
	David Paris to Deborah Klotz '84	June 20, 1992
	Jodi Shendell to James Kaye	October 26, 1991
1986	Lisa Curran to Kevin Crimp	September 5, 1992
1987	Joyce K. Arruda to Cantor Maurice Singer	September 10, 1989
1988	Jonathan Clayfield to Donna Alessandrini	July 27, 1992
	Suzanne E. Feldstein to Roger H. Frankel	May 31, 1992
	Lisa Factor to Adam M. Fox	Spring 1992
	Roni M. Liff to Stephen Kurtz	July 5, 1992
	Adam Newman, M.D. to Janine Feng, M.D.	May 24, 1992
	Craig A. Parish to Jane A. Wiener	July 2, 1992
	Alan J. Reinach to Dana B. Perlman '89	June 28, 1992
	Robyn Rosenau to Lee Spier	May 28, 1992
	Todd Soloway to Andrea Mulod '89	October 1992
	Jodi Weiss to Steven Halper	June 14, 1992
	Carole Zellow to Jason Fiegel	September 1, 1991
1989	Francine N. Genn to David S. Saperstein	May 31, 1992
1990	Marc A. Meisler to Sara Sclai	June 16, 1991
1991	Anne Gurewitsch to Samuel Schwartz '89	June 1991
	Bonnie Kwikin to Douglas Goldstein	July 1992
1992	Tatiana Nelson to Douglas Dowling	August 8, 1992

Engagements

Class	Name
1983	Amy H. Linsky to Roy B. Oser
1984	Heidi Freedman to Jonathan Goldberg
1985	Deanna M. Davis to Prince E. Bannister, Jr.
1986	Stacey Karlin to Alan Belsky
1987	Rebecca R. Miller to John Martin Stevens
1988	Debra Schwab to Tim Brandt
	Elizabeth DeLott to Steven Reisman
	David H. Gilbert to Lisa Balbus
	Elaine M. Moccia to Shawn T. Sullivan
1990	Robin J. Dichter to Samuel C. Young
	Cindy M. Handler to Michael J. Steinberg
	Ron M. Judenberg to Shari Simon
	Chaim J. Kraisman to Esa Kanter
	Michelle Lydeen to Samuel Rutherford
1991	Janet Henner to Michael Wolf
	Dana Matloff to Brendan Levy
	Judi Stillman to Roy Schwartz '89

State University. Her graduate work involves mounting the behavior of dusky-footed woodrats or "sackrats." In her spare time, she has been surfing, hiking and doing a lot of outdoor photography.

Andre D. Eaton is completing an M.S.W. program at the University of Pennsylvania and hopes to pursue a Ph.D. in psychology.

Kama Einhorn is writing for an alternative weekly paper, the *San Francisco Weekly*.

Gordon Einstein started his first year at the University of Southern California Law School in the fall of 1992.

Michelle Feldman completed her master's degree in special education at Boston University and is teaching emotionally disturbed boys at the Walker School in Needham, MA. She was elected to Pi Lambda Theta, an honor and professional society in business administration.

Ken Forde is presently working for Liberty Mutual as a claims adjuster, and is continuing his running career.

Debra Gladstone began a Ph.D. program at the University of Connecticut for social psychology in September 1992.

Neil J. Grafi is attending Boston University Law School pursuing a J.D. and master's in education.

Dana Greenberg went to Europe after graduation with **Linda Schlossberg**.

Erika Golub and **Spencer Jakab**. She lived and worked in Paris before moving in March to a kibbutz in the north of Israel, traveling to Greece and London, and then moving back home to begin medical school at Tufts University last August.

Deb Halem is studying facility management at Cornell University in the Department of Design and Environmental Analysis, and will graduate with a M.S. in June 1993.

Jenifer Harlem is employed as a case manager at Baypath Senior Citizens Services, a home care agency that provides in-home care for elders to delay nursing home placement. She is also involved in investigating cases of reported abuse, neglect and financial exploitation of elders in the area.

Janet Henner works for IBM and began law school at night at Georgia State.

Audrey Hirsch has completed her first year of law school at the University of Pittsburgh and has begun her second year as an agent trainee with International Creative Management. If all goes well, she should become a literary/director's agent within the next 12 months.

Julie R. Hoffman is pursuing an M.A. in journalism at the University of Maryland and hopes to find other classmates in the

Maryland/Washington, DC area.

Bethany A. Joseph is concentrating on getting her master's degree at the Boston University School of Public Health. She attended the wedding of **Ruth Liebschutz** on August 15th in North Carolina.

Thomas Rhet Kee is busy auditioning for TV and writing two feature films. He also is organizing a 500-mile wheelchair push by a friend of his to the Sacramento to deliver a message about the condition of inner city schools to the governor.

Elisa Kronish completed one year working as a teacher at the Lesley Ellis preschool in Arlington, MA, and has applied to graduate school.

Bonnie Kwikin spent the past year in Israel studying in Jerusalem. Last July she married Douglas Goldstein (whom she met in Israel) and now they live in Scarsdale, NY. They plan to stay in the states for a few years before making *aliyah*.

Dana Matloff is a second-year law student at Arizona State University College of Law.

Diane S. May is in her second year of graduate school at New York University and will complete her M.P.A. in mid-1993.

Kayla Mazer has completed her first of four years at Columbia University School of Dental and Oral Surgery.

James McCarthy is sharing an apartment with **Jerome Noll**. He is working for McKinsey & Company, a corporate consulting firm in Manhattan.

Laurie McMillan is teaching third and fourth grade at a private school in Stoneham, MA, and has moved into a duplex with two friends.

Esther Nelson is working for TAMS Consultants, Inc., an environmental consulting firm in New Jersey.

Jerome Noll is in his second year at the Cardozo School of Law.

Melissa B. Orlowski is presently living in Miami, FL, attending the University of Miami for a master's degree in physical therapy.

Lori L. Pires spent a year working in toxicology for Springborn Laboratories before becoming a research lab technician II in Brigham & Women's Hospital. She is working in the Center for Neurological Diseases, conducting research to find the cause and potential therapies for multiple sclerosis.

Her future plans include graduate school.

Sue Press has been working as a preschool teacher at Kids-A-Lot in Stow, MA, for the past year.

Joshua Proskol is currently working at the advertising agency Foote, Cone and Belding in San Francisco. He is working in the Levi's account, including Levi's Dockers.

Melissa A. Posdamer spent the year at American University getting her master's degree in public communications.

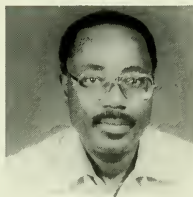
She graduated with honors in August after completing her tenure as the chairman's fellow. She is now employed as a publicist for a small publisher in Bethesda, MD. **Daniel A. Rabinowitz** finished his first year at the University of Chicago Law School in June. This past summer, he did death-penalty appellate work for the State of Illinois. **Matias A. Ringel** is a financial analyst at Solomon Brothers' Latin American Group in New York City. **Andrew Allen Roberts** received an M.M.H.S. from the Heller School in August and participated in Brandeis soccer during the 1991-92 season. He won the James W. McCully Memorial Award from the Friends of Brandeis Athletics in 1992, and was an Adidas Academic All American who was awarded the ECAC Award of Valor. **Laura Schenkman** is in a Ph.D. program in genetics at the University of Wisconsin. **Esther Sherrow** is in Prague, Czechoslovakia, keeping body and soul together by teaching English and selling fabric designs. She is also doing art and breathing deeply the creative atmosphere of Prague. **Ellen Schlactus** completed a year of teaching in an inner-city school in New Orleans as part of the Teach for America Program. She is interested in speaking with anyone involved in the educational field outside of the classroom. **David S. Schorr** is a portfolio and research analyst of a fund worth \$25 million. **Kevin B. Schwenk** spent last year in Washington, DC, working for several nonprofit organizations before beginning a Ph.D. program at Brown University in economics while his fiancée, **Deborah Block**, is taking ecology courses at the University of Massachusetts, Boston. They live together in Providence, RI, where he works part-time and both remain active in the animal rights movement. **Jonathan Segal** worked for the past year selling outdoor gear and clothing for Recreational Equipment Inc. in Chicago and has started medical school at the University of Chicago. **Rachel Silber** is still "drifting," but says she has had one of the most educational and enriching years of her life in the "college of the real world." **Deborah Slavkin** is head teacher at a nursery school and youth director for a reform temple. She is also completing an M.A. in school counseling from Hofstra University and is a Long Island alumni interviewer for Brandeis. After backpacking through Europe and being registrar at her mother's real estate school, **Susannah R. Spodek** headed to Japan where she obtained a work visa for employment in a film company

that organizes international film festivals. She worked on Japan's first gay and lesbian film festival and has transcribed 60 Lone Ranger videos. **Lynn Steiner** is a counselor/case manager at a residence for mentally ill adults in Chicago, IL. She was promoted to house manager at the residence's second site and is responsible for managing four counselors. She is considering taking graduate work in psychology. **Jennifer A. Stern** entered a Ph.D. program in the history of art at Yale University and received a fellowship to spend the summer studying in Paris and Amsterdam. **Stephen Treiman** taught high school biology in Santa Ana, CA, as a part of the Teach for America program. He says the job is tough, but that the kids are wonderful and make the experience very worthwhile. **Ilana D. Treston** is taking graduate studies on a full scholarship at the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, Tufts University in Medford, MA. In addition, she spent last summer studying language at American University in Cairo on a research project and traveling through Israel. After graduation, **Paul R. Tursky** worked for nine months and then traveled to Israel, Greece and Italy. He is now a production intern at a professional summer theater in Wisconsin doing set construction, lights and sound. He is enjoying the experience and says that this may be his break in theater. **Stephen M. Weiner** is a consultant with Andersen Consulting in Hartford, CT. **Jeremy S. Woodburn** spent time in Portland, OR, and in southern Europe before returning to the Boston area where he is attending Harvard Law School. **Julian Zehner** completed his first year of a Ph.D. program in history at Johns Hopkins University with particular focus on the 20th century political history of the United States. He presented a paper entitled "We are all Keynesians Now: The Political Culture of the American State and Tax Reform, 1961-64."

'92

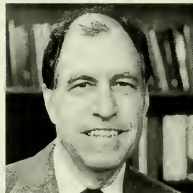
Beth C. Manes, Class Correspondent, c/o Brandeis Office of Alumni Relations, P.O. Box 9110, Waltham, MA 02254-9110

Kim Suk-Won, chairman of Korea's fifth largest company, the Samsung Business Group, was appointed to the Board of Overseers of the Lemberg Program by Brandeis President Samuel Thier.



J. Bayo Adekanye

J. Bayo Adekanye (Ph.D. '76), professor of political science at the University of Ibadan, Nigeria, has been appointed as head of the department for a three-year term. He spent the 1991-92 term on sabbatical as a visiting commonwealth fellow in the political science department at Dalhousie University in Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada. **David M. Austin** (Ph.D. '69, Heller School), acting dean of the School of Social



David Austin

Work and Bert Kruger Smith, Centennial Professor in Social Work at the University of Texas at Austin, was the 1992 recipient of the National Association of Social Workers Presidential Award for Excellence in Social Work Research. He also received the Association for Community Organization and Social Administration Award for Lifetime Achievement in the Teaching of Social Administration and chaired the national Task Force on Social Work Research, which produced an extensive report with far-reaching recommendations for changes in the development and funding of social work research. **Samuel J. Bernstein** (M.A. '63, Ph.D. '64, English) was the June 1992 recipient of Northeastern University's Excellence in Teaching Award. He is a professor of English and author of *Strands Entwined*, a book on contemporary American drama. **Leslie Brown** (Ph.D. '92, Physics) joined the

faculty at Connecticut College as a professor of physics. Previously, she taught astronomy at Wellesley College and is a computer programmer and consultant. **Shirley A. Grouard**, R.N. (Ph.D. '85, Heller School) is executive director of the North Carolina Center for Nursing, which was established in 1991 to address the nursing shortage problem by ensuring that there will be well-prepared nurses for the 21st century. She holds a doctorate in health and social policy and has 25 years of experience in nursing and health policy. She also served as a program officer at the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation in Princeton, NJ, and a term in the New Hampshire House of Representatives. **Mark Halliday** (Ph.D. '83, English) published a book, *Tasker Street*, which was the 1991 winner of the Juniper Prize, the annual poetry award sponsored by the University of Massachusetts Press. His first book of poems, *Little Star*, was a National Poetry Series selection in 1987. He has also written a



Mark Halliday

critical study, *Stevens and the Interspersal*, published in 1991. He teaches at Wilmington Friends School in Delaware and lives in Philadelphia, PA. **Jesse Mavro** (M.F.A., '91, Theater) had her short story "Eating Wisdom," published in the upcoming *Women on Women*, an anthology of short stories by women. **Grantland S. Rice** (M.A., '91, English) is in the process of completing a Ph.D. in English literature at Brandeis.



Student's Name _____

Address _____

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city _____

state _____

zip code _____

Telephone _____

area code _____

number _____

High School _____

name _____

city _____

year of graduation _____

Academic Interest(s)/Talent(s) _____

Extracurricular Interest(s)/Talent(s) _____

Referral _____

name _____

Brandeis class _____

today's date _____

May we use your name when contacting the student? _____

Yes ☐ No ☐

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in Historical perspective. **Warren Baggad** (M.A. '70, Ph.D. '71) is an associate professor of English in Hebrew Literature and the Samuel M. Melton Professor of Jewish Studies at the University of Florida. His publication of *Amir Gilboa: The Last Romantic* is forthcoming. **Allon Gal** (M.A. '70, Ph.D. '76) is an associate professor at the Ben-Gurion Research Center and history department and chair and founder of the Center for the Study of North American Jewry at the Ben-Gurion University of the Negev. He published *The Changing Concept of 'Mission' in American Reform Judaism* and *David Ben-Gurion and the American Alignment for a Jewish State*. **Arthur E. Green** (B.A. '61, Ph.D. '75) has been president of the Reconstructionist Rabbinical College since 1987. He published *Seek My Face, Speak My Name: A Contemporary Jewish Theology*. **Avraham Greenbaum** (Ph.D. '58) is a senior lecturer in the Department of Jewish History at the University of Haifa and a research associate at the Ben-Zion Dinur Institute for the Study of Jewish History, Hebrew University of Jerusalem. **Hillel Goldberg** (M.A. '72, Ph.D. '78) is executive editor of the *Intermountain Jewish News* and published *The Fire Within: The Living Heritage of the Musar Movement* and *Illuminating the Generations: The Second Volume of the Fire Within*. **Harold S. Jaye** (B.S. '67, M.A. '70, Ph.D. '80) is an instructor in humanities and history in the Division of Humanities and Social Science at Central Florida Community College. He is also a part-time rabbi at Temple B'nai D'arom. **Martin Kessler** (M.A. '64, Ph.D. '65) retired from an 11-year pastorate at Trinity Lutheran Church in Danville, where he now teaches a course in biblical Hebrew. **Benny Kraut** (M.A. '74, Ph.D. '75) is professor and director of the Judaic Studies Program at

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and **Michael Rinkin**, brother, Attorney Bruce N. Finkle, and sister, Ellen S. Finkle. **Ferold L. Winer** '56 of Andover and Falmouth, MA, passed away suddenly August 5. He is survived by his wife, Barbara Labell Winer, and sister, Joan Balada, of Pittsburgh, PA

She graduated with August after completing as the chairman's first now employed as a small publisher in F Daniel A. Rubinowitz first year at the Uni Chicago Law School past summer, he did appellate work for t Illinois. Matias A. J financial analyst at Brothers' Latin Am New York City. An Roberts received an from the Heller Sch and participated in during the 1991-92 won the James W. J Memorial Award fr of Brandeis Athletis was an Adidas Acad American who was awarded the ECAC Award of Valor. Laura Schenkanman is in a Ph.D. program in genetics at the University of Wisconsin. Esther Sherrin is in Prague, Czechoslovakia, keeping body and soul together by teaching English and selling fabric designs. She is also doing art and breathing deeply the creative atmosphere of Prague. Ellen Schlactus completed a year of teaching in an inner-city school in New Orleans as part of the Teach for America Program. She is interested in speaking with anyone involved in the educational field outside of the classroom. David S. Schorr is a portfolio and research analyst of a fund worth \$25 million. Kevin B. Schwenk spent last year in Washington, DC, working for several nonprofit organizations before beginning a Ph.D. program at Brown University in economics while his fiancée, Deborah Block, is taking ecology courses at the University of Massachusetts, Boston. They live together in Providence, RI, where he works part-time and both remain active in the animal rights movement. Jonathan Segal worked for the past year selling outdoor gear and clothing for Recreational Equipment Inc. in Chicago and has started medical school at the University of Chicago. Rachel Silber is still "drifting," but says she has had one of the most educational and enriching years of her life in the "college of the real world." Deborah Slavkin is head teacher at a nursery school and youth director for a reform temple. She is also completing an M.A. in school counseling from Hofstra University and is a Long Island alumni interviewer for Brandeis. After backpacking through Europe and being registrar at her mother's real estate school, Susannah R. Spodek headed to Japan where she obtained a work visa for employment in a film company

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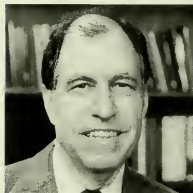
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Beth C. Manes, Class Correspondent, c/o Brandeis Office of Alumni Relations, P.O. Box 9110, Waltham, MA 02254-9110

Kim Suk-Won, chairman of Korea's fifth largest company, the Saangyoung Business Group, was appointed to the Board of Overseers of the Lemberg Program by Brandeis President Samuel Thier.

Prospective Student Referral Office of Admissions Brandeis University P.O. Box 9110 Waltham, MA 02254-9110

department for a three-year term. He spent the 1991-92 term on sabbatical as a visiting commonwealth fellow in the political science department at Dalhousie University in Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada. David M. Austin (Ph.D. '69, Heller School), acting dean of the School of Social



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Beginning with this issue, news from various graduate programs will be sought through graduate program mailings. This issue features responses from the Near Eastern and Judaic Studies department. —Ed Note

NEWS

Howard Adelman ('74, M.A., '77, History, Ph.D. '85), associate professor of Jewish studies at Smith College, has written a number of articles, including "Jewish Studies: Are They Ethnic?" from *Explorations in Ethnic Studies*, which was reprinted from the original in *Transforming the Curriculum: Ethnic Studies and Women's Studies*. He also published "Italian Jewish Women" in *Jewish Women in Historical Perspective*. **Warren Barga** (M.A., '70, Ph.D. '71) is an associate professor of English in Hebrew Literature and the Samuel M. Melton Professor of Jewish Studies at the University of Florida. His publication of *Amir Gilboa: The Last Romantic* is forthcoming. **Allon Gal** (M.A., '70, Ph.D. '76) is an associate professor at the Ben-Gurion Research Center and history department and chair and founder of the Center for the Study of North American Jewry at the Ben-Gurion University of the Negev. He published *The Changing Concept of 'Mission' in American Reform Judaism and David Ben-Gurion and the American Alignment for a Jewish State*. **Arthur E. Green** (B.A. '61, Ph.D. '75) has been president of the Reconstructionist Rabbinical College since 1987. He published *Seek My Face, Speak My Name: A Contemporary Jewish Theology*. **Avraham Greenbaum** (Ph.D. '58) is a senior lecturer in the Department of Jewish History at the University of Haifa and a research associate at the Ben-Zion Dinur Institute for the Study of Jewish History, Hebrew University of Jerusalem. **Hillel Goldberg** (M.A., '72, Ph.D. '78) is executive editor of the *Intermountain Jewish News* and published *The Fire Within: The Living Heritage of the Musar Movement and Illuminating the Generations: The Second Volume of the Fire Within*. **Harold S. Jave** ('67, M.A., '70, Ph.D. '80) is an instructor in humanities and history in the Division of Humanities and Social Science at Central Florida Community College. He is also a part-time rabbi at Temple B'nai Darom. **Martin Kessler** (M.A., '64, Ph.D. '65) retired from an 11-year pastorate at Trinity Lutheran Church in Danville, where he now teaches a course in biblical Hebrew. **Benny Kraut** (M.A., '74, Ph.D. '75) is professor and director of the Judaic Studies Program at

the University of Cincinnati. He published *A Wary Collaboration: Jews and Catholics on the Establishment's Goodwill Movement in the 1920's*, "in *Between the Times: The Travail of the Protestant Establishment in America, 1900-1960*. He received the University of Cincinnati Dolly Cohen Award for Teaching Excellence in 1991, as well as the McMicken College of Arts and Sciences Dean's Award for Distinguished Teaching and the Greater Cincinnati Consortium of Colleges and Universities Recognition for Excellence in Teaching. **Haim Kreisel** ('72, M.A., '80, Ph.D. '81) is a senior lecturer in Jewish thought and the Harry Walsh Career Development Chair in Jewish Law and Ethics in the history department at Ben-Gurion University of the Negev. He received both a Memorial Foundation grant and a faculty research grant. **Martin Lockshin** (M.A., '79, Ph.D. '84) is associate professor and coordinator of religious studies at York University in Toronto, Canada. His *Rabbi Samuel ben Meir's Commentary on Genesis: An Annotated Translation* won the Toronto Jewish Congress prize for the best Canadian book in biblical studies, 1989-1991. **Frances Malino** (M.A., '70, Ph.D. '71), the Sophia Moses Robison Professor of Jewish Studies and History at Wellesley College, published "The Right to be Equal: Zalkind Hourwitz and the Revolution of 1789" in *East and West Jews in a Changing Europe*. She was awarded the ACLS travel grant, the Healey research grant and was an elected guest research fellow at Wolfson College, Oxford. **Daniel C. Matt** ('72, M.A., '76, Ph.D. '78) is a professor at the Center for Jewish Studies in the Graduate Theological Union in Berkeley, CA. He served as Lady Davis Visiting Professor at the Hebrew University, where he taught in the Department of Jewish Thought. He was in Israel during the Persian Gulf War, but went to Cyprus during the Scud attacks. He is now working on a critical edition of the Zohar, together with a team of international scholars. His chapter "New-Ancient Words: The Zohar's Aura of Secrecy," in *Proceedings of the Sixth International Conference on the History of Jewish Mysticism* is forthcoming. **Renee Levine Melammed** (M.A., '78, Hornstein Program, Ph.D. '83) is a scholar-in-

residence in Judaic studies at Franklin and Marshall College. She was a fellow at the Annenberg Research Institute and received an American Philosophical Society grant. She published "Sephardi Women in the Medieval and Early Modern Period" in *Jewish Women in Historical Perspective*. **Carol Meyers** (M.A., '66, Ph.D. '75) is a professor in the Department of Religion and acting director of the Women's Studies Program at Duke University. She is also codirector of the Joint Sephonn Project at Duke and the Hebrew University of Jerusalem. She published *Excavations at the Ancient Synagogue of Gush Halav* with E. Myers, and *Sephonn* with E. Netzer and E. Myers. **Herbert Rosenblum** ('50, M.A., '54, Ph.D. '70), rabbi of the Jewish Community Center of Long Beach Island, NJ, is a fellow of the Temple University Center for American Jewish History in cooperation with the American Jewish Committee. He published an article, "Conservative Judaism," in the *Encyclopedia of Religion* and a review-essay entitled "Conservative Judaism: Then and Now" in *Conservative Judaism*. **Carl Schultz** (Ph.D., '73), professor of Old Testament, is chair of the Division of Religion and Philosophy at Houghton College. Forthcoming from **Joseph P. Schultz** (Ph.D. '62), Oppenstein Brothers Distinguished Professor of Judaic Studies at the University of Missouri-Kansas City, and Lois S. Spatz is *Sinai and Olympus: A Dialogue on Two Serrinal Civilizations*. **Gerald L. Showstack** (M.A., '72, Heller School, M.A., '80, Sociology, M.A., '81, Ph.D., '83), director of the Human Services Development Unit at Humphrey Institute for Social Ecology at Ben-Gurion University of the Negev and director of Arad Arts Project and Program Development at WUJS International Graduate Center for Hebrew and Jewish Studies in Israel, edited *Proceedings of the Institute for Distinguished Community Leaders, 1986-1990*. **Michael C. Steinlauf** (Ph.D., '88), assistant professor of history at Gratz College in Pennsylvania, has written several articles on Polish-Jewish theater. He was awarded an International Research and Exchange Board (IREX) grant for independent short-term research in Poland in 1990 and an American Council of Learned Societies/ Social Science Research Council Fellowship in 1988-89. **Shelly Teunenbaum** (Ph.D., '86, Ph.D., '86, Sociology), assistant professor of sociology and adjunct assistant

professor of Jewish studies at Clark University, published articles related to her research on immigrant Jewish credit networks and two books are forthcoming, *Immigrants and Capital: The Emergence of Jewish Loan Societies in the United States, 1880-1945* and *Feminist Perspectives on Jewish Studies*.

Obituaries

Joseph C. Finkle '76, a New York psychiatrist and native of Lynn, MA, passed away on August 11. Before he became ill with cancer, Dr. Finkle maintained a private practice and was chief psychiatrist in the diagnostic unit of the New York Foundling Hospital. He is survived by his parents, Samuel and Mildred Finkle, brother, Attorney Bruce N. Finkle, and sister, Ellen S. Finkle. **Jerrold L. Wiener** '56 of Andover and Falmouth, MA, passed away suddenly August 5. He is survived by his wife, Barbara Labelle Wiener, sons, Mark and Bradley Wiener, and sister, Joan Balada, of Pittsburgh, PA.



Natasha Ensign '92
Fairbanks, Alaska

"At Brandeis, nearly everything is possible

because you are actually
taught to be self-directed, which
I think is valuable.

And once you go back out
into the real world, I think you're
better off."

Coeducational and nonsectarian,
Brandeis today enrolls a diverse
student body drawn from all 50
states and more than 50 countries.
Total enrollment including some
900 graduate students is
approximately 3,700. The student
faculty ratio is approximately 9:1.



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Gabriel Conroy

"If you look for the opportunities,
the professors are willing to
teach you. In my department, for
example, you can tell the
professors that you are interested
in a particular area of study, and
ask them to set up independent
study for you, and they are
perfectly willing to do so. If they
don't have enough people for
a class, they can give you a totally
independent study, even if it's
just for one student, three times
a week."

Scholarship and financial aid are
fundamental to the strength and
quality of the student body: 45
percent of the Brandeis students
receive need-based financial
assistance with an average total
award of close to \$17,000. Gifts to
the Brandeis Annual Fund help to
complete financial aid packages
for gifted students, as well as
support faculty salaries. Annual
Fund dollars augment important
research initiatives that challenge
the students, helping them to
realize that at Brandeis, anything
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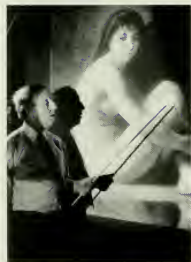
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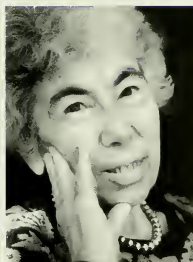
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Natasha Ensign '92
Fairbanks, Alaska

"At Brandeis, nearly everything is possible

because you are actually
taught to be self-directed, which
I think is valuable.

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into the real world, I think you're
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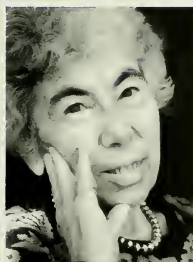
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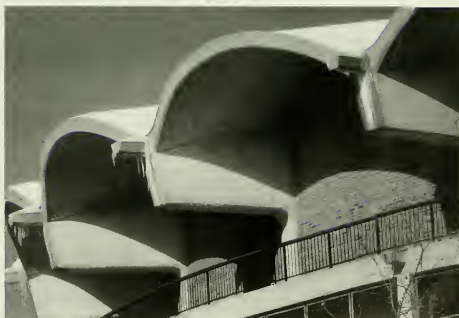


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As the *Brandeis Review* swings from the editorial into the prepress stage, it is the beginning of April—mud-season in New England. Up campus from our offices in Ridgewood, patches of clean white snow linger along the hillside as far as Slosberg, reluctant to melt. By the time you receive this issue, the snow and mud will be replaced by green grass and splashes of spring color.

Amid the architectural splendors of New England, Brandeis cannot be cited as one of the most beautiful campuses in the region. But after 45 years, its buildings have settled comfortably into the landscape and taken on a patina that comes with age. The architecture is no longer shockingly modern, but already has assumed a period look: since 1948, the world has moved from Bauhaus to post-modern, post-industrial, or post-ideological or post-something, yet to be named, and Brandeis has become a fixed landmark on the map, west of Boston.

But if the Brandeis campus does not stand out as *the* architectural gem of New England, it is still a glorious place to be. This winter, one of the stormiest seasons in years, it lay buried under mounds of snow. Majestic in its white cover, the campus gave the illusion of expanding, its open places reaching toward the frozen horizon: the buildings, their rooftops piled with snow, seemed as rooted in the soil as the trees.

Only the hardest of students paused to eye the geese, ducks and seagulls waddling across the tissue of ice on Massell pond. We wondered how students from warmer climates, spending their first winter at Brandeis, reacted to the awesome power of weather in New England. Did they share our exhilaration, when standing in the frosted evening, they saw the snow stained to red by the sunset? We hope that when graduates leave here, they carry with them, along with other riches, an enduring sense of place that such winters inscribe on the inhabitants.

In this issue, architect Michael Hauptman '73, who has long been obsessed with the architecture and landscape of the campus, contrasts his professional view of it now with his reactions to it as a student. For readers interested in new approaches to learning, we thought Professor Michael Henchman's course that teaches some science to humanities students was an experiment worth sharing. To add an entirely different tone to the issue, Sophie Freud, Ph.D. '70 analyses two key relationships in her life, one from her childhood and another from her adult days. Among our alumni are many who have distinguished themselves as poets. On these pages five of them, joined by a senior, contribute some poems that touch on childhood. Ever bearing witness, we present an article on the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, which opened in April in Washington, D.C. Finally, health care reform, a burning issue, receives attention from Marilyn Appel '54, an expert on how the primary care physician fits into the picture.

With Commencement around the corner, can spring be far behind?

Brenda Marder
The Editor

Around the University

Actress, Humanitarian Liv Ullmann to Speak at Commencement

World renowned actress and humanitarian Liv Ullmann is scheduled to deliver the keynote address at the 42nd Commencement exercises May 23. More than 700 undergraduates are expected to receive degrees, along with a still-to-be-determined number of master's and Ph.D. candidates.

Ullmann, the Scandinavian film and stage actress, is also a best-selling author and vice president international of the International Refugee Committee. Since 1980 she has also served as Goodwill Ambassador for UNICEF.

Brandeis will bestow honorary degrees upon Ullmann and five other distinguished individuals during the ceremony. They are: Derek Bok, president of Harvard University from 1971 to 1990; Henry E. Hampton, president and founder of Blackside Inc. and creator and executive producer of the award-winning PBS series "Eyes on the Prize"; former ambassador Max M. Kampelman, head of the U.S. delegation to Negotiations on Nuclear and Space Arms, 1985-89; scholar and author Bernard Lewis, the Cleveland E. Dodge Professor Emeritus of Near Eastern Studies at Princeton University; and Sheldon M. Wolff, Endicott



Bernard Lewis

Liv Ullmann



Professor and chair of the Department of Medicine, Tufts University School of Medicine, and physician-in-chief at the New England Medical Center.

Commencement will receive full coverage in the August issue of the Brandeis Review.

\$10 Million Sought for Volen Science Center

Brandeis University has begun a \$10 million fundraising campaign for the new Benjamin and Mae Volen National Center for Complex Systems, which is scheduled for completion in May 1994. Proceeds from the campaign will be combined with funding from the federal government, which is paying roughly half of the \$16 million cost of the 59,000 square-foot center. The facility will house researchers from seven disciplines—biology,

biochemistry, chemistry, computer science, linguistics and cognitive science, physics and psychology—which will work together to unlock the mysteries of the brain and intelligence. The center will be linked to all existing science buildings on campus and is expected to be one of the foremost research facilities of its kind in the country.

Grant Will Aid Restructuring

The University has received a \$300,000 grant from the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation "to advance efforts to improve educational effectiveness and efficiency through curricular or administrative consolidation." The funds will be used over the next four years to support implementation of the restructuring plan approved by the Board of Trustees last fall. Specifically, the grant will support: administrative oversight of reforms in the

undergraduate curriculum; administrative oversight for consolidation of selected doctoral programs and development of revenue-generating master's degree programs; computerization of human resource systems for faculty and staff; and establishment of a presidential discretionary fund to support initiatives related to the transition period.

Brandeis Ranked Sixth Nationally in Basic Biological Research

In an Institute for Scientific Information (ISI) table published in the January issue of *Science Watch*, Brandeis is ranked sixth nationally of the top 12 universities in the field of biological research. The data place Brandeis in a virtual tie with the University of California, Berkeley. Brandeis consistently ranked among the top universities in the basic biological sciences based on the average number of citations papers by members of its faculty received in science journals. That criteria was used for the latest table, "The Dynamic Dozen: Top Ranked U.S. Universities in the Biological Sciences," which looked at data for the period 1981-1991.

The *Science Watch* text accompanying the table singled out Brandeis and the University of Oregon for making the list with the likes of Caltech, MIT,

Harvard, Yale and Stanford universities. "These two institutions, although small in their output of papers when compared to the other 10, pack a sizeable punch," the article said, "Their impressive research record is typically obscured by the sheer number of papers put out at universities such as Yale, Stanford, or Harvard. But when ranked on a citations-per-paper basis, the high impact of these two institutions shines through."

According to the table, Brandeis researchers produced 1,692 articles during the 1981-1991 period, with 26,048 citations, and a mean citation impact—or average citation per paper—of 15.39 times. Congress's Office of Technology Assessment issued a report in 1992 that ranked Brandeis ninth among 100 prestigious research institutions

nationwide for average number of citations papers by members of its faculty received in scientific journals from 1981 to 1988.

The rankings in the latest table, in order from one to 12, including number of papers, citations and mean citation impact (in parentheses) are as follows: Caltech, 2,327 and 56,994 (24.49); MIT, 6,078 and 141,543 (23.29); Rockefeller University, 5,633 and 123,877 (21.99); Harvard University, 34,374 and 582,626 (16.96); Stanford University, 13,187 and 213,066 (16.16); University of California, Berkeley, 8,461 and 130,193 (15.39); Brandeis, 1,692 and 26,048 (15.39); Yale University, 15,223 and 228,273 (15.00); Washington University, 12,731 and 183,273 (14.40); University of Oregon, 1,834 and 26,255 (14.32); University of California, San Diego, 13,070 and 185,111 (14.16); University of California, San Francisco, 20,049 and 281,213 (14.03).

Palm Beach Gathering Features Former U.S. Surgeon General; Rabbs Donate \$1 Million

Friends and officials of the University celebrated the 30th anniversary of the first Brandeis meeting in Palm Beach with a gathering that featured former U.S. Surgeon General C. Everett Koop. The event was held in February at the Palm Beach home of Abraham Gosman, primary benefactor of the Gosman Sports and Convocation Center. Koop discussed the future of health care in the United States. The three-hour reception was designed specifically to show appreciation for the many individuals and families who have supported and continue to support the

University. Norman and Eleanor Rabb were honored at the event for their lifetime of service and generosity to Brandeis. Mr. Rabb is a founding Trustee of the University and a major benefactor of many areas of campus, including the School of Summer, Special and Continuing Studies, which is named in his and Mrs. Rabb's honor. The Rabbs have announced plans to give \$1 million to the University. University officials are weighing priorities before earmarking this latest Rabb gift.

Study Will Evaluate U.S. Drug Treatment

Researchers at The Heller School's Institute for Health Policy have received a five-year, \$15 million contract—one of the largest single awards in the University's history—to conduct a national study on substance abuse treatment services. The Drug Services Research Survey will be headed by Human Services Research Professor Constance Horgan, director of the institute's substance abuse department, with associate research professors Helen Levine Batten and Mary Ellen Marsden. The first study to analyze treatment systems along national lines, it is being funded by the U.S. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

The Drug Services Research Survey expands on a 1990 survey completed by the institute's substance abuse department at the request of the White House. It will collect nationally representative data on drug treatment facilities and the organizations with which they are affiliated and will study clients in treatment. Brandeis is being assisted by Westat Inc. and the Center for Studies on Addiction at the University of Pennsylvania.



President Samuel O. Thier, left, awarding a gift of appreciation of their lifetime of support to Brandeis to Norman and Eleanor Rabb

Rosenstiel Awards Presented

Professor Paul Nurse of the Department of Biochemistry, Oxford University, and Professor Leland Hartwell, Department of Genetics, University of Washington, received the 1993 Rosenstiel Awards for Distinguished Work in Basic Medical Research for their pioneering and fruitful application of genetic methods to define and characterize the molecules that control the eukaryotic cell cycle. Hartwell, who received his Ph.D. from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has worked at the Salk Institute and held faculty positions at the University of California, Irvine. The president of the Genetics Society of America in 1991, he has received many awards, including the Guggenheim Award, the Hoffman LaRoche Mattia Award and the Gairdner Foundation Award. Nurse, who received his Ph.D. from the University of East Anglia, is an international lecturer and was the Iveagh Professor of Microbiology at the University of Oxford from 1987 to 1991. Among his awards are the CIBA Medal of the U.K. Biochemical Society, the Louis Jeantet Prize and the Gairdner Foundation Award.

The Rosenstiel Award was established at Brandeis in 1971 to honor outstanding life scientists for discoveries of particular originality and importance to basic medical research. Recipients are chosen on the advice of a panel of experts from the Boston-area biomedical community. Among the previous winners are nine scientists who later went on to win the Nobel Prize.

Brandeis Celebrates Black History Month

Because there is no one definition of being black, the theme of this year's Black History Month was "To Be Black," and highlighted the positive aspects of black American history. Some events of Brandeis's Black History Month celebration included: a showing of "African-American Perspectives: The Lois Foster Exhibition of Boston Area Artists" at the Rose Art Museum; a talk entitled "Black Liberation of Concentration Camps"; a showing of the documentary *Liberators: Fighting on Two Fronts in World War II*, a seminar for black students sponsored by the



Latrice Johnson '94 performs an original work at the opening of Black History Month

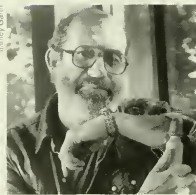
University's Hiatt Career Development Center; a film and talk by Rev. Nathaniel Mays, the Brandeis Protestant chaplain, on "Eurocentric Standards of Beauty"; a lecture by Ibrahim Sundiata, professor of African and Afro-American studies, on "Media Images of Blacks"; a community service day; and "Sister, Sister," a one-woman performance by Viney Burrows, a black feminist.

Festival of the Arts

The Brandeis University 1993 Festival of the Arts took place on campus April 16-30, encompassing performances, lectures and exhibits in music, dance, theater, poetry and the visual arts. This year's festival included performances of *R.U.R.*; a lecture by Igor Kipnis on the career of his father, Metropolitan Opera star Alexander Kipnis; a performance of music from the late 1700s by Igor Kipnis on his fortepiano; a talk on the Rose Art Museum's permanent collection exhibition "PREFAB: Reconsidering the Legacy of the Sixties"; a concert of Yiddish dance music; a performance of *A Woman's Voice*; a program of music, theater and dance presented by faculty members Louise Costigan, Jan Curtis, Susan Dibble and Mary Lowry; and a performance of the Brandeis Jazz Ensemble. The



Debora Greger



Todd Haynes



Arthur Krieger



Claes Oldenburg

1993 Creative Arts Awards were presented to Claes Oldenburg for art, Todd Haynes for film, Debora Greger for creative writing and Arthur Krieger for music.

(clockwise from top right) Debora Greger, Todd Haynes, Arthur Krieger, Claes Oldenburg

Michal Regunberg '72, a journalist, political adviser and communications specialist, has been named director of public affairs at Brandeis. She has responsibility for implementing communications and public relations initiatives to promote the faculty and academic programs at the University. She also is responsible for monitoring and coordinating Brandeis's federal relations program and for supervising the news bureau and photography department. Regunberg holds advanced degrees in journalism and public administration from Northwestern University and the Kennedy School at Harvard. Before accepting her position and Brandeis, she directed the Institute for

Democratic Communication at Boston University, where she taught undergraduate and graduate courses. Regunberg has worked at WEEI/CBS radio in Boston, where she was an award-winning editorial writer; as producer of a weekly news analysis show for public television in Dallas; and as director of communications for the Massachusetts Department of Public Welfare. She served as issues director for U.S. Senator John F. Kerry's 1984 Senate campaign, and as press secretary for John Silber's 1990 Massachusetts gubernatorial campaign.

Beatrice Sherman, a generous benefactor to Brandeis University, died in February at the age of 97. She was a 1920 graduate of Emerson College.

She and her late husband, George, established the George and Beatrice Sherman Family Trust, which endowed Sherman Hall at Brandeis. She was a Fellow of Brandeis University, an honorary trustee of Boston University, University Hospital, Beth Israel Hospital, Hebrew Rehabilitation Center for the Aged and an incorporator of the Museum of Science in Boston. Her son, Norton Sherman, is a University Fellow and has supported Brandeis through the years, particularly the Hornstein Program in Jewish Communal Service.

Home on the Charles

Everybody has a place they call home. Dorothy had Kansas. Clinton has Hope. Brandeis crew has the Charles River. In the past, the river, which winds past Waltham through Cambridge and into Boston, was home primarily to recreational rowers and the Harvard Crew. For years these lucky few enjoyed the peaceful river and the beauty along its banks. But in recent years many schools in the Boston area, including Brandeis, have formed their own crews, opening the sport to many new enthusiasts.

Brandeis crew is not a varsity sport, so the road has not been easy; but the team has risen to the challenge through intense dedication. Founded in 1985 by former Brandeis faculty member Phil Kesten, and some adventurous students, the crew began with no equipment to call their own: they borrowed boats and boathouses from other crews.

For its first foray into the Head of the Charles, the largest annual 5,000 meter (3 mile) race held in the United States, the crew bartered for a boat. In exchange for scraping paint off MIT's boathouse, the crew was able to use one of MIT's shells. Unfortunately the skeg, which helps steer the boat, disengaged, causing accidents with other boats and a last-place finish. Eight years, three coaches and many rows later, the dedication has paid off. Last semester, the men's heavyweights, in a Brandeis-owned boat, finished only a minute behind the top crew in their Head of the Charles race.

Accomplishing goals in a nontraditional manner is part of the charm of Brandeis and the crew works in that spirit to get things done. Due to the expense—boats cost between \$8,000 and \$16,000

On the Road to
BUNWC



Left to right, Rachel Schroeder '93, Rachel Burrows '93 and Adjunct Professor of Theater Arts John Bush Jones

Adjunct Professor of Theater Arts John Bush Jones, Rachel Burrows '93 and Rachel Schroeder '93 entertain guests at the National Women's Committee's Faculty Luncheon with their own theatrical presentation, "The Wendy Chronicles: Wendy Wasserstein from Holyoke to Heidi and Beyond." Theirs was one of 40 lectures and presentations made to Women's Committee's chapters across the country by faculty members during intercession. Now in its 20th year, the Women's Committee's University on Wheels Program also featured talks this year by David Murray, assistant professor of anthropology, Gordon Fellman, associate

professor of sociology; Susan Moeller, assistant professor of American studies; Stephen Whitfield, Max Richter Professor of American History; Jacob Cohen, associate professor of American studies; Alan Levitan, associate professor of English and American literature; William Flesch, associate professor of English and American literature; James Mandrell, associate professor of Spanish and comparative literature; Jan Curtis, lecturer in theater arts; and Rudolph Binion, Left Families Professor of Modern European History.

Below, women crew members sitting by the Charles out of season are, from left, Jeannie Jung '95, Abra Greenberg '95, Rachel Hanig '96 and Michelle Jaeger '93

Right, rowing on the Charles in season are, from left, coxswain Jeff Boyle '84, Gideon Sanders '93, David Runck '93, Mike Robinson '95 and Josh Leichman '95



and each oar costs at least \$250—crew is often considered a sport of the rich.

At Brandeis, crew is a club sport, dependent on the generosity of the Student Senate and various innovative activities for its funding. Fund-raising activities include selling t-shirts, biannually selling parents care packages, which are handmade by team members and delivered to students during finals, and an annual Row-A-Thon. For this event the ergometers (commonly referred to as ergs), which are rowing machines, are moved into the Usdan Student Center for the day. There, team members row in half-hour increments. Sponsored by friends, family and professors, they earn money for each meter rowed.

Though the crew may not have a large budget, it is rich in dedication. There are two seasons for crew, fall and spring. The fall race season lasts only about three weeks and is capped off by the Head of the Charles in late October. The spring season begins in late March, when the river is no longer covered in ice. This season lasts about six weeks, and is capped off locally by the New England

Championships, and nationally by the Dad Vails, which are held in Philadelphia.

The crew hits the water in early September and practices for three to four weeks before an actual race takes place. Water practices consist of rising between 5 a.m. and 5:30 a.m. five days a week so rowers can catch a ride to the boathouse and begin practice at 6 a.m. On the water, rowers attempt to improve their technique by rowing up and down the river and by practicing drills.

While this schedule sounds arduous to outsiders, for team members crew is an addiction. Whether it is the challenge of making multiple bodies work as one, or the click-click-whoosh noise that comes with every stroke, there is something magical about the sport. In addition to a good physical workout, rowers enjoy watching the sun rise in the chilly mist and, during the fall season, savoring New England's spectacular foliage.

Once the fall season ends, the rowers gain an hour of sleep and move indoors to the Gosman Center for their training, commonly referred to as land practice. Here they divide their time between aerobic and strength conditioning, biking, Stairmastering, weight lifting, calisthenics and plyometrics six days a week.



All this exercise and early morning activity makes many non-rowers shudder. Other students tease team members, and some people refuse to join because the early hours for sleeping and waking seem imposing. But team members don't see the routine that way. This year crew recruiting signs read, "It's not early, it's family." Though the slogan might sound corny to outsiders, for those on the team it rings true. "In my four years on crew I've made friendships that last," says David Runck '93.

In addition to the benefit of a family atmosphere, crew members learn academic discipline quickly. According to head coach and former rower Shaun Budka '89, members of the team have some of the highest GPAs among student athletes at Brandeis.

Signs of success have already emerged, both this year in the Head of the Charles, and last year on two occasions. The first came when the men's lightweight boat finished first in a race in New Hampshire. The second came at the New England Championships, an invitational race that not only determines the best crews in New England, but whether or not a crew will be invited to participate in the Dad Vails. The men's heavyweight boat surprised everyone, defeating such top crews as Tufts and longtime rival Amherst, finishing sixth overall.

The team races in two types of boats: "fours," which hold four rowers and a coxswain, and "eights," which hold eight rowers and a coxswain. This past fall Brandeis Crew purchased a four for use by the lightweight women and placed orders for a men's lightweight four and eight as well. In addition, a pair that seats two was donated. These boats bring the grand total of Brandeis's fleet to four fours, five eights and a pair. It would seem that Brandeis now has plenty of boats, but most are not in racing condition. Three of the eights are made of wood and are useful only for teaching novices.

To help pay for these new boats Brandeis Crew has mounted its largest fundraiser to date. One boat named after Brandeis's Founding President, Abram Sachar, and his wife, Thelma, was unveiled and named in a ceremony last spring.

In addition to these new boats, Budka has added two new coaches to his staff. Elly Churchill, recently graduated from Connecticut Wesleyan where she was part of an award-winning crew, has taken over as the novice women's coach. Kim Littel, a former Tufts rower with 13 years of rowing experience, has assumed direction of the novice men's program. Brandeis Crew is looking forward to what promises to be an exciting future on the river they call home, the Charles.

Michelle Jaeger '93

From Cocky Student to Seasoned Diplomat:

An Architect Matures

by Michael Hauptman '73

During my second year at Brandeis, I wrote a paper called "The Architecture of Brandeis University" for a survey course in modern architecture. After visiting the campus last fall, I pulled it from the bottom of a box in my basement. The paper described the history of Brandeis architecture and the University's development as a campus and detailed a building-by-building critique of every structure. I had reviewed each building's design evolution based upon renderings of early schemes pulled from dusty storage rooms and forgotten file cabinets. I concluded by offering what I had thought at the time was an insightful "remedial" program to improve the campus's built environment.

Wincing frequently, I made my painful way through its 52 supercilious, insolent and disparaging pages. Although I credited the occasional design success with a magnanimous nod to its architects, I heaped the ultimate blame for every all-to-common mediocrity and perceived architectural shortfall squarely in their laps. Now after 16 years of architectural practice that includes the



design of numerous projects on college campuses, I find my sophomore observations embarrassingly clumsy. My awareness of the architectural design process had matured.

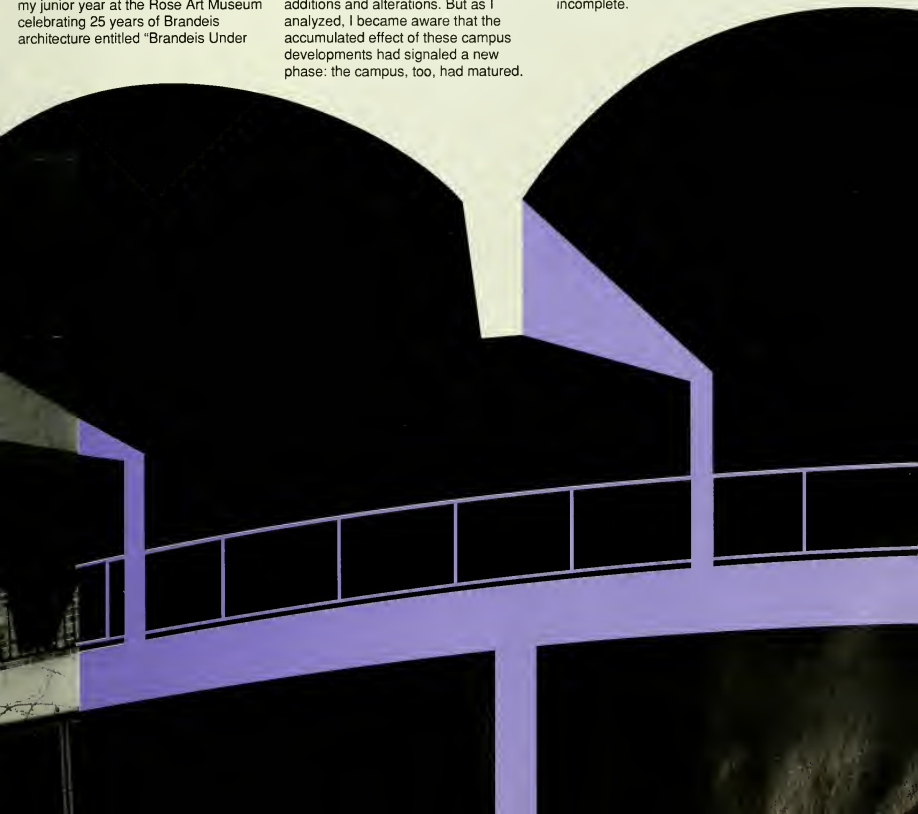
While I was a student at Brandeis, my interest in architecture mushroomed into something close to an obsession. I immersed myself in the architecture of the campus with a zeal and solemnity that would have made Howard Roark look indifferent, and I was always engrossed in a project that focused on some aspect of campus design or architectural history. I would wander through the construction sites of Usdan and Sachar in the late afternoons after the workers had left and pore over the foreman's drawings trying to envision the finished building and understand the construction process. This passion led to my participation in an exhibit in my junior year at the Rose Art Museum celebrating 25 years of Brandeis architecture entitled "Brandeis Under

Construction." The show included hundreds of photographs, and featured a number of essays and a walking tour. My responsibilities included the photography, the design and production of the catalog and the walking tour.

When I visited Brandeis last fall, 20 years had passed since I had spent my undergraduate days there. As I wandered down familiar walkways, I carried an earlier image with me, a picture that was slowly superimposed by the numerous physical changes that dotted the campus: a large new building; a bridge over South Street; a building, newly completed when I attended classes there, now covered in ivy.

At first, I noted no striking environmental consequence from these additions and alterations. But as I analyzed, I became aware that the accumulated effect of these campus developments had signaled a new phase: the campus, too, had matured.

The Brandeis campus during my tenure in the early 1970s was the result of over 20 years of nonstop construction. Just before I arrived as a student, two large projects, the Spingold Theater and the Gerstenzang Science Quadrangle, were completed. In the four years that I was an undergraduate, Usdan Student Center, Sachar International Center, Feldberg Communications Center, Rosenstiel, Lown, Mailman and Pollack were all built. In addition, the remnants of the old Library, which had spent its final years as the Bookstore and Mailroom, were demolished and Ullman Amphitheater burned almost to the ground one night during an eerie mid-winter electrical storm. All of these buildings were part of a vague, ever-changing master plan and created a campus that appeared at the time both increasingly crowded yet somehow incomplete.





Architect's sketch of
the Gosman Sports and
Convocation Center

Brandeis's architecture had always been unabashedly Modern, and it strove, with varying degrees of success, for design excellence. Though no project could be said to be at the cutting edge of contemporary architectural thought, a few buildings, namely the three chapels and the academic quadrangle (Shiffman, Golding and Olin-Sang), gained national attention as well-designed groups of related structures.

The campus read as a primer of mainstream postwar American architecture. The earlier buildings of Eero Saarinen (Ridgewood, 1948; Sherman, 1952), Shepley Bulfinch (Kaiman, 1956) and Harrison & Abramovitz (Pearlman, [formerly Rabb] c. 1955; Stoneman, c. 1954; Morton May, [formerly Mailman, soon to be Shapiro] 1956) were all modest, handsome structures that followed strict International Style tenets, softened by a romantic use of brick and a more organic attitude toward siting.

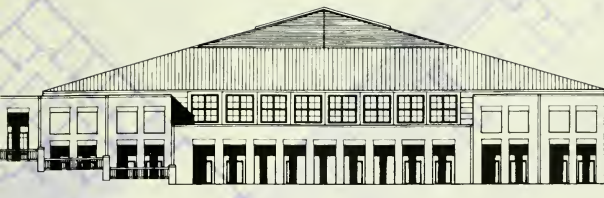
Reflecting the early 1960s trend toward the humanization of modern architecture, more mannered designs, including scalloped rooflines and curvilinear forms, gained popularity. In the mid-sixties, we saw more sculptural designs that boldly expressed the structural components of the building. Those qualities found in the many handsome projects by Benjamin Thompson, including the academic quadrangle and the social science group (Lemberg, Brown and Schwartz Halls), and the Rosenthal dormitories by Sasaki, Dawson & DeMay, improved the overall architectural appearance of the Brandeis campus. The architectural style represented by the Thompson and Sasaki buildings was adopted on campuses throughout New England. Thompson's "Brandeis Bench," ubiquitous throughout his buildings on the campus, became a staple of area college interiors.

Architecturally speaking, Brandeis, founded in the late 1940s, never had to shoulder the weight of history: even the Castle, which by its sheer size, eccentricity and ersatz historicism, might have set an early stylistic tone for the nascent campus design, was largely ignored by succeeding architects. Older campuses, founded during more eclectic times, had modelled their buildings on historic styles and had been content to continue their Georgian or Gothic or Jacobean traditions well into this century. With the advent of the Modern movement and its universal acceptance in the 1940s, campuses were assaulted by buildings whose scale and style fought with the historicism of the existing buildings. Students of architecture, until well into the early 1970s, were taught that the use of historical imagery in modern architecture was unthinkable. It was generally accepted that the Art Deco and Modern periods of the 1920s and 1930s represented spineless attempts to feed Modernism to an unwilling public, and had no real validity or architectural significance.

By 1970, some fairly jarring results were visible on college campuses. To soften the effect of new buildings on old campuses, a few architects began tentative experiments with "contextualism," the practice of designing a Modern building to defer to its historical context. Paul Rudolph's art center at Wellesley, for example, made architectural news by using tracery-like sunscreens and prominent vertical skylights to harmonize with its overwhelmingly Gothic setting. Saarinen's Morse & Stiles Colleges at Yale derived a decidedly medieval quality from the use of rustic forms and materials. Public policy began to recognize historic preservation as a desirable alternative to wholesale replacement, although some early

attempts are considered disasters today. Projects at Harvard and Wellesley were applauded as visionary where outdated interiors were gutted and rebuilt as modern spaces, and historical, multipaned window frames were pulled and replaced with large sheets of plate glass.

Although it was not obvious at the time, the four years that I was at Brandeis began a period of significant architectural transition that continues today. Robert Venturi, the Philadelphia architect generally regarded as the "father of Post-Modernism," published his seminal work, *Complexity and Contradiction in Architecture*, in 1966. Widely read, its influence was still very much at the fringes of the profession. His second book, *Learning from Las Vegas* (1972), which would pull him solidly into the inner circle of architectural recognition, was just reaching the bookstore shelves. The influential "Beaux Arts" show at the Museum of Modern Art (1974), showcasing extravagant Neo-Classical designs rendered in lush watercolors, was about to be held, inspiring a generation of architectural students to reexplore turn-of-the-century design and presentation techniques. And I.M. Pei's controversial John Hancock building was rising in Copley Square.



To allay burgeoning fears of this enormous modern intruder on the delicate 19th-century square, its designers created a thin unobtrusive wedge form covered in mirrors in an unconvincing effort to make it invisible. Today, it is a greatly admired building that straddles the time line between the demise of the minimalist and unloved glass box and the start of the period of expressive, sculptural skyscrapers. In 1973, its historical position was not yet apparent. Philip Johnson's Boston Public Library addition deferred to the original building with its similar form and use of materials, but he was still several years away from his startling AT&T building (1978), whose Chippendale top finally gave Post-Modernism its push into mainstream corporate design and swept away the Modern Movement's ban on historical reference.

This freedom of expression, not at all apparent in the early 1970s, is the hallmark of architecture today. From the vantage point of this freer attitude, I could observe the evolution of the Brandeis campus over the past 20 years during my recent visit. And the professional experience over the last several years of designing college buildings has afforded me insight into the remarkably collaborative process in which the architect is but one player. Architects, educated and trained to be primarily designers, find themselves placed in highly politicized settings, where they are called upon to be diplomats, salespeople and skilled arbitrators as well. The design project, I have learned over the years, should be judged by the success of the process, not necessarily by the final product.

The work our firm has done at a small liberal arts college on Maryland's Eastern Shore illustrates this point. Though none of the original buildings from its 18th-century founding has survived, the campus is inescapably Georgian in appearance. Like other institutions of that vintage, the college



was able to maintain its stylistic cohesion up until the 1960s by reviving the Georgian motifs for every new building constructed. Over the past 25 years, however, a number of bland, poorly sited, Modern buildings have been introduced that decline to conform to the established style. The effect is one of mediocrity.

In 1982, the new college president initiated a program to redesign the campus by encouraging more distinctive architectural design and cohesive campus planning. A new master plan established strong axial relationships between previously unrelated buildings, and the liberating effects of Postmodernism allowed new buildings to borrow from the Georgian precedent and strengthen the campus's overall image.

An old, abandoned boiler house found itself in a prominent location on one of these new axes. Rather than tear it down, the college elected to renovate it as a new home for its growing fine arts

program. A handsome brick structure, designed in a sort of "Industrial Georgian" style, it had a double-height basement space with no ground floor level and a steep, gabled roof with exposed trusses. When Brawer & Hauptman became involved in the project, a schematic design by another architectural firm had already been completed but was rejected due to an anticipated cost overrun. The original architects had shown no interest in redesigning the project to bring it within the budget, so we were asked to take over the design. Because of the sensitive circumstances surrounding the replacement of the previous architect, we would be working on the project with the construction manager and the college's planning director but would have no relationship with the donor or the art department.

Our charge was to work with a design that was generally approved and find a way to halve the cost. The major components of the design were the insertion of a floor at grade that would create basement studios for printmaking, sculpture and ceramics,

and first floor painting studio, with an adjacent skylit gallery; a sunken sculpture garden tied to a new entry pavilion, enclosing an interior stair; and a bi-level "cube" centrally located within the painting studio that would have interior storage, with blackboards, sinks and drawers around its exterior and an instructor's office on top.

Our first attempt at cost-cutting was a design that eliminated the sculpture garden, entry pavilion, skylights and cube. We demonstrated that the program requirements could be adequately met within the walls of the existing structure. We found a way to open portions of the basement to light from above, and we designed storage for the painting studio that did not interrupt the wonderful sense of light and space that the high, gabled roof provided. Although the new design was within the budget, it was rejected. The notion of an entry pavilion had to be retained: it was felt that the boiler



house alone did not provide an image of sufficient distinction to honor the donor's generosity. The efforts to bring natural light into the basement studios proved unwelcome. Contemporary thinking dictates that art objects that will be viewed ultimately in artificially lit galleries should be created in artificially lit studios, thereby crushing my memories of many happy hours spent in Goldman-Schwartz looking up at the trees through its huge, apparently obsolete north-facing windows. The skylight deletion survived, but the final word on the cube elimination awaited the completion of the building.

With the entry pavilion firmly established as a given, our task was to design a structure that was both economical and distinguished. The design would be sympathetic and derivative, but unmistakably contemporary. The pavilion's roofline became one of the more controversial aspects of the building. We felt that a gable was too literal a reflection of the existing building, and would appear awkwardly one-dimensional: it would look fine if the building were viewed only from the front, but would be weak from any other perspective. We preferred a hipped roof, which seemed to be a more three-dimensional solution. For a meeting held to decide the fate of the roof design, we created a model with interchangeable roofs as an effective device to illustrate our point. Nonetheless, the gable was chosen hands down.

The use of color played a significant role in the design of the art center. Paint can be an economical way to add drama and delight to a budget-conscious project. Our design called for all of the exterior window frames to be painted a deep forest green, the

Michael Hauptman graduated from Brandeis magna cum laude with honors in fine arts in 1973 and received his master's degree in architecture from the University of Pennsylvania's Graduate School of Fine Arts. He apprenticed at the Philadelphia firm of Baker Rothschild Horn Blyth where he became an associate in 1979. In 1981 he joined the Rothschild Company, which specialized in rehabilitation, adaptive reuse and historic preservation. Hauptman was project architect for a number of large scale restoration projects in Philadelphia and central Pennsylvania involving the conversion of historically certified schools and commercial structures to apartments.

In 1986, he became a cofounder of Brawer & Hauptman, Architects. In addition to various residential, commercial and office renovation projects,

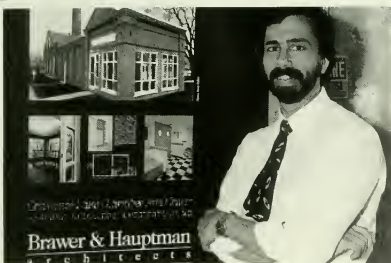
many of which were historically certified, the firm has designed numerous college and university projects. These include food service, dining room and convenience store projects at Edinboro University and Shippensburg University in western and central Pennsylvania; sorority and fraternity house renovations at the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia; office, laboratory and lecture hall renovations at Hahnemann University in Philadelphia; and the Constance Stuart Larrabee Arts Center and Hodson Hall Student Center projects at Washington College in Chestertown, Maryland. Hauptman has been teaching an architectural workshop for Temple University's Institute for Continuing Studies since 1978. He lives in Philadelphia with his wife and two children. Hauptman traveled to campus in April to participate in the Sixth Annual Brandeis Architectural Symposium, "The Master Plan: Campus Design Past, Present and Future."

network of steel trusses supporting the roof of the painting studio to be a bright blue, and the recessed, cove-lit ceiling of the entry pavilion to be a soft peach color that would enhance the entry's warm, inviting glow after dark. The green windows created such an outcry that they were repainted white before we even had a chance to see them. The blue trusses were rejected because it was feared that any color but white in any studio would adversely affect the quality of the light. This reasoning does not, however, explain the elimination of the peach paint in the lobby. The stair rail was allowed to remain green although, I am told, it was a close call.

Following the building's completion, the art department determined that the cube would indeed be built in the middle of the painting studio. In an effort to minimize the intrusion, we proposed a modestly proportioned structure that made use of transparent materials and generous openings. The department offered its own design that

was larger, taller and completely opaque, a solution that was finally constructed in the space. We think its presence utterly changes the quality of the space and the intent of the design.

The completion of the art center, despite any controversy rooted in the process or any disappointments felt by its architects, was met with broad satisfaction by the college and the donor. As a result, we were asked to design the renovations to the lower level of the student center building, a project with twice the budget and scope. This project, which was to be constructed in several phases, included a new student lounge, snack bar and student activity room and renovations to the lobby and faculty dining room, was led by a blue-ribbon panel of high level administration members, food service directors, staff and students. This committee took part in every



design decision and attended every presentation. Because the group's members were by no means of equal status, nor did they speak at all times with a single voice, it became part of the architect's role to determine tactfully which members to respond to during the design process. In contrast to the art center project, where we were prevented from interacting directly with the ultimate user and had no role in its final furnishing, we were asked to select the furniture, fabric, carpets, lamps and paint colors for the student center project. Except for one instance of disagreement over the color of the sofas, which was resolved by amicable and diplomatic compromise, all of our recommendations were adopted. During the planning of the project a new president was installed, with a new agenda and a different set of priorities. With the completion of the first phase, the project is on indefinite hold, awaiting further funding.

Our experience with both projects, and with every campus design project we have undertaken, has supported my belief that producing a building is a collaborative effort in which the architect plays many roles. Although the architects' successes are judged by the product, it is their ability to challenge, inspire or cajole their clients into expressing their needs, and then to synthesize those diverse and sometimes conflicting criteria along with other political, physical, regulatory and aesthetic influences to produce a building that satisfies as many of these issues as possible.

I can now look at the Brandeis campus with an appreciation for the complicated design process that must have preceded the construction of many of its more ambitious projects. As a student, I ridiculed the designs of Usdan and the science quadrangle where recognition of multiple donors

was manifest in a compartmentalized building design with many distinct entrances. As an architect, I understand these realities and applaud the artful solutions. The resulting campus architecture may not always reflect the most cost-effective use of funds or the most efficient use of space, but we must appreciate the architect's skill for having found a consensus that produced a unique architectural statement.

I can also look at some of the newer buildings on campus without any lingering prejudices from the past. The Farber Library by Harrison & Abramovitz, the Gosman Center by Sasaki & Associates and the Hassenfeld Conference Center by Harry Ellenzweig Associates all exhibit an extraordinary sensitivity to their sites, each improving their surroundings by attention to massing, detail and a strong attitude toward "entry." (The unfortunate exception is the Ziv residence complex that ignores all of these issues.)

The most newly apparent aspect of Brandeis's maturing is the integrating use of landscape. In the past, each building was landscaped as an individual entity with no landscaping master plan to address campuswide issues. More recently, landscaping around Ford Hall, the Libraries, Usdan and the Castle have transformed those areas into attractive open space. But more significantly, the new landscaping helps to control vistas and create illusions that encourage discovery and promote surprise. The jumble and crowding of buildings has been obscured, and architectural

perspectives now unfold slowly as the observer moves through the campus, closing one view as another opens. The overall effect of this abundant, informal planting, conversely, is one of space and order.

As Postmodernism has allowed older campuses to return to a more comfortable historicism, the movement has also sparked a more responsible adherence to historic preservation. Brandeis, because of its youth, never had to confront this issue before, so it has no apparent preservation policy. As a result, Sherman and Ridgewood, the more significant Saarinen buildings, which did possess some historical consequence, have been renovated into oblivion, and the refenestration of the Castle was accomplished without the sensitivity that a building of its stature deserves.

Of all the individual additions to the campus during the last two decades, the most delightful, I found, is the Squire Bridge over South Street. As an idea whose time has been coming for as long as Brandeis has been in existence, the structure waited for the right moment in architectural history to be built. With an obvious nod to the "medieval" Castle just up the hill, the pedestrian bridge by Sasaki & Associates, which only a few years ago would have been a prosaic Modernist span, provides a contemporary structural statement, a welcoming gatehouse for the campus and a strong image with subtle medieval overtones. The Squire Bridge does the job with style and wit; even the name works.

Twenty years ago, I would have offered a callow evaluation of the design, ignoring the process, criticizing the results and lambasting the architect. I think I'm beginning to understand. ■

Chemistry and Art:

An Intriguing Combination

by Brenda Marder

Among the nation's woes, the dearth of scientists figures near the top of the list. American high-school students score miserably on science assessment tests. The National Assessment of Educational Progress tests, administered recently, show that less than half of 12th graders can evaluate science experiments or apply scientific principles. Equally distressing is the implication that college students taking the same tests might not fare well either.

At universities across the nation, educators are seeking creative ways to present science to nonscience majors. Many faculty members, responding to students' complaints that science is irrelevant, are applying science to specific topics to make it more meaningful.

At Brandeis, most faculty members react with enthusiasm equal to their students' as they introduce science and technology into nonscience classes. Professor Michael Henchman, who has been doing research and teaching chemistry for 30 years, is engaged with his students in a new learning and teaching adventure. This chemist, with a lifelong fondness for art kindled during his undergraduate days at Cambridge, has now been able to combine his two major interests in a new course called "Chemistry and Art." His course, sponsored by the Sloan Foundation's New Liberal Arts Project (NLA) and introduced a year ago in spring semester 1992 as an experiment, is apparently not duplicated elsewhere in the United States. He is teaching it again this spring, this time, he hopes, with many of the kinks removed.

One of the most intriguing aspects of the course, claims Henchman, is that little is known about the chemistry of works of art. But this is also a problem because adequate texts do not exist, a definite disadvantage for both teacher and student. But what excites the British-born chemist is that he himself is learning as he teaches, and in the process is collecting essential material for this course—slides, photographs and videotapes. "People in the conservation field, for instance, are rarely trained as scientists. Most museums," Henchman explains, "have a conservation department and a separate scientific lab. The scientists are pulled in as consultants on specific conservation problems." For professor and students to investigate how conservators and scientists collaborate, say, on the restoration of the Sistine Chapel ceiling, involves them in the most controversial topic of the present time. "The scientific approach to art is a recent development, which has really only occurred in the last 20 years," explains Henchman.

The course, which satisfies a science requirement, has three themes: conservation, fabrication (the scientific procedures that go into the making of art) and authentication. The shroud of Turin, he points out, is a good example of how science and technology can test to authenticate objects. "After decades of debate the garment was shown conclusively to be a fake four years ago, through new techniques of carbon dating."

To draw humanities students, he decided "to pick a topic, like art, where people share a keen interest and to show them that by learning a little science they can sharpen their

appreciation of art." Of the 40 students in the 1992 class about 25 percent were art majors, but most of them were simply filling a science requirement. For teaching aids, he has recourse to art books, slides, cuts from videos and laboratory work.

Henchman was somewhat prepared for the students' enthusiasm since they all harbored a love for art; what surprised him though, was how much they enjoyed the laboratory. In planning the course, he included about five or six hours of lab work "because science only means something when you do experiments—all the rest is just air." He was apprehensive that they would find the laboratory experiments boring. They complained, to his astonishment, that the course ought to offer more laboratory experiments. Henchman was also amazed at their skill in the lab. "They were every bit as good in carrying out the various steps as our regular science majors, an extraordinary thing since they had no science beyond the first few years of high school."

In the lab, Henchman, along with a teaching assistant, divided the class into small groups and taught them how to make measurements, record and process the data. For instance, they measured the density of a Roman coin in a small glass device that he developed for that purpose. By way of demonstration in our interview, Henchman fetches down the measuring glass from his shelf, fills it with water and slips a Roman coin in it. The excess water shoots out of a capillary. He weighs the



Henchman points out features of Seated Nude by William Adolphe Bouguereau
Collection Sterling and Francine Clark Art Institute

phase without the solvent, he explores the role played by the solvent in solution.

Vast deposits of complicated molecules have recently been discovered deep in the Milky Way. Most chemicals are synthesized at high temperatures—interstellar molecules are formed at close to absolute zero. He studies the reactions that make this possible. He examines the reactions occurring as satellites re-enter the earth's atmosphere at high temperatures. The purpose is to modify the rocket exhaust chemically so as to allow radio communication with the satellite during re-entry.

Michael Henchman, professor of chemistry, received his B.A. from Cambridge University, and his Ph.D. from Yale University. Henchman, who has been teaching at Brandeis since 1967, is currently engaged in research on chemical reactions in the gas phase,

how fast they proceed, how they proceed and the factors responsible. He investigates the reactions of charged species (ions). Ionic reactions are important in solution but difficult to investigate because solvent molecules get in the way. By investigating these same reactions in the gas

He has received many honors and awards including a Mellon Fellowship at Yale University, a Fulbright Fellowship at the University of Innsbruck, Austria, and a Humboldt Research Award at the University of Göttingen.

glass with the coin in the water and then weighs it without the coin. With a smile of satisfaction, he says "that's how they measured the density of the coin and by so doing they learned something about the composition of the coin. And we can even date a coin if we know something about the density."

In another laboratory experiment the students synthesized the pigment chromium oxide green, which was first used by Monet in his painting *Le Petit Bras de la Seine à Argenteuil*. In yet another experiment, the students studied how the melting point of a metal is lowered by alloying the metal with a second metal; and they were able to relate that to Benevenuto Cellini's dramatic account, in his autobiography of 1560, of the casting of his statue *Perseus*.

Although at first Henchman's misgivings were confined to the lab experience, many students were apprehensive about the whole course. Wrote one student at the end of the semester. "I was initially hesitant in believing that science had anything to do with art, and visa versa.... After listening to the lectures, watching some videos and reading the books, I understood that science was more than a casual observer in art—it was an influential companion."

As if to underscore the opinion that students are turned away from science because it seems irrelevant, another student, who had a comparatively strong science background wrote, "The most important thing I learned is how to apply all of the scientific knowledge I've picked up in the last three years to the real world. I remember sitting in chemistry thinking, 'When will I ever use this stuff again?' Well, now I can."

To Henchman, a particularly vivid example of the interaction between chemistry and art is provided by the Impressionists. How was it that in France in 1860, artists started to represent the world in a new way? A



partial answer comes from the dramatic developments that occurred in chemistry in the first half of the 19th century. The isolation of the metals known as the transition elements led to new compounds that were colored; and it was these new colored compounds—chrome yellow, viridian, cobalt blue and others—which the Impressionists were the first to be able to use as pigments.

For a culminating activity, the students had to write a major paper. One student, for example, wrote on the ruined Mark Rothko murals at Harvard. To investigate the fading of the paintings, she interviewed curators at Harvard and called a leading expert at Johns Hopkins for an explanation of the pigments used in the work. "She was delighted with the process of writing on this topic and by talking to the foremost expert, she became as well informed as anyone on this topic. We even considered chemical ways of reversing the fading," recalls Henchman.

One project that Henchman points to as a key attraction in the 1992 course was the restoration of the Brancacci Chapel in Florence. For this topic, he invited Ken Shulman, who has written a book on the subject, to lecture to the class. The Brancacci Chapel is the classic example of how fresco restoration should be accomplished. The task facing the restorer is daunting. To solve the problems, one needs all the skills of the historian, art historian and restorer and all the scientific resources of physical and chemical techniques. What has to be retrieved is the remains of the original fresco (some maybe having

flaked off) lying beneath layers of dirt, cleaning residue and overpainting (including fig leaves to hide nudity!). Add to this salts deposited on the surface of the fresco, brought in by ground water seeping through the masonry, with the salts originating from air pollution. The salts form blisters destroying the image and ultimately the fresco. Within the last 20 years, restorers in Florence have devised a chemical process to dissolve the blisters with ammonium carbonate solution, restoring the frescos to their original form. "The chemistry is not new; ironically the application stems from the catastrophic 1966 flood in Florence, causing many chemists to devote their creativity to the chemistry of art restoration," says Henchman.

This spring semester when Henchman ran the course again, he was able to improve over last year by reducing the number of students to 25 to focus more intensely on the lab work. He also plans to introduce microscopes so that the class can analyze pigments. Using a case study approach, he has selected 10 objects of art that present some chemistry problems, including restoration of the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel, a painting called *The Feast of the Gods*, which has undergone a very complicated restoration and is mired in an attribution problem, the *Kouros* from the Getty Museum, which has been at the center of a heated debate concerning its authenticity, and examples of Vermeer's paintings, which have been forged by the notorious van Meegeren.

Beside Henchman, among the dozen or so faculty members that benefitted from the Sloan grant, is Adjunct Assistant Professor of Classics Ann Koloski-Ostrow. Her

course, a standard survey on the art of Rome from around 800 BCE to the end of the empire around 500 CE, thanks to the NLA Program can now include a study of cement. "I wanted students to appreciate that the Romans were operating with very high technology when they constructed their buildings. How could a masterpiece like the Pantheon still be standing in 1993? To answer that you have to be able to investigate, test and compare ancient concrete and contemporary concrete."

Since Koloski-Ostrow is not a scientist, she paired up with Brandeis Assistant Professor of Physics Robert Lange, who planned the Science and Technology Studio, where other experiments from the NLA Program take place. Lange introduced her to the basic texts on the science of structural mechanics, although she admits with some humor that "It wasn't enough time to turn a humanist into a structural engineer."

From the ancient Latin text of Vitruvius, used with a translation, the class discovered the ratios of materials: sand, lime, pebbles and the like. Then they obtained a manual from a cement company in Waltham to determine how it made up its cement and from these two sources the class created small bricks of cement. With a hydraulic press, the students crushed the two kinds of cement to examine how they withstood the structural stress. Next time she travels to Italy, she intends to bring back some of the indigenous ingredients to simulate more accurately the ancient Roman cement.

Out of 26 classes, Koloski-Ostrow set up four separate sessions for this experiment with cement. "This venture gave the students a whole new way of looking at humanities," she says. Her course satisfied a creative arts requirement.

The New Liberal Arts (NLA) Program at Brandeis was initiated by the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation in 1984 at over 35 colleges and universities around the country to increase the "technological literacy" of undergraduates majoring in the humanities and liberal arts. Brandeis was one of the institutions selected to participate in the program, and the Sloan Foundation provided the funds to support the curricular modifications. The general idea has been to introduce elements of technology, science and quantitative reasoning into courses that appeal to students in the humanities and social sciences. Although some of the NLA courses have been prepared by members of the science departments, the courses themselves have been specially designed for nonscience majors. Brandeis has held special workshops where instructors in humanistic subjects can hone their skills in teaching technology and quantitative methods of analysis.

Henchman is not only eager to get science across to nonscientists, but is looking for ways to make science more attractive to science majors. "Half the first-year class takes chemistry but only five percent ultimately major in it. I think the first-year class is put off by the abstract material we teach. The freshman course should contain topics of general interest—the chemistry of color, the science of materials, the substances found on the surface of the earth," he concludes. Many of these ideas crystallized as he taught science to nonscientists.

The courses developed by the program have required that special books and reference material be added to the library. Over the years, more than \$20,000 of NLA funds have been used to augment Brandeis's Libraries. The most substantive "product" of the NLA Program has been the Laboratory in the Social Sciences and the Science and Technology Studio. The Laboratory in the Social Sciences is a computer facility, based on unique software developed by Associate Professor of Sociology Michael Macy, to teach students how to use quantitative methods to analyze hypotheses and propositions related to topics in the social sciences. The Science and Technology Studio was designed by Associate Professor of Physics Robert Lange to teach technology by providing non-technically oriented students with "hands on" experience. A major portion of the NLA courses is based on one or the other of these two facilities. The funding of the NLA Program by the Sloan Foundation came to

an end in 1992, but for the immediate future more than half of the University's liberal arts students will enroll in NLA courses. By launching these courses, the NLA grant has provided a base for securing further funding. Thus the development of Henchman's Chemistry and Art course has recently been funded by a \$130,000 grant from the National Science Foundation, to underwrite the production of a text and visual materials, so that the course may be taught elsewhere.

The most important legacy of the NLA Program, according to Adjunct Assistant Professor of Anthropology Charles Ziegler, NLA project director, will be the continued existence of a body of courses designed to appeal to the interests of liberal arts students, while providing them with an opportunity to learn more about technology and quantitative reasoning.

But Brandeis has already noticed some encouraging statistics in science enrollments. Enrollment in freshman chemistry increased by 35 percent between 1990 and 1991 and an additional 22 percent between 1991 and 1992. "This is not a transitory blip," says Attila Klein, professor of biology and chair of the biology department, who points out another supporting statistic—a 39 percent increase in second year biology enrollment between 1991 and 1992. To bolster this trend, it would be a good time to put Henchman's hunch to the test. ■

Stories of Growing Up and Growing Old

by Sophie Freud, Ph.D. '70

Growing Up

When my mother died at the age of 84, I heard myself say that it was the right moment for her. After all, I explained to people, she would not have been able to work any longer, ending the only activity that gave meaning to her life. Already, for a year or two, the referral to her of patients with speech problems had become infrequent, and she would make more and more statements like: "They treat you like dirt in this country when you get old." Perhaps she might have had to go to a nursing home and inevitably started to quarrel with every other resident whom she would, perhaps rightly, view as less intelligent and less cultured than herself. Naturally she would have felt systematically persecuted by the staff

while desperately trying to buy their favors with small bottles of perfume or perhaps candy. The whole development was all too predictable, and I dreaded to think of it. Only bitterness and suffering lay ahead for my poor mother, so I reasoned, and her death had come just at the right moment. Yet, this had not been her own view. She had desperately wished to continue to live and searched all over the world for some new medication that might stave off her cancer.

They say, in the many books they write about my grandfather, that he too was relieved when his 93-year-old mother died. It gave him permission, so the saga goes, to die himself, which he could not have done while she was living because his death would have caused her too much pain. It is of course possible that he was simply relieved to be rid of the never-ending presence of this bossy old woman that may have burdened his life.

I too may have been simply relieved. After her death I no longer dreaded the ring of the telephone, always anticipating her complaining, unhappy

voice, telling me of the latest unfair injury that had been inflicted on her. But even just her tales of loneliness or perhaps physical pain paralyzed me with guilt and helplessness, robbing me of any capacity for a normal empathic response. Yes, it was a relief to know that I would never hear her voice again.

Last summer, during my long walks through Paris, while listening to the tapes of *The Brothers Karamazov*, I almost accidentally found myself on the Avenue Marceau,





Sophie Freud was born in Vienna in 1924. She is the granddaughter of Sigmund Freud. She had weekly "audiences" with him until she was almost 14 years old, when the family left Vienna in 1938, two months after the Austrian Anschluss. Freud's parents separated at that point: she and her mother went to Paris, where the "Growing Up" story takes place, while the rest of the Freud family, including her father, brother and paternal grandparents moved to London. She and her mother left Paris on bicycle in June 1940, a few days before the German army invaded the city. They lived in Nice until January 1942, when they continued their odyssey through

Casablanca and Lisbon until they arrived in New York City in November 1942.

Freud majored in psychology at Radcliffe College and graduated in 1946, after marrying Paul Loewenstein during her last year of college. The other story, "Growing Old," has to do with that relationship. She earned a Master's in Social Work from the Simmons College School of Social Work and worked part-time as a social work clinician while raising her three children.

Freud earned a Ph.D. from The Florence Heller Graduate School for Advanced Studies in Social Welfare in 1970. She joined the faculty of the Simmons School of Social Work as chair of their Human Behavior Sequence, a position she held until her retirement

in 1992. She is the author of *My Three Mothers and Other Passions*.

Freud continues to teach in the Simmons doctoral program, where she has developed two courses on psychological thought systems; chairs doctoral dissertations in that program; volunteers at the Cambridge Problem Center, a counseling clinic for low income people; takes a program on Mediation/Conflict Resolution; leads national workshops on theoretical frames for clinical work; writes scholarly papers; and develops her fiction writing.

Her son, George Loewenstein, currently a professor in decision-making sciences at Carnegie Mellon, graduated from Brandeis in 1978.

one of the many that converge like rays of sun toward the Étoile. It was on this avenue that my mother and I had lived during our stay in Paris after we had escaped from Vienna in 1938. To reach our apartment, you had to go through a courtyard: our windows did not look out on the avenue, a situation that lowered the rent while maintaining the aura of "a good address." The address was important for my mother perhaps because she was hoping to use the apartment for seeing private patients. I remember the place as quite dark and dingy, yet large enough for our massive furniture from

our former home. My own room looked out on a drab court. Neighbors had complained that I was not discreet in my undressing habits and after that I remembered to draw the shades in the evening. The furniture of my room came from my father's bedroom in Vienna. There was a bed, a chest of drawers and a desk. All fine furniture, since my father believed in having nice things for himself. I don't remember when I learned that he was very bitter that my mother had kept his furniture in Paris, rather than forwarding it to London according to their agreement. I must not have known this at the time, or I would have been uncomfortable living amidst stolen property.

The apartment was large enough so that my room was somewhat separate, our bathroom dividing my room from her bedroom and living room. The separation allowed me to read for long hours into the night without my mother's noticing it. After living half a year in France, I had just learned to read French without effort and I devoured the novels of Alexander Dumas fils. I would read night after night about the adventures of the Three Musketeers, properly falling in love with one or the other. After I had finally eaten my way through the entire series of the musketeers, I embarked with equal zest and excitement on the vengeful, endless tale of the *Count of Monte Cristo*. That was the time in my adolescence when I felt it was mostly books that made life worth living.

We had arrived in Paris six months earlier, in late May of 1938, and I had spent the late spring and summer learning French, passing an examination the next fall that allowed me to enter the French lycée, albeit in a class that was one year below my actual age. The indignity of being with younger girls was not very great. I was in any case a foreigner and did not relate to the other girls in my class.

But I had a happy summer, that first season in France. My mother, in her own peculiar wisdom, had found a summer camp for me that was run by a German couple, also Jewish refugees. While we all talked French, the other children from the camp also came from international backgrounds, and I had

fitted in quite well. It was the first summer I had not spent with my mother, either on the Italian Adriatic or in the Dolomites, and I had been sad and glad to celebrate my 14th birthday without her. Already then it had become a relief not to spend time with my mother. Most important I had learned to bicycle that summer. I had grown up as a protected city child and the very idea of riding a bicycle had never entered my assumptive world. The achievement was very important, perhaps comparable to my children's learning to drive a car. However, my mother forbid me to ride the bicycle when I returned to Paris at the end of the summer. She regarded it as too dangerous, and could not be persuaded otherwise. The bicycle was stored in a shed in the courtyard of the Avenue Marceau.

The French lycée where I had been admitted, Jean de la Fontaine was its name, was in Passy, near the Bois de Boulogne, about three miles from our flat. To get there by subway was not difficult, and my mother gave me weekly subway fare, plus a small amount of pocket money.

I decided to disobey my mother and ride my bicycle back and forth to school. There was no provision to park the bicycle at the school, and I could not contemplate the threat of my most precious possession getting stolen. I negotiated with a nearby garage to let me park my bicycle there for the cost of the daily subway rides. My mother was preoccupied with her own survival and not overly inquisitive of my pursuits. She knew that I was an extremely obedient girl who did not



Freud and her mother in the 1980s

need supervision. My rides to school became daily triumphs of mastery and independence.

At that moment in French tax history, a tax on bicycles was instituted, whereby the taxpayer received a plaque that had to be attached to the bicycle in visible fashion. I cannot tell how much money it would have been in American dollars, but I imagine it was perhaps \$25, a sum that was completely out of my reach. If my own children hear this story they will not understand it. When they were 14 years old, they not only received pocket money that was adequate for their needs and could be saved for special wishes, but they could also earn more money than they could spend. They baby-sat, they raked leaves for people in the neighborhood, their services much in demand. But I lived in a strange city, in a house where I knew no other tenants and I could not imagine a single way in which I could earn some money. If I received one dollar's worth a week of pocket money, it would have taken me 25 weeks of never spending a penny before I could afford this bicycle plaque.

days later my mother asked me whether I had taken money from her purse when she missed it: she could not imagine how the money might have disappeared. I admitted to the theft. I hung my head and waited for the verdict with dread. Would my mother brand me a thief, threaten me with reform school, heap me with reproaches about having to raise me as a single mother in a foreign country, ask me whether my father was encouraging me to make trouble for her? But my mother said quietly and matter-of-factly: "You must let me know when you need money, rather than take it." She did not even ask me why I had needed money so badly. I don't remember her ever referring to it again. Stealing was apparently not one of her cardinal sins, perhaps knowing from her own experience that people need to steal in times of emergency. Two days before the Germans invaded Paris a few months later, she bought herself a bicycle so that we could flee from the city in time.

These were the kind of memories that flooded me after my mother died.

I took the money from my mother's pocketbook, bought my bicycle plaque and all was well. A few

*Left: Freud (and her mother, see opposite page) crossing from Marseille to Casablanca in 1942.
Below: Freud at age 8 with her mother*



"I would like to go to Mamma's funeral when she dies," I said to my son. "Do you think that would be alright?" "No," my son replied in his usual strict way, "once you divorce someone, you are no longer part of their family. You would not be welcome at such an occasion." After that I started to wonder whether one's mother-in-law can become an ex- after 40 years of kinship.

Every spring in these last three years, ever since my husband and I divorced, I start to worry that my 93-year-old ex-mother-in-law might die without my having seen her "one last time." This idea had never haunted me before the divorce. On the contrary, I had not been eager to invite her to our home, and if I did visit her at her home in New York City, it was mostly to placate my husband. He called her every single day, ever since she had lost her husband, some 15 years earlier, and was in the habit of spending part of his vacations taking her to her favorite place in the mountains. "Don't forget to call Mamma tomorrow," he would remind me, "it is her birthday." I would comply obediently and resentfully. She was definitely his mother, not mine. Neither did I think of her as a friend.

I try to avoid New York City whenever possible. I have disliked that huge city ever since the days when I arrived there as a European refugee at age 18. I would never go there for fun and recreation, neither have my lecturing invitations led me there. Yet, in the last three

years, on the way to other places, I have managed to stop in New York City long enough to visit Mamma.

This time again, getting out at Queens' Kew Gardens Station, I walked up the familiar deteriorating three blocks on Queens Boulevard to Mamma's apartment house. Was the city actually becoming increasingly drab from year to year, or did it only seem that way to me? The question was whether I would bring her fruit, candy or flowers. The year before I had brought her a book. The gift of a book, I thought, would be seen as a compliment, maintaining the fiction that she was still reading books. She had accepted it in that spirit. It was a very funny book about a German-Jewish mother and her daughter, a situation she could identify with and laugh at, if she so much as leafed through the book. I happen to be an enthusiastic and careful gift-giver, but Mamma had not been on my list of recipients in earlier years. This time I finally settled on a bunch of purple carnations.

I had announced my visit a month and a week ago, as well as that morning and had received nothing but welcoming signals. Mamma received me at the door. She looked a bit frail, but had not changed very much since a year ago. She has always looked at least 10 years younger than her actual

age, and this youthfulness continued into her old age. The flowers were much commented upon in Mamma's unchanging style. I noticed with relief that the apartment was not overflowing with flowers, as it often was, so perhaps it was the right gift. She found some candy to offer me, and we settled down for a cozy afternoon in her well-cared-for, attractive living room.

Her manner was familiar, and she presented herself as the same woman I had always known. She asked all the proper questions about my recent visit to Europe, and then asked them again. "You know, your oldest daughter," she said, "what was her name—is she enjoying her new job?" Yet, a few minutes later, when I told her that I had recently stayed in the most elegant hotel in Berlin, with a complicated name that escaped me, she said: "It must be the Kampinski on the Kurfuerstendamm," and she was right. I asked her how it felt to be so old, and she tried to explain it to me. "I don't like it," she said, "I can no longer remember things; I get mixed up." She then added that during the last year, she had started to care less about people and the events around her. Most of her friends had died, and the people who came to see her were mostly those friends' children. "Were you very sad when your friends died?" I asked her. "No, it is something that just happened and I got used to it," she replied. Sometimes there were more visitors than were welcome, yet at other times she was quite glad to see them. Her daughter, Judith, was the only



person with whom she felt really at home. She thought about her past and all the happy years with her husband. It had been a good life.

When I first married I had felt ready to love Mamma. I was alienated from my own mother and already as a child I had searched for other mothers who would be understanding, interested in me and loving. My new husband's ideally loving family had held out the hopes of

finding such a new and better mother. "You are lucky, you have such a wonderful mother," I had said to him with envy. "It may just seem that way," he would cautiously reply.

There was a critical incident between Mamma and myself when I, as a young married woman, had turned to her for comfort and female solidarity. I confided some difficulty I experienced in relating to her son and she said: "You must always

remember that he has weak nerves and that he must be surrounded with peacefulness. You must always treat him kindly and with extra understanding." These do not seem very harsh words, at this great distance of time and age, but then it meant to me that she would side with her son against me in whatever issue came up. I withdrew from her and never confided in her again. Our relationship was outwardly pleasant but cool, which I believe was a source of regret and distress for her.

Yet, Mamma's extremely gracious surface hid a rather relentless critical attitude. We had coined the family term, a "mamma-compliment," referring to a compliment with a sting. "Oh, the house is so orderly this year," she would say, in an astonished voice and with accent on the last two words.

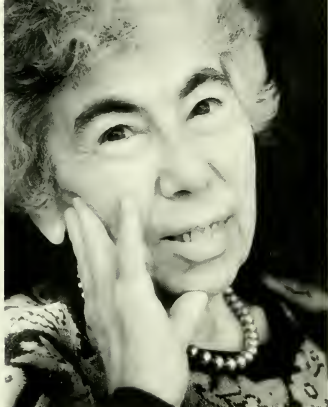
But there were also moments of honest confrontations. One of them happened also during a private visit to her home in New York City, after Pappa had already died several years before. "There is one thing between us that I have not been able to forgive you for," she said, "and I want to tell you about it." I declared myself ready for whatever needed to be said. "There was that time, when you criticized Pappa in such an unkind way," she then proceeded to explain. I went in my mind's eyes over my relatively benign albeit noncommunicative history with my father-in-law and tried to remember such a villainy. "Was it the time, when the



Freud on her beloved bicycle in Paris in 1939

children were quite small and he insisted on buying them ice cream just before lunch?" I finally asked. "Yes, I think so," Mamma had responded vaguely, "You made a very ugly comment about Pappa, and nobody, but nobody is allowed to say something angry about our Pappilein. In this family we all love each other and nobody gets angry at anyone else."

As the years passed and I came increasingly into my own, she saw me as intensely self-seeking, cold and neglectful of her son. "All he ever needed was a little bit of warmth," she is to have said when she heard about our separation. When I told my husband that I wanted to participate in his mother's 90th birthday family party, at a time when he and I were contemplating a divorce, he warned me that her bitter talk against me indicated that she might prefer not to see me. I did not believe him and I wanted to see Mamma at least once again, so I attended for a last time the family birthday party. Later she said that she would not have enjoyed her whole birthday party had I not been present. She also had another side to her, where she harbored feelings of respect and admiration toward me, because she had been a perfect hausfrau, devoting her life to her husband and children without ever taking an opportunity to develop her own talents, as I was able to do. "Don't fret, that happens when one is married to a professor," I once overheard her say to her son who might have complained about my lack of time for him.



Why had the 40-year-long tension between Mamma and myself magically dissolved? Everyone in the family, including her son, thought that she would never want to see me or hear from me again. Not so at all. Now I send her a small but loving gift for her birthday, without any reminders. I call her regularly. "Oh Sophie," she says with a genuinely pleased tone, instantly recognizing my voice after I merely say, "Hello Mamma." "How lovely of you to call me." The obvious reason for our new mutual warmth might be that we no longer share the same man and that it is another woman's turn to do so. "He asked me to visit him in his new home," she said to me. "And you can imagine that I refused. With this new woman...you know what I mean," she added. Mamma has always said, "you know what I mean," and I have not always known what she meant.

This time however, I felt fairly certain that we had finally found a new common enemy.

But it is my own change of feelings that puzzles me the most. I admire Mamma for her astonishing independence in her old age. She still lives alone and only has a woman come in at night. "The children insist on this," she explained, "and so I put up with her for their peace of mind." "I too want to stay in my own home when I grow old," I gratefully explained to her, "and you are showing me that this is possible." "Oh, how I would have hated a nursing home," she replied proudly.

My ex-husband loves his mother, yet perhaps inevitably he also has feelings of rage and dislike toward her. It is possible that it was my role to carry his carefully guarded and never expressed negative feelings. This may have helped him to be at all times the dutiful and conscientious son that he was. The explanation for the

strange and mysterious transformation of my feelings towards Mamma could be that I was now relieved of that marital duty. Or could it be that I projected upon Mamma negative feelings toward her son that I could not contemplate for a very long time?

Mamma and I did find a topic that seemed to engage her most happily: my son's handsome looks. She referred to this agreeable matter seven or eight times, with equal pleasure and enthusiasm. She also assured me that I looked very well and wore such a pretty dress. She took me out on her penthouse balcony overlooking a large, peaceful green cemetery and explained how she was able to sit out-of-doors in clement weather. "It is so nice that you took the trouble to come and see me," she said. "I missed your 93rd birthday party, and now we have our private party," I answered. "Oh those parties," she said dismissively. "I don't care so much about all the fuss they make." I stayed for three hours, and as I took my leave several times, referring to next year's reunion, the thought that this might be a last visit lay, once again, heavy on my chest. I feel satisfaction and relief to be able to please my old mother-in-law after all these years and to have made peace with her. It is no longer important to me whether I do or do not attend her funeral. ■

Maya Jensen
Association of Mental
Health and is currently a
director of Blackside,
Business Executives for
National Security,
National Poetry Series,
New England Aquarium,
New England Foundation
for the Arts and Newell
Health Care System. He is
also a published poet, and
received a Masters in Fine
Arts degree from
Columbia University.

"What I am is the way home"
Air and Fire
Wendell Barry

On my youngest turning thirty,
On definitive signs of time.
Fall, the Maple's leaves cascade down,
The Beech holds to the bitter end.
I turn the ground to plant Spring bulbs.
What presumption to that assumption!
More true is I haven't a clue
The longer it goes. What I miss most
Is the boy I knew yesterday,
Or yesterdays ago when we all
Lived in this white house, black trim...
Huge piles of pale yellow/red leaves,
Screams and laughter of my children,
A small black dog crazy with joy,
The endless work/work of it all,
The immense day-end satisfaction.
Like all memory, shaped, sustained,
It's how we take care of ourselves.
May it take care of you as well my son.



Sick Child

Catherine Stearns, M.A.
'84, Ph.D. '85, teaches
creative writing at
Emmanuel College and
English at Buckingham
Browne and Nichols
School in Cambridge. She
attended the Writers'
Workshop in Iowa and
her degrees from Brandeis
were in English and
American Literature. She
has been published in
several journals,
including Calliope, Modern
Poetry Studies and
Shenandoah, and recently
she had a story, "Icarus in
Africa," anthologized in
The House on Via
Gambito: A Collection of
Writing by American
Women Abroad. She is the
author of a collection of
poetry, The Transparency
of Skin, published in
1987. Stearns is the
recipient of a Bush Grant
and a McKnight
Foundation Poetry
Award.

The room on all sides viewless. Your cries
appear, as if breathed on glass: ice-
crystals click and a deep fog seeps in.

Someone drew
thin tungsten lines connecting you
to this flat, fluorescent
country. Lift an arm:

it drifts off weightless.
Only the instruments have any will.
Volumetric Infusion Pumps
flash low-flow, low-flow until
several animal hands start
over the dazzling, absolute ice.

I turn toward a window, bargaining,
remembering.

Lines of seaweed
mark the tide where eelgrass,
bleached in tangled piles
with thin translucent strips of dulse,
buried the carcasses of gulls.

What do you know of flying?
What do you know of summer, sweet touch,
air,
lightness? O my son, come back
with nothing to tell.



On the Show Day

No, we cannot find anything Chinese
for you to show in class today.
The stamps, the calendar pictures,
the coins, the bookmarks of feathers,
even your Chinese textbooks,
all have been taken to school.
Every Tuesday at dinner you brag
how your classmates love your show
and how they are amazed by the land
whose charm they can hardly withstand.
But today we have nothing left.

Yes, I forgot something. No,
how could I forget. We have
a copy of a secret document
that a diplomat brought out a month ago.
It is a genuine Chinese product
issued by Chinese government.
It shows how some people live
by wounding and crushing others,
how human beings can go madder than hyenas,
how human brains can be more rapidly
fossilized than dinosaur skeletons.

I wish you understood those wild words
that belong to the Bolsheviks
and showed another China in black and white.



Passage

Sydra Mallery '93 grew up in Florida and Pennsylvania and has been writing poetry since she was in high school. The editor of 415 South Street, she has been published in Kether, Empyrean Brew and 415 South Street. Mallery is an English major who plans to teach English literature and creative writing at the college level.

Help me
God I am growing down
like Merlin
born into old age
losing my knowledge
my skill
everyday
like Icarus flying in
the sun
it slips
from me.

The less I
unlearn
the deeper
I grow

Help me
God.



Ha Jin, M.A. '89, Ph.D. '92, who was born in China, arrived in the United States in 1986. Although he descended from a family of scholars, his father was an army officer. He grew up during the Cultural Revolution: as a youngster, he didn't have books to read, because the Red Guards burned them. After five years as an enlistee in the People's Liberation Army and then working for the

railroad, he was among the first generation of students to go to college after the Revolution, and began studying English at age 22 at Heilongjiang University. A student of American literature, his American professors encouraged him to study in the United States. He believes that English is a superior poetic language and writes for Americans and others to help themselves understand "the inner life of the Chinese people." Jin is currently enrolled in a master's program at Boston University and is teaching at Emory University.

Speaking of Cousins

Stephen Bluestone '61 teaches English and film at Mercer University and did graduate work at the University of Michigan, where he won a number of Hopwood Prizes.

"Speaking of Cousins" is part of a manuscript-in-progress entitled *The Laughing Monkeys of Gravity*. Other recent accomplishments, in addition to second prize for "Three Anatomists" in the 1991 Robert Penn Warren Poetry Competition, include the Greensboro Review's Poetry Prize (1989) and a Georgia Arts Council Award (1990). Bluestone has also received an NEH Summer Fellowship. His recent work has appeared in *Poetry*, *The Greensboro Review*, *The Southern Poetry Review*, *The Cumberland Poetry Review*, *Israel Horizons* and *The Sow's Ear*.

From her penthouse window, after lunch, my well-married cousin looks down at the Queensboro Bridge with the eye of a fine-arts major who can buy anything she wants but, for her own reasons, has decided not to make the purchase.

It's our first meeting in years, and I remind her how, once, as children, in a skipjack, with her father at the helm, we rode out a storm on Long Beach Bay; but she doesn't recall the adventure. The visit soon ends, an entry in two busy calendars, a length of string in a box I sometimes open up, labeled "Loose ends, to be tied up later."

A day later, I'm stopping with friends in the country, looking at albums of kinfolk and kinfolk-neighbors. Afterwards, we go upstairs to tour old bed frames, chairs, tables, toys, a jumble like the last set of *Citizen Kane* crammed into one farmhouse attic somewhere in empty New Hampshire.



By Amy Merwin

After the heirlooms, it's time for lunch, for chowder, fries, and frappes; it's also time to be speaking of cousins and then to greet them as they arrive, one after another, in the middle of nowhere, at a county fair of kin.

It's a circumstance like worn linoleum or fallen fences, but needing to be blessed; it evokes admiration, like the appearance of an empty table at the busiest hour of the day, no need for reservations.

Wearing blue-twill work clothes in a country grill in Yankee limbo or exquisite pearls and silk casuals in a crowded pub at ground zero, cousins hiss like damp wood in the fire, pull the light-chains in our dark heads, keep the rockers going in the attic.


During the past 50 years, there has been little debate within the American Jewish community on the need to remember the Holocaust. On the other hand, American Jews have struggled with the question of how to remember, and more importantly, what lessons to draw from that watershed event.

For some, the debate has raged over questions of faith—was the death of six million proof that God does not exist, or was the survival of even a remnant of the Jewish people proof of the undeniability of God's existence? For some, the debate revolves over the question of acquiescence and even complicity—did the Jews of Europe, even of nonaffected countries like the United States, do all that they could to prevent the slaughter, or were they in some way coresponsible by omission for its magnitude? For still others, the debate centered on the state of Israel—should one uncritically support the existence and policies of this final refuge of the Jewish people, or expect it to adhere to a higher moral standard in light of the tragedy that preceded and caused its birth?

Memorializing the Holocaust:

by Elaine Heumann Gurian '88
and Bennett Samson

Specific or Universal Tragedy?



Yellow Star of David that Jews were forced to wear by the Nazis



On these and many other questions, the debate has been passionate and unrelenting. Only recently has that debate expanded into the wider sphere of the public at large. Today, the questions of national concern are whether American society as a whole should remember the Holocaust, and if so, how and to what end.

The current debate reaches from the halls of Congress to statehouses around the nation, to the classrooms, televisions and movie screens. But perhaps the first time the question was seriously debated as an issue of national policy was in 1979, when President Carter brought the question to the fore.

The story is that Carter watched the television docudrama "The Holocaust" and decided that America should not be allowed to forget this devastating chapter in history, where the United States played a complicated role. Thus, he appointed a President's Commission on the Holocaust, with the mission to formulate "recommendations with respect to the establishment and maintenance of an appropriate memorial to those who perished in the Holocaust."

The Commission was headed by Holocaust survivor Elie Weisel, who later won the Nobel Prize. 'ts membership included academics, theologians, survivors and representatives of both houses of Congress—Jews and non-Jews representing a wide range of constituencies likely to be affected by the result of the deliberation.

That the Commission's *Report to the President* answered the fundamental "should we" question with a resounding "yes" goes almost without saying. Indeed, as requested by President Carter, the Commission went a great deal further and proposed in its *Report* answers to questions including the feasibility of creating a national Holocaust memorial with substantial private funding, aesthetic values to which such a memorial should adhere, the programs such an institution should conduct and even some of the messages it should attempt to communicate. The *Report* recommended the establishment of an institution called the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum—a living memorial, including not only a traditional memorial, but also a museum, an educational foundation and a Committee on Conscience.

When, in 1980, a *unanimous* Congress passed legislation endorsing the Commission's *Report*, the question of whether such an institution should be created was not definitively answered. In that legislation, Congress conditioned the creation of the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum on a demonstration of public will, and thus included language that demanded only private funds be used for all new construction.

*Victims' suitcases,
part of a large
collection of
personal artifacts
on loan from the
State Museum at
Auschwitz*



And so, as the United States Holocaust Memorial Council, the body created by Congress to carry the project forward, sought to secure the necessary funding, the "should we" question was presented to the American people. Though the response was, in the end, more than adequate as nearly 200,000 citizens decided to contribute to this enterprise, the debate has continued to this day—both in the American Jewish community and the public at large.

The creators of the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, in planning this institution, have had to wrestle with a wide range of dilemmas, each requiring an answer to address the concerns of the institution's various constituencies:

- Was the institution to be mainly a memorial or a museum?
- Are the events of the Holocaust to be described as a Jewish tragedy with other victims or as a human tragedy with many victims, primarily Jews?
- Is the Holocaust so singular an event as to defy comparison, or is it emblematic of the atrocities and cruelties of which man is capable?
- What is the relevance to Americans of this historic event that took place on foreign soil?
- Why should this memorial be in the United States capital and operated, in part, by government funds?



*Personal artifacts
of victims on
display at the
United States
Holocaust
Memorial Museum*

And finally, and perhaps most interestingly:

—Is this to become a history museum or an institution that uses history as a metaphor and therefore discusses in its exhibitions the panoply of previous and subsequent inhuman acts we visit upon each other?

When the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum opened in April, the public could experience for itself how these and a host of other questions defining the nature of the institution were answered.

The United States Holocaust Memorial Museum is now part of official Washington. Along with the capital's other museums, monuments, memorials and historical landmarks, the museum becomes one of the shared experiences of millions of Americans who journey to Washington. The museum, designed by James Ingo Freed of Pei, Cobb, Freed & Partners, sits on a plot of federal land between 14th Street and Raoul Wallenberg Place at the western end of the National Mall. To the west stands the Vietnam Veteran's Memorial, to the east, the future site of the National Museum of the American Indian. As its name implies, the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum relates to both its neighbors, as it is a memorial as well as a museum. This decision is reflected in the architecture of the institution, which is not really one structure but two, museum and memorial, joined but distinct. This duality will enable it to meet the needs of the diverse constituencies who are expected to visit it in the years to come.

For many museum visitors, the heart of their experience will be a tour of the Permanent Exhibition, which occupies 36,000 square feet on three floors of the museum. The exhibition will proceed in linear, sequential fashion and provide a comprehensive portrayal of the events perpetrated by Nazi Germany between 1933 and 1945. It uses authentic artifacts that include a railcar of the type used to transport Jews from the Warsaw ghetto to Treblinka, a Danish fishing boat that was one of a fleet in which 90 percent of Denmark's Jews were ferried by their countrymen to safety, as well as castings of prominent but unmovable artifacts such as the remaining portion of the Warsaw ghetto wall and the chillingly ironic gates, reading "*Arbeit Macht Frei*" ("Work will make [you] free") that marked the entrance to Auschwitz.

For the exhibition, the answer to the question "Is it history or metaphor?" comes down clearly on the history side. Yet the staff who created the exhibition assume that in telling this one story fully and dramatically, the exhibit will, through its specificity, emerge as a universal tale. The visitor will learn about the chronicle of perpetrators, the suffering of the victims, the heroic efforts of the resisters and rescuers and the moral dilemma of the bystanders. It is our sincere hope that visitors question themselves as to what role or combination of roles they would have chosen had they been faced with these circumstances at the time.

The exhibition designers also had to deal with the question of how to present the centrality of the Jewish experience in the Holocaust as well as that of other victims caught in the Nazi's grasp. Again, the solution was a compromise. The exhibition presents a

predominance of Jewish material but includes that of other victims. The exhibition's producers are proud of this broad-based inclusion, but acknowledge that numerically this was a predominantly Jewish event. The debate between the appropriate weight given to the victims continues.

For example, the exhibition mentions the victimization of the homosexual community more than once, includes a pink triangle among its artifacts of uniform markings and shows photographs of homosexual victims. Further, the museum initiated a multipronged search to find authentic material that related to homosexual persecution. But because of the comparatively small number of such victims and the further persecution of homosexuals after the war, the material is almost impossible to find. Will the gay community feel validated by the inclusion and the search, or will it feel that more should have been presented? Is any victim group satisfied? Who should be the final authority about appropriate balance?

The producers attempt to answer on two levels the question, "Why is the museum in America and in Washington, D.C.?" The first is overt—the exhibition contains elements about "what Americans knew and when they knew it" and begins with the American liberation of the camps to make concrete the United States aspect of the story. On a more allegorical level, the creators hope that people visiting within the



Elaine Heumann Gurian '58 is the deputy director of the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, which opened to the public in April. She coordinated the systems that converted the institution from a start-up development organization to a fully operational federal museum.

Before assuming the Holocaust Memorial Museum position, Gurian served as deputy director for public program planning for the National Museum of the American Indian at the Smithsonian Institution, where she concentrated on planning the move of the existent museum to the United States Custom House and

oversaw the architectural program planning for building the new collections storage and mall museum facility in Washington, D.C.

In her first job in the capital, Gurian served as deputy assistant secretary for museums at the Smithsonian, the oversight department for all 14 Smithsonian museums. Among her activities, she was responsible for overseeing the creation of the African American Museum Project and the Experimental Gallery. Previously, she had been the director of the Exhibit Center for the Boston Children's Museum.

From 1969-1972, she was the director of education at the Institute of Contemporary Art in Boston where she was in charge of building community controlled playgrounds during a period immediately following civil unrest.

Gurian holds a B.A. in art history from Brandeis and a M.Ed. in elementary education and art education from the State College at Boston. In 1985, she won the Museum Educator's Award for Excellence, the highest award for museum educators.

Bennett Samson is associate campaign director, Holocaust Memorial Museum.



"shadow of the capital" will contemplate the ease with which benevolent governments can be derailed and therefore, recommit themselves to the role of vigilance and participation, a role that each of us must assume to fulfill our responsibilities as a citizen of a democratic society.

Other museum facilities take a straightforward historical approach to the subject. Chief among these is the United States Holocaust Research Institute, located on the museum's fifth floor, where resident and visiting scholars will mine the museum's extensive holdings, including five separate archival collections (documents, film and video, oral history, photographs and a registry of American Holocaust survivors), plus a library of 20,000 volumes.

The museum contains two contemporary exhibition galleries, on the main and concourse levels. The initial installations in these galleries—an exhibition for children entitled "Remember the Children," and one called "Assignment Rescue: Varian Fry and the Emergency Rescue Committee"—will explain Holocaust history and yet will ask visitors—young and old alike—to consider questions such as the personal obligation to intervene in the face of prejudice and oppression.

The answer to the question often asked—"Will the museum exhibit material about other genocidal acts in these galleries?"—is left intentionally unanswered and

awaits resumption of the debate within the institution as the experience of working with visitors begins. One can only imagine what a museum director 50 years hence may program in these spaces.

Located on the concourse level of the museum is an education center with a series of classrooms, a teachers' resource center and two theaters. These facilities will be used for orientation, symposia, film screening, lectures and artistic performances. Already internal discussion as to their programming leads one to believe that these facilities will reach beyond the specific events of the Holocaust to its broader implications of looking at history and the world around us.

The current working assumption is that all programs must be grounded in a Holocaust event or issue—there must be an actual occurrence that serves as the historic point of departure for inclusion within our public programs. For example, it is not difficult to see the relationship between the S.S. St. Louis, which was turned back from American shores during the 1940s, and the return of the Haitian "boat people." The crisis between the Serbs and the Croats was witnessed earlier in history in the horrendous manifestations during the Second World War, and the fate of the Jewish victims of Yugoslavia was intertwined with this ethnic conflict. Thus, it is not difficult to imagine a broad spectrum of offerings that are both grounded in the Holocaust and yet explore the current serious issues of human relationships. Almost every current event can be found



to have roots or analogies in Nazi Germany: the Holocaust was not only a historic event, but one of such enormity, complexity, premeditation and documented brutality as to symbolize forever the excesses and cruelty of the dark side of humanity.

Deeply connected to any discussion of how and to what end one remembers the Holocaust is the question of for whom we do so. As a national institution our obligation must be to serve the millions expected to visit. It is to this heterogeneous audience that the question of metaphor and emblem take on greater meaning. If learning is to take place, there must be something in the story that relates to the visitors' lives and the history of their own people, either actually or by analogy.

I have come to believe that the position one takes on the importance of a memorial or metaphor often has to do with one's age and one's country of origin. Those born in America after the Second World War tend to be in favor of broadening the museum's focus to use its history to teach lessons for the future and to engage with other instances of American and world-wide human tragedy. To do this will, I believe, in due course, blur the definition of the institution. On the other hand, those who participated in the events themselves or were born abroad, tend to believe that the singularity of the Holocaust needs to be preserved and the museum kept as close to a memorial and history museum as possible.

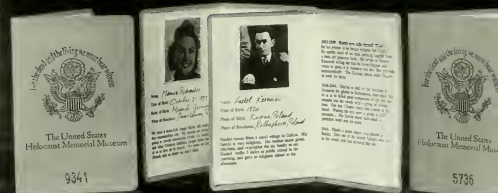
As one can imagine the truce is hard to keep, especially when many parties to the debate feel territorial about their position. The witnesses to this event are few, old or aging, and many in fragile health. The central involvement of the Holocaust survivors or those personally touched in some other way by the event, make us sensitive—within permissible limits—to their special concerns.

Without ongoing compromise, it is doubtful that the institution would have ever been built. The long-term importance of this museum lies precisely in the tension between the historical particularity of the Holocaust and the universality of the human condition. The need to maintain a sincere balance between all factions and a legitimization of the needs of all parties remains a difficult task.

More than any other museum I have been associated with, the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum continuously debates its basics with the attendant possibility that it might someday reinvent itself. The danger that the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum will become the bastion of one element of the argument is always present. If that happens, and the tension is eliminated, I believe that the institution will fail some of its legitimate constituencies. The continuing challenge will be to maintain empathy for all segments of the argument, credibility among all detractors and the ability to steer an inclusive programmatic course. ■

Fishing boat of type that Danes used to rescue 90 percent of Danish Jews from the Nazis

I.D. cards will match museum visitors, by age and gender, with actual victims of the Holocaust



Where Have All the Generalists Gone?

by Marilyn Appel '54

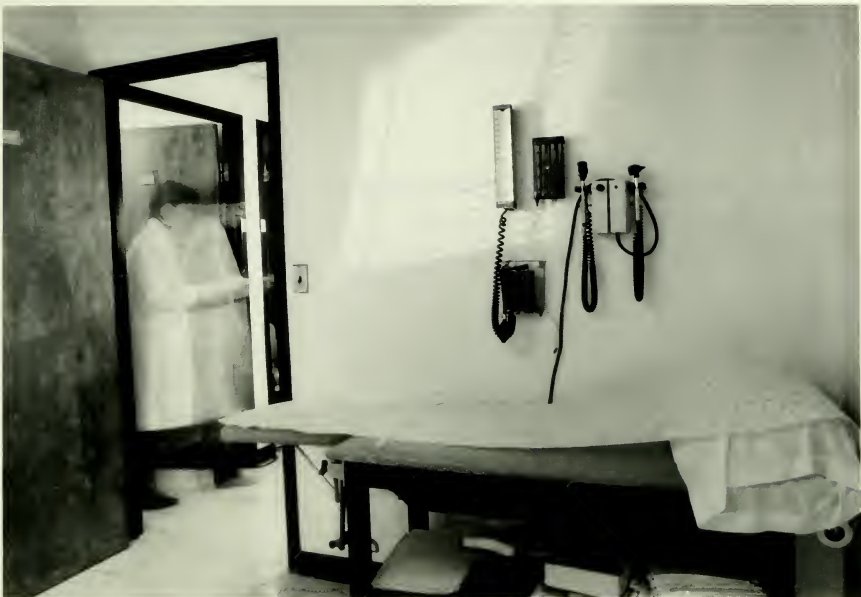
The decrease in the number of primary care physicians with a corresponding increase in numbers of specialists has been accompanied by skyrocketing health care costs. Coincidence, correlation—or cause and effect?

"My son, the doctor" in days long gone usually referred to the beloved general practitioner, the neighborhood doc, the primary care physician. Today, "my son (or my daughter), the doctor" is more likely to be a surgeon or a cardiologist. In 1931, 87 percent of all physicians were in primary care fields (general internists, general pediatricians and more recently family practitioners). By 1988 that percentage had dwindled to 33 percent and current figures suggest that only one in four physicians are in primary care fields. Data from the Association of American Medical Colleges Graduation Questionnaire show that interest in primary care fields has fallen from 36 percent of graduating seniors in 1982 to 22.7 percent in 1988 to 14.6 percent in 1992. The decrease in the number of primary care physicians with a corresponding increase in numbers of specialists has been accompanied by skyrocketing health care costs. Coincidence, correlation—or cause and effect?

Reasons for the rising costs of health care are complex, but in comparing the United States with other countries where health care costs are stabilized, some interesting facts emerge. The United States has many more specialists and subspecialists than any other country; cost per service is higher; and patients undergo more services and procedures per visit. We also suffer in this country from the "cure syndrome," an emphasis that has been more prevalent in clinical practice and in the education and training of physicians than efforts to promote health and prevent disease. President Clinton recognizes prevention as one path to cutting costs by proposing immunizations for all children. Every dollar spent on immunizations saves \$10-\$14 in the long run.

The current flurry of activity in an effort to cut the cost of health care has focused on the health care delivery system, especially on systems of managed care and managed competition. There are no universally accepted definitions of these terms, but essentially managed care combines delivery of health services and cost containment, the "how" and the "how much." The issue of managed care or managed competition is being hotly debated by the public, the media, physicians and most recently by the team led by Hillary Rodham Clinton.

Assume that managed care and managed competition are shown to cut costs, and we instituted any or all of these plans tomorrow—would it work? A real stumbling block to its success is the fact that we have insufficient numbers of providers—those physicians on the front lines. Who is to care for the 35 million people who are likely to enter the system if we provide universal access? The providers might be physician assistants, nurse practitioners and other physician "extenders" for a variety of patient problems, but for the vast majority of problems the most likely providers would be primary care physicians. Unfortunately, there are fewer and fewer primary care physicians in the pipeline. Medical schools are grappling with the problem of how to encourage students to enter primary care fields—it is an immediate challenge and an immediate mandate.



The dearth of primary care providers results in large part from how we have been training physicians, but that is not the entire story. A number of factors encourage specialization and increase costs. One of the salient factors, and the most easily described, is the high-tech influence. We remember the family doc as kind, caring, courteous, competent. He did not employ CAT Scans, MRIs, ultrasounds, IVPs, sophisticated blood work or disease-specific diagnostic tests to determine his patients' problems. He took a comprehensive history, used his knowledge of the patient, the patient's family, the social and cultural milieu and his own knowledge base and experience to diagnose an illness. He prescribed aspirin, bed rest and occasionally surgery, which he usually performed himself. Then when physicians embraced high tech to diagnose and treat patients' problems with greater specificity, the era of specialization and rising costs was ushered in.

Specialized care is a very different world from the old concerns of runny noses, well-baby care or sinus infections: physicians feel empowered, patients feel empowered. Do we want to go back to the pre-tech era? Of course not. But high tech has enticed medical students into higher paying subspecialty fields instead of encouraging them to

become primary care physicians. Is it possible to change the medical school environment so that more physicians will enter primary care fields? Yes, but a major change will not solve the current short-term problem of primary care physician supply. Even if 50 percent of students were to enter primary care fields today, we would not have enough to meet the demand or the short-term need; students beginning medical school in 1993 will not enter practice until the year 2000.

The way we train physicians is not the only problem, nor will changing the curriculum be the sole solution to such a complex issue. The traditional system of undergraduate school, medical school and residency encourages specialization rather than generalist types of practices. The role models prevalent in medical schools are specialists; they encourage specialization. External forces, such as student debt load, also encourage specialization.

Although the data are not definitive, we do know some of the variables that may increase the numbers of primary care physicians. These variables focus on four links in the

We also suffer in this country from the "cure syndrome," an emphasis that has been more prevalent in clinical practice and in the education and training of physicians than efforts to promote health and prevent disease.



Mariilyn Baker Appel received her B.A. from Brandeis and her M.Ed. and Ed.D. from Temple University. She is director of education and evaluation for the Primary Care Residency Training and the Generalist Initiative at Hahnemann University School of Medicine and its affiliated institutions, which encourages medical students and residents to enter primary care fields. Appel is also an adjunct professor at Rowan College. She has been involved in Brandeis University's Alumni Association, serving as president and a member of the board of trustees.

Among her publications are *The Cognitive Observation Guide*, *Topics in Cognitive Development*, Volumes I and II and *Science Teaching and the Development of Reasoning*. Appel has been named in *Who's Who in the Delaware Valley* for 1989 and 1991 and *Who's Who in American Education* for 1987-88. In 1992, she received the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania's Governor's Volunteer Recognition Award.

chain—pre-admissions/admissions policies and procedures, the medical school curriculum, the residency programs and support for entering practice in primary care fields.

Many medical schools have help in forging these links through resources from both public and private sectors, and though not all new programs are particularly focused on primary care, many of the elements of the primary care philosophy are included. The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, Pew Charitable Trusts, the Kellogg Foundation and others have become major players in facilitating and supporting change, especially change emphasizing primary care, as have government agencies, whose special programs provide funds for primary care residency training.

Most recently, the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, through its Generalist Initiative, awarded planning grants to 18 medical schools, among them Hahnemann University School of Medicine. This funding is allowing Hahnemann and other schools to plan modifications in the various links in the chain that lead to practice in generalist fields. The goal is to encourage 50 percent of graduating medical students to enter primary care fields by the year 2000.

Preadmissions and admissions policies and procedures for the Generalist Initiative is the first vital link in the chain. Whom do we choose and how do we choose them? Criteria such as GPAs, MCAT scores or other standard measures of student competence will continue. The challenge is to identify more students from a huge pool of qualified applicants who are likely to enter primary care fields. Research suggests that these students come from rural areas, from stable, nonmobile families and are nontraditional students (e.g., fine arts majors, psychology majors), married students, women and minorities.

We also need to find potential candidates earlier. Increasingly, medical schools like Hahnemann, which have accepted the mandate, will attempt to articulate with undergraduate colleges to identify primary care-oriented applicants. In conjunction with the identification issue, another challenge is the interview. Schools that have a history of producing generalist physicians in larger numbers usually have more generalists who interview applicants and choose the students. Finding generalist faculty to interview applicants and selecting appropriate rewards for doing so present major problems as exemplified by the Hahnemann experience: 6,000-7,000 applicants to be screened per year, 1,700 interviews, for a class of 170, with only about five generalists interviewing applicants and two generalists on the admissions committee. The rest of the faculty involved are basic scientists and subspecialty clinicians.

The admissions process represents a major commitment of faculty time. Rewards for this work are not usually within the scope of the traditional reward system of academia, which views

research as the more likely path to tenure and promotion. This attitude can change if we recognize and credit admissions work as part of the academic promotions process—the future of our health care system depends on it.

The medical school curriculum, the second link in the chain, is usually slow to change. The Johns Hopkins School of Medicine is phasing in the "largest revision of its curriculum and philosophy since 1893," according to a 1992 article in its magazine. The politics and process of change are well known to people in academia, as well as to those in the public or private sectors; meaningful change requires charismatic leadership, commitment throughout the ranks, dedication and persistence. Change must be perceived as a benefit to those involved, and faculty must be provided with the resources to effect the needed modifications.

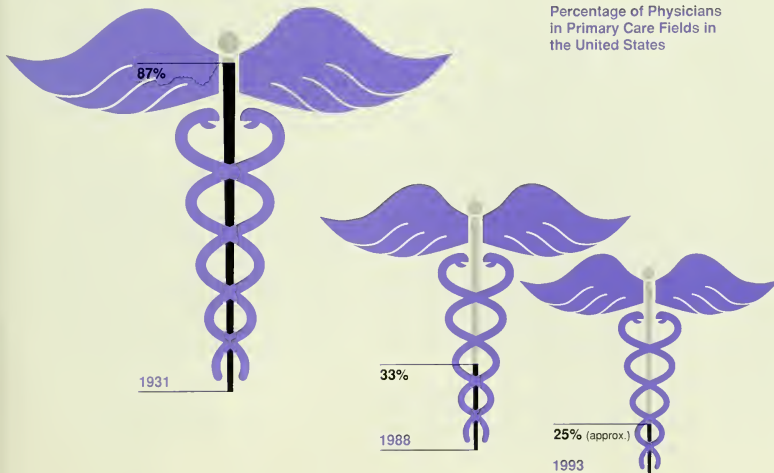
Although medical schools involved in the Generalist Initiative Program are thinking along common lines, each school has its own ideas and ways to implement curriculum changes. Commonalities include providing early exposure to the practice of medicine, early experiences with generalist mentors and role models, integration and coordination of basic and clinical sciences, a primary care rotation (a four to eight-week block in an ambulatory setting) early in the third year of medical school (third year is when students usually decide on a specialty field) and increased ambulatory experiences even in those rotations that are traditionally hospital-based.

In the first year of medical school, an experience in a physician's office, especially a generalist's office, exposes students to clinical practice and to generalist role models, an activity that is thought to encourage students to enter primary care fields. Consolidating and integrating the basic and clinical sciences within the first two years of medical school allows students to relate clinical problems to basic biological processes and will help them to understand better the major impact and relevance of the basic sciences to the practice of medicine. Primary care-oriented training will emphasize ethics, behavioral science aspects of medicine and patient care, epidemiology, the life cycle from embryology to death and dying, and other areas not traditionally covered, or covered in a fragmented manner in the traditional medical school curriculum.

It is not simply "what" is taught, but also "how" it is taught, that makes the difference in the newer curriculum models. The "how" includes "problem-based learning," clinical case presentations, team teaching, small group discussions, visits to doctors' offices, home-care visits, community experiences with homeless and high-risk youth and other kinds of "real" experiences, rather than the traditional pattern of lecture and exam. Hahnemann, which will provide practice in clinical problem-solving to help students use critical thinking skills, has also developed a unique clinically-oriented first year course, where

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Percentage of Physicians in Primary Care Fields in the United States



Generalist physicians are perceived as overworked and overwhelmed, working long hours, receiving less pay and recognition for their services and lacking the prestige of the specialist.

students will spend time in private offices with generalist physicians, work in a variety of community-based programs and use clinical problem-solving in problem-based learning experiences. The uniqueness of the course lies not only in the substance, but the way in which it was developed—at an intensive weekend retreat with 10 faculty who worked 18 hours a day to develop goals, objectives, content, experiences, a schedule and an evaluation plan.

Time and faculty are crucial issues in proposed curriculum models that emphasize primary care. The challenges facing medical schools is to develop a curriculum that is inclusive, efficient and effective, taught by sufficient numbers of basic science and clinical faculty, who are committed to the generalist philosophy and trained in innovative teaching methodologies. And curriculum effectiveness, once thought of as the ability of students to pass national exams (demonstrating that we have trained competent and qualified physicians), must now additionally be measured by how much we have increased the numbers of generalist physicians in the pipeline.

The third link in the chain is the residency program. In generalist fields, residents have to know more about more; the curriculum is broad and comprehensive and includes experiences in dermatology, orthopedics, cardiology, allergy and other specialty areas, as they are practiced in the primary care environment. In addition, primary care residents must also learn to function competently in a hospital environment. On the other hand, in subspecialty fields, the curriculum and the work is more focused, more in-depth, often more procedure-oriented and often more hospital-based.

Many medical schools have received funding from the Health Resources and Service Administration to develop residency training programs in primary care internal medicine, general pediatrics or family medicine. These programs have specific requirements to provide a continuity-experience (seeing the same panel of patients over three years) and a comprehensive program that promotes the primary care principles and philosophy necessary for practice in a primary care office-based setting. Over the last four years Hahnemann, with its Primary Care Internal Medicine Grant, has been able to train not only those enrolled in special primary care programs, but has also been able to entice traditional internal medicine residents (who might, for instance, go into medical subspecialties) into portions of the primary care program. Programs such as these encourage residents to enter primary care fields, or at the very least, to become more conscious of the primary care aspects of medical practice.

As these residents enter practice, the last link in the chain, the support systems of faculty and peers built during medical school and residency, essentially vanish. Repayment of debt is another

hurdle: graduating physicians are often carrying huge mortgages on their careers, and once they enter practice, they incur more debt as they set up an office or buy into a partnership. Sometimes they repay loans through in-kind service, such as serving in the National Health Services Corps, in the military or in an under-served area of the United States.

Scholarship and loan forgiveness programs for students entering generalist fields require external sources for funding. Hahnemann and the other schools involved in the Generalist Initiative are developing partnerships to encourage legislation that will provide loan forgiveness, as well as other creative programs to support generalists in practice (e.g., through support networks, career development efforts and continuing training and development). We are also considering the development of *locum tenens* arrangements, where a substitute physician covers the generalist physician's patient load, providing time-off for professional training or personal activities. Implementation of these programs, as with other links in the chain, require resources far beyond those of an individual institution.

Implementation of programs that influence the links in the chain will be difficult to achieve unless we can also change the perceptions of students by providing enthusiastic role models all along the links. Generalist physicians are perceived as overworked and overwhelmed, working long hours, receiving less pay and recognition for their services and lacking the prestige of the specialist. Role models must display the excitement and the joys of practicing in generalist fields, which lie in health promotion and disease prevention; in being the first and continuous contact with the patient; in making a diagnosis; in problem-solving; in helping the patient develop a resource system; in putting together a whole picture; and in really getting to know the patient over a long period of time. But student debt load and the discrepancy in earning power and life-style between generalists and specialists can dampen student enthusiasm and lead even the most committed and idealistic into subspecialty fields.

If we are really dedicated to meeting the need for primary care physicians it will take both public and private support to reduce student debt load, to provide reimbursement parity and to change attitudes. In addition, it will depend on medical school faculties dedicated to change; public demand; media involvement; innovative ideas for controlling the rising cost of health care; and the realization that increased numbers of well-trained generalist physicians will drive down costs of health care and have a dramatic and positive impact on the future health of this nation. ■

Faculty

Seyom Brown
Wien Professor of
International Cooperation

*International Relations in
a Changing Global System:
Toward a Theory of the
World Polity*
Westview Press

We need a theory of world polity, the author points out, to help us deal with the central predicament of the human species: the failure to develop systems of governance to keep pace with the expanding power of humans to alter the natural world. Defined as the global pattern of structures and processes for conducting and resolving conflicts and making and implementing rules, the theory of a world polity then must pose and answer fundamental questions concerning the global problems of anarchy, cooperation, war, wealth and poverty, ecology and human rights. Brown offers the outline of such a theory: a set of questions that the theory should answer and some of his own answers to these questions.

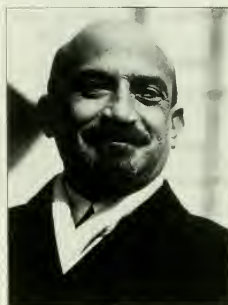
**Walter N. Leutz,
John A. Capitan,
Ruby Abrahams**
and Margaret MacAdam

Leutz is an associate research professor at the Bigel Institute, Capitan is a research professor at the Bigel Institute and director, National Aging Resource Center: Long-Term Care, and Abrahams is a senior research associate at the Bigel Institute. Foreword by **James J. Callahan, Jr.** lecturer and human services

research professor and
director, Supportive Services
Program for Older Persons

*Care for Frail Elders:
Developing Community
Solutions*
Auburn House

Gerontologists have been successful in creating public awareness of the dramatic aging of the American population that will occur over the next 20 years and its implications for increased demands on health and long-term care. However, the proposed solutions to the impact on services and costs are less than satisfactory. This book focuses on one of the biggest gaps in our systems of health care and long-term care: the area of community care or the continuous and coordinated system of social and medical support for the frail, confused and medically at-risk community residents. In the introduction the authors set certain goals: controlling public costs, providing equitable access, ensuring efficient and high-quality service, supporting reform in broader health care and long-term care systems, meeting a wide range of long-term care needs and providing for consumer choice. The remainder of the book provides an analysis of the range of policy options and assesses how well they meet each of these goals.



CHAIM WEIZMANN

Alan Mintz, ed.
Joseph H. and Belle R. Braun
Professor of Modern Hebrew
Literature

*Hebrew In America:
Perspectives and Prospects*
Wayne State University
Press

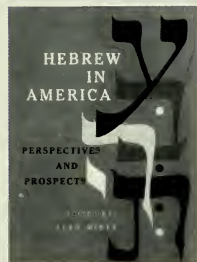
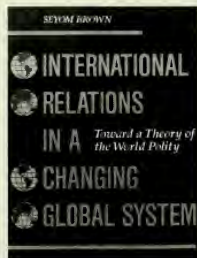
Among the millions of Jews who immigrated to America in the early 20th century, there were the few for whom Hebrew culture was an important ideal. Reaching a critical mass around World War I, these American Hebraists attempted to establish a vital Hebrew culture in America. They founded journals and wrote Hebrew poetry, fiction and essays, largely about the American Jewish experience, and they succeeded in putting a Hebraist stamp upon most of the Jewish education that took place between the two world wars. *Hebrew in America* explores the Jewish attachment to Hebrew in 20th-century North America. Fifteen scholars in Judaic studies write about the legacy of American Hebraism and the claims it continues to make upon the soul of the

American Jewish community. Several writers look backward to the impact of the Hebrew movement in America on literature and education. Others consider the implications of Hebrew's arrival on the college campus. Another emphasis of the book is the relationship between language and culture in the case of Hebrew from anthropological, educational and linguistic perspectives. And finally, several essays assess the role of Hebrew in the development of Jewish leadership in America, bridging the classic past with contemporary Israel.

**Jehuda Reinharz,
Ph.D. '72**
provost and senior vice
president for academic affairs
and Richard Koret Professor
of Modern Jewish History

*Chaim Weizmann: The
Making of a Statesman*
Oxford University Press

In his second volume of a
biography of Chaim
Weizmann, Reinharz covers



eight years of his life. It begins with the outbreak of the First World War in 1914 and ends with the ratification of the Mandate for Palestine by the new League of Nations in 1922. Weizmann's standing as a scientist was enhanced by his scientific work, specifically his discoveries concerning the production of acetone, which was of considerable importance for the British war effort. Reinharz traces his career as advisor to the Admiralty and the Ministry of Munitions and found Weizmann's charm was a fine asset for working with British elite.

The first volume received the National Jewish Book Award in 1986. For the second, Reinharz has done an enormous amount of research, following "his hero where most other historians would have feared to tread—onto the highways and byways of the distillation of butyl alcohol, the fermentation of carbohydrates and Holker's bacterium," as reviewer Walter Laqueur put it.

Jehuda Reinharz, Ph.D. '72

provost and senior vice president for academic affairs and Richard Koret Professor of Modern Jewish History, and George L. Mosse, eds.

The Impact of Western Nationalisms
SAGE Publications

Nationalism has proved the most lasting world view of modern times. After the Second World War many had pronounced it dead, and yet some 50 years later it is still alive, determining the fate of people and nations. Nationalism in the past had many layers of meaning: it could be liberal, conservative, even socialist, respecting diversity within the nation and the rights of other states. But in the 20th century, especially after the First World War, nationalism tended to become a prisoner of the far right, suppressing dissent and encouraging violence among nations. A nationalism dedicated to power and force seemed to triumph over the patriotism of earlier times. The contributors explore nationalism in its many faces. A recurrent focus is the issue of the "Jewish Nation," its relation to Zionism and the Holocaust as the climax to one trajectory of Western nationalism.

Alumni

Arthur L. Caplan '71

Caplan is the director of biomedical ethics and a professor in the departments of philosophy and surgery at the University of Minnesota.

If I Were a Rich Man Could I Buy a Pancake?: And Other Essays on the Ethics of Health Care
Indiana University Press

A voice in bioethics for many years, the author brings together in this book new essays on autonomy in nursing homes and the ethical issues raised by the mapping and sequencing of the human genome. Caplan begins with a discussion of the nature of work in applied ethics. He rejects the view that those who do bioethics or any other version of applied ethics are merely the servants of moral theoreticians. Next, he examines some of the moral questions raised by using animals in biomedical research. While not recognizing that animals have rights, he argues for more humane treatment when they are used in scientific research. He also studies such issues as privacy, the obligation to serve as a voluntary subject in medical experimentation, genetics, reproductive technology, transplantation and the challenges posed to the American health care system as the population grows older. The author concludes by confronting the public policy issues of cost containment and rationing and suggests strategies that would control costs while affording access to basic medical care for every American.

Naomi Feigelson Chase, M.A. '56

Chase has published several books of poetry, and fiction in magazines and collections.

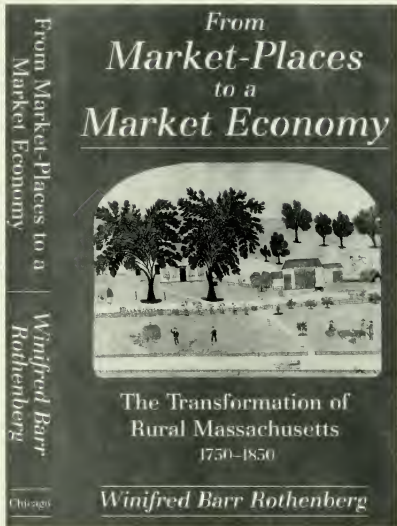
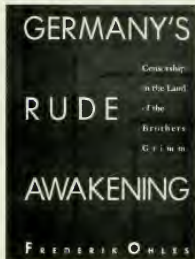
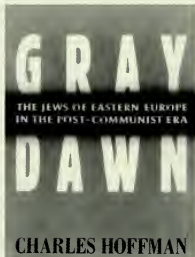
Waiting for the Messiah in Somerville, Mass.
The Garden Street Press

This book of poetry deals with the relationship of past and present; the daily and the transcendent. The author uses conventional imagery, finding Magdalene as a pedicurist in a beauty shop; women watching the soaps, eating chips and waiting for a prince who might leap from the screen; the saint whose hair is the fashionable color. She deals with the search for the perfect life, "You tell me you want a life without pain. You'll have to be a statue, love," and reminds the reader that "The one constant subject/object in my life is me, more subject than object."

Ellen Frankel '70 and Betsy Platin Teutsch '74
Frankel is the editor-in-chief of The Jewish Publication Society and Teutsch is an artist and calligrapher.

The Encyclopedia of Jewish Symbols
Jason Aronson Inc.

Jewish symbols reflect the interaction of word and image within Jewish culture. Jews have always studied, interpreted and revered sacred texts; they have also adorned the settings and



occasions of sacred acts. Calligraphy and ornamentation have transformed Hebrew letters into art; quotation, interpretation, legend and wordplay have made ceremonial objects into narrative. The authors have brought their knowledge and talents together to create this encyclopedia. Deutsch has guided hundreds of couples in choosing Jewish symbols for their *ketubot* (marriage contracts) and has also designed Jewish ceremonial objects, while Frankel, a professional storyteller, has drawn from her knowledge of the Jewish folk and rabbinic traditions. The more than 250 entries that make up this encyclopedia include ceremonial objects and images, personalities, places, concepts, motifs and events that have come to represent central Jewish ideas and continue to play a meaningful role in defining Jewish experience today.

Charles Hoffman '68
American-born, Hoffman is a writer residing in Jerusalem.

Gray Dawn: The Jews of Eastern Europe in the Post-Communist Era
Aaron Asher Books/
HarperCollins Publishers

Finding that Jewish life in the satellite countries differed from Jewish life in the Soviet Union, the author decided to limit his writing to the Jewish communities in the satellite countries that came under direct Soviet domination after World War II: Poland,

Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Romania and Bulgaria. Many of the national, ethnic and religious groups in these countries were poised to take up where they left off 50 years ago just before they were frozen in time, first by the outbreak of World War II and then by the communist regime. But the Jewish community was not frozen by the war; it was all but destroyed. In 1939, there were 5,600,000 Jews in these six countries that later fell under direct Soviet domination; today there are only about 150,000 left. With liberation, all of the Jewish communities of Eastern Europe are facing the same basic problem in trying to rebuild Jewish life in the post-communist era. The rebuilding cannot be carried out on the old foundation, using refurbished materials from the past. The future of

these communities depends almost entirely on the ability of the generation now in its late thirties and forties to reestablish a vital connection between past and future and to pass it on to others in their generation and to their children. Using interviews with Jews of various backgrounds and degrees of affiliation to the Jewish community, and non-Jews with an interest in Jewish affairs, the author reports on Jewish life now and as it may evolve in the future.

Robert H. Nelson '66
Nelson is an economist with the Department of Policy and Analysis with the Department of Interiors.

Reaching for Heaven on Earth: The Theological Meaning of Economics
Rowman & Littlefield Publishers, Inc.

The history of the modern age reveals a widely held belief that economic progress will solve not only practical but also spiritual problems of humanity. For many modern men and women the power

to eliminate evil in the world is no longer a divine prerogative; it is instead primarily a matter of eliminating economic scarcity. If all important material needs could be fully satisfied—economic theology preaches—then the main cause of past wars, hatreds and other banes of human history would end. First in hardcover, now in paperback, in *Reaching for Heaven on Earth*, Nelson progresses through theology, political philosophy and the history of economic theology in Western society. He takes the reader on an exploration of the Roman Tradition and the Protestant Tradition, emphasizing the importance of a belief in economic progress, and into the emerging world of postmodern economics.



Frederik Ohles, M.A. '77, Ph.D. '81

Ohles is associate dean for curriculum and faculty development and associate professor of history at St. Olaf College, Northfield, Minnesota.

Germany's Rude Awakening: Censorship in the Land of the Brothers Grimm
The Kent State University Press

This is the story of a struggle between old and new views of politics and literature set in a fairy-tale land. On one side was a tradition-bound, paternalist family of German princes who wanted to be loved, trusted and obeyed. Arrayed against them were many of their educated subjects who wanted representative government, guarantees of intellectual freedom and even a German nation. The people read and wrote about their aspirations. The rulers banned literature embodying the people's dream from the shelves of local bookshops, libraries and private homes. Caught between them were censors who served their German princes in the period from 1815 to 1848—pastors, professors, librarians, writers and one of the Brothers Grimm. Ohles examines actual practices, looking beyond the legislation of the German Confederation and the pronouncements of Prince Metternich. He explores the effects of the laws on the censors' work, analyzes the political influence of Prussia and Austria on the Principality of Hesse and interprets the

results of censorship on literature, politics, the book trade and public and private life. He shows that while censorship became a public issue in 19th-century Germany, it failed as a policing institution. The author's research includes police archives, early issues of the bookdealers' gazette published in Marburg, recollections of the Brothers Grimm, the Hessian collection of artistic and scholarly memoirs and travelers' accounts.

Peter Rainer '73, ed.
Rainer is chairman of the National Society of Film Critics and writes film criticism and commentary for the *Los Angeles Times*.

Love and Hisses: The National Society of Film Critics Sound Off on the Hottest Movie Controversies
Mercury House

"Did we see the same movie?" It's the question that crackles between friends, family and dating couples as we edge out of the theater. It's the wail of someone who has seen in a movie everything you wish you had seen, or of someone blinded to your bliss. The National Society of Film Critics, founded in 1966, consists of critics representing many of the major general-interest magazines and daily and weekly newspapers across

TICKNER
GENDER IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS



GENDER IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS



J. ANN TICKNER

the country. Working within the constraints of their forums, the 36 men and women who contributed to this book bring to their reviews and essays their craft and intelligence. Some of the topics covered are psycho dramas, sex wars, the zeitgeist zone, race wars, history lessons and Vietnam.

Winifred Barr Rothenberg, Ph.D. '85
Rothenberg is assistant professor of economics at Tufts University.

From Market-Places to a Market Economy: The Transformation of Rural Massachusetts 1750-1850
The University of Chicago Press

When did the rural economy of Massachusetts become "market oriented?" How can we know? What role did market orientation play in the transformation of the rural economy, that is, what were its productivity consequences? In this work the author documents the emergence of a market

economy in rural Massachusetts decades before America's first industrial revolution and argues that a process of market-led growth in agriculture was a necessary precursor to industrialization. By using farm account books, administration accounts at probate and town tax valuations, Rothenberg contributes to the long-standing and vigorous debate about the pace, pattern and genesis of growth in the early American economy.

Faculty Notes

Robert J. Scholnick M.A. '64, Ph.D. '69, ed.

Scholnick is dean of graduate studies at the College of William and Mary.

American Literature and Science
The University Press of Kentucky

Reaching back to the Puritan poet Edward Taylor and forward to the contemporary novelist Thomas Pynchon, this collection of essays explores the relationship in American culture between literature and science. These two ways of knowing are often thought to be unrelated, if not actually antagonistic. But in his introduction to *American Literature and Science*, the editor points out that these seemingly disparate areas of learning, until the beginning of the 19th century, "were understood as parts of a unitary endeavor." By mid-century they had diverged, but literature and science have continued to interact, conflict and illuminate each other. Science became the province of the professional, while concurrently poets, novelists and other imaginative writers asserted the autonomy of their art. Despite moving in different directions, science and literature have continued to speak with one another in ways that have helped to shape each. This collection seeks to open for wider analysis a neglected dimension of American culture.

J. Ann Tickner Ph.D. '83

Tickner is associate professor of political science at the College of the Holy Cross.

Gender in International Relations: Feminist Perspectives on Achieving Global Security
Columbia University Press

In *Gender in International Relations*, the author extends and applies a variety of contemporary feminist perspectives to the phenomena of international relations. These new ways of seeing suggest constructive criticisms of realist, liberal and Marxist theories, and in particular reveal gender differences and inequalities in the historical construction of state identities and citizen responsibilities. Tickner explores economic and environmental concerns, asking what difference it makes when gender relations are introduced into the analysis. She demonstrates how a feminist perspective on international relations changes and expands our view of the global system. In addition, the book explores the ways in which the world economy has differentially rewarded men and women, and reexamines the gender implications of modern mankind's domination over nature. This review of gender differences in political, military, economic and ecological relations offers a view of the insecurities women and men face in world politics.

Tzvi Abusch

Rose B. and Joseph H. Cohen Professor of Assyriology and Ancient Near Eastern Religion, contributed an article to the *Frank Talmage Memorial Volume* to pay tribute to the memory of this scholar of medieval Judaism.

Teresa Amabile

professor of psychology, was awarded a research grant from the Center for Innovation Management Studies for her proposal, "Downsizing Industrial R&D: Effects on the Work Environment for Creativity and Innovation."

Erika Batdorf

artist-in-residence in stage movement, was a guest choreographer at the University of Alaska, Anchorage, choreographing and performing her work. She also performed for the Claremont Athenaeum, Claremont, Cal., was one of four choreographers featured at the Dance Service Network's 10th Anniversary Choreographers Showcase, Hartford, Conn., and performed for a conference in Switzerland on "The Role of Women in a United Europe."

Judy Braha

artist-in-residence in acting, was one of the recipients of the New England Theater Conference 1992 Annual Awards for Achievement in Theater held at the Trinity Square Repertory Theater, Providence. She was cited as "...an award winning director, actress, teacher and passionate theater activist."

Marc Brettler

associate professor of Near Eastern and Judaic Studies, delivered several papers: "The Bible as Myth and History" at an educational conference for Reform rabbis at Hebrew Union College, Cincinnati; "Samuel" at the Colloquium of the Boston Theological Institute; "Incompatible Metaphors for

God in Deutero-Isaiah" at the annual meeting of the Society of Biblical Literature, San Francisco; and "The Structure of the Book of Samuel" at the annual meeting of the Association for Jewish Studies, Boston.

James J. Callahan, Jr.

lecturer, human services research professor and director, Supportive Services Program for Older Persons, was elected a fellow of the Gerontological Society of America, the national professional organization of researchers in the field of aging.

Eric Chasalow

assistant professor of composition, was awarded a commission by the Fromm Music Foundation at Harvard University. His piece for flute and tape, *Over the Edge*, was performed at The College Music Society national convention, San Diego.

Peter Conrad

professor of sociology, presented papers: "Computers and Qualitative Data" at the meeting of the Eastern Sociological Society and "Helmets, Injuries and Cultural Definition: Motorcycle Injury in Urban Indonesia" at the Second International Conference on Injury Control in Atlanta.

David DeRosier

professor of biology and Rosenstiel Basic Medical Sciences Research Center, was elected a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He was a corcipient of the Biophysical Society's Elisabeth Roberts Cole Award.

Margot Fassler

associate professor of music, was invited to speak at the Peabody Conservatory of The

Johns Hopkins University on "New Approaches to the Study of Medieval Plays and Their Music" and to participate in the roundtable discussion, "Chartres since Branner," at the International Conference for Medieval Studies, Kalamazoo.

Sylvia Barack Fishman

assistant director and senior research associate at the Cohen Center for Modern Jewish Studies, was appointed assistant professor of contemporary American Jewish life in the Near Eastern and Judaic Studies department.

Lawrence H. Fuchs

Meyer and Walter Jaffe Professor in American Civilization and Politics, was sworn in as a member of the newly created United States Commission on Immigration Reform at the Capitol for a term of six years. He also was reelected as vice chairman of the board of directors of the Facing History and Ourselves Foundation. His article, "The Invention of Ethnicity," appeared in the *Journal of American Ethnic History*, and he wrote the introduction to the 100th anniversary issue of the *Immigration Migration Review* entitled "Immigration Research and Policy."

Martin Gibbs

Abraham S. and Gertrude Burg Professor in Life Sciences, was honored on the occasion of his retirement as editor-in-chief of *Plant Physiology* with the establishment of the Martin Gibbs Medal by the American Society of Plant Physiologists. The medal and cash award will be presented biennially to an individual who has pioneered advances that serve to establish new directions of investigation in the plant sciences.

Judith Herzfeld

professor of biophysical chemistry, was elected to fellowship in the American Physical Society. She was cited "for pioneering applications of solid-state NMR spectroscopy to biological membranes and insightful analyses of entropically-driven long-range order in crowded self-assembling systems."

Sherry Israel

adjunct associate professor of Jewish communal service, Hornstein Program, has been reelected as vice president of the Association for the Social Scientific Study of Jewry. She also participated in a panel on "Issues in Coordinating Communal Resources on Behalf of Jewish Education" at the General Assembly of the Council of Jewish Federations, New York, and lectured on "User-Friendly Evaluation" at the Family Education Institute of the Boston Bureau of Jewish Education.

Ray Jackendoff

professor of linguistics and National Center for Complex Systems, was the keynote lecturer at the Eastern States Conference on Linguistics at SUNY, Buffalo. While there, he also lectured in the linguistics and cognitive science departments. He delivered invited lectures at Stanford University, the University of California at San Diego, the Salk Institute and in the Distinguished Lecturer Series at the University of Arizona. The titles of his lectures included: "Is There a Faculty of Social Cognition?"; "Something Else is Trouble for the Binding Theory"; "The Boundaries of the Lexicon, Or, If It Isn't Lexical, What Is It?"; and "Musical Parsing and Musical Affect."

William Jencks

Gyula and Katia Tauber Professor of Biochemistry and Molecular Pharmacodynamics, was honored with an endowment in his name from Merck and Company, Inc. The endowment will be used for research and training in the Graduate Department of Biochemistry.

Ann Olga Koloski-Ostrow

adjunct assistant professor of classical studies, participated in a special presidential forum of the American Philological Association in New Orleans, which focused on prospects for younger classicists, and delivered a paper, "Ibant obscuri Non-Line Faculty in the Profession." She also delivered a paper, "Public Latrines of Pompeii: An Unexplored Feature of Romanization," for the Archaeological Institute of America in the session on daily life in the Roman world, New Orleans.

Kenneth Kustin

professor of chemistry, was appointed to serve a term on the board of editors of the journal, *Inorganic Chemistry*.

Leora Lev

lecturer in Spanish, presented two papers: "Taumachy as a Spectacle of Sexual Transgression: Lorca and Almodóvar" at the New England Conference on Literature and Film: Gender and Genre in Psychodrama, University of Rhode Island, and "Valle-Inclán como bricoleur: topografías del deseo en las *Sonatas*," for the Primer Congreso Internacional sobre Valle-Inclán y su Obra at the Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Spain.

Michael Murray

adjunct professor of theater arts and director, theater arts program, reports that the theater arts department had

two of its productions selected for showcasing. *Eulogy*, by Brandeis graduate student playwright Todd Jones, was selected by visiting adjudicators as one of the seven productions in New England to be showcased before the national judges for possible inclusion in the National Festival at the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts. *Courting*, by Brandeis graduate student playwright Dana Goldstein, was selected as one of the few plays that will receive staged readings at the festival.

Karen Oakes

lecturer with rank of assistant professor of Women's Studies, presented a paper, "Power and Subversion in 'Twentgowa and the Mischief Maker,' a Seneca Trickster Tale" at the Modern Language Association convention, New York. Her article, "Colossal in Sheet-Lead": The Native American and Piscataqua-Region Writers" was published in *A Noble and Dignified Stream: The Piscataqua Region in the Colonial Revival, 1860-1930*.

Benjamin C.I. Ravid

Jennie and Mayer Weisman Professor of Jewish History, delivered invited lectures on "Spanish Jewry: From Golden Age to Iberian Diaspora" at the conference, The Columbian Quincentenary: The Global Impact of 1492, at the University of Maine and "Sephardic Jewry from Inquisition to Iberian Diaspora" at a program, "Voices and Echoes: 500 Years of Judeo-Spanish Culture," at MIT. He contributed an article to the *Frank Talmage Memorial Volume* to pay tribute to the

memory of this scholar of medieval Judaica, and he also published an article, "An Introduction to the Economic History of the Iberian Diaspora in the Mediterranean," in *Judaism*.

Joseph Reimer

associate professor in the Hornstein Program, delivered The Joseph and Leba Zelniker Lecture on "What Constitutes Good Teaching" at the Bureau of Jewish Education of Rhode Island and presented his research on Jewish schools at conferences at the Jewish Theological Seminary and the Jewish Federation of Palm Beach. His article, "The Havura as a Context for Adult Jewish Education," was published in *The Uses of Tradition: Jewish Continuity in the Modern Era*.

Shulamit Reinharz

professor of sociology and director, Women's Studies Program, gave a talk, "Many a Wilbushewitz Shohat and Irma Lindheim: A Study in Zionist Friendships," at the Association for Jewish Studies. *Choice* (the book review journal for academic libraries), named her book, *Feminist Methods in Social Research*, an outstanding academic book for 1993. Her chapter, "Empty Explanations for Empty Wombs: An Illustration of Secondary Analysis of Qualitative Data," appeared in *Qualitative Voices in Educational Research and Research* and "Miscarriage," appeared in the *Encyclopedia of Childbearing*.

Jonathan D. Sarna

Joseph H. and Belle R. Braun Professor of American Jewish History, delivered the keynote address at the Klutznick Symposium, Omaha, and was appointed to the board of directors of the Association for Jewish Studies. He coedited *A Double Bond: The Constitutional Documents*

of American Jewry and authored an article, "Columbus and the Jews," in *Commentary*.

Robert Sekuler

Louis and Frances Salvage Professor of Psychology and National Center for Complex Systems, was awarded a three-year grant by the James S. McDonnell Foundation to collaborate with Estonian scientists on researching how the human visual system interprets motion. In his research, Sekuler uses behavioral techniques and computer modeling to test theories about how the visual system receives, transforms and encodes data from the eye.

Susan Shevitz

adjunct assistant professor of Jewish education, Hornstein Program, was the scholar-in-residence for Philadelphia's Auerbach Central Agency for

Jewish Education's city-wide think tank on innovation in Jewish schools and has been named special consultant in strategic planning process for the Board of Jewish Education of Greater New York. She serves as the secretary of the Association of Institutes of Higher Learning in Jewish Education. Her article, "Surf, Don't Pitch: Changing Jewish Schools," appeared in *What We Know about Jewish Education: A Handbook of Today's Research for Tomorrow's Jewish Education*.

Neil Simister

assistant professor of molecular immunology and Rosenstiel Basic Medical Sciences Research Center, was the invited speaker at Fundacion Juan March Workshop on the Diversity of the Immunoglobulin Superfamily, Madrid, speaking on "Immunoglobulin G-Fc Receptors That Resemble Class I MHC Antigens."

Ibrahim K. Sundiata

professor of African and Afro-American studies, was appointed to The Diasporan Committee of The National African American Museum Project of The Smithsonian Institution. The committee set the parameters of the congressionally-funded national museum. His article, "The Roots of African Despotism," appeared in *Colonialism and Nationalism in Africa*.

Yehudi Wyner

Walter W. Naumburg Professor of Composition, had his compositions, "Memorial Music," "Amadeus Billiard" and "Il Cane Minore" performed at Tanglewood. He was recently commissioned for orchestral works from the Koussevitzky Foundation at the Library of Congress for the Atlantic Sinfonietta and from Carnegie Hall for the American Composers Orchestra.

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Meet Rabbi Elyse Winick '86

Alumni generally remember Brandeis as innovative territory, where young women and men are encouraged to travel new ground. So we shouldn't wonder that the University's female graduates would be trail blazers in sectors of society that have just recently opened to them.

Among the areas that Brandeis women are entering in meaningful numbers is the rabbinate. One extraordinary class—1978—produced three women rabbis (Dayle Freedman, Elyse Goldstein, Randy Musnitsky). The first ordained female rabbi in the Conservative movement was Brandeisian Amy Eilberg '76, who became a member of the cloth in 1985. At the time Eilberg, conscious of her path-breaking achievement, told an interviewer for the *Brandeis Review* (fall 1985) that her main challenge as a rabbi was "to explore how Jewish tradition can be enriched by the full incorporation of women's experiences and women's insights."

Now, some eight years later, the first woman rabbi assigned to Brandeis Hillel, Elyse Winick '86, does not sound the same clarion call for recognition of the female role in religion. "I don't think of myself as a woman rabbi," she says. "I think of myself as a rabbi who happens to be a woman." Still, she is known for her interest in women's issues.

A reason for Winick's more sanguine approach to gender may simply be that with the passage of years and the

thrust of the women's movement, attitudes toward women in religion have liberalized dramatically. Take Eilberg's predicament: when she entered the University, Eilberg said, in that same interview, there were no "egalitarian services...at all. The men and women sat separately. The women did not have equal rights." Eilberg recalled that she and a group of friends objected, and the positive response by the Brandeis community led quickly to mixed seating.

Perhaps another reason for Winick's more accommodating view of gender is her deeply embedded conservatism or as she puts it "the tradition-oriented nature of my being." Senior Loren Kaplan, the coordinator of Nashim, the Brandeis Hillel Jewish Women's Group, who has worked with Winick, comments, "To Rabbi Winick, Jewish Law is essential. She tries to find a way to fit women into religious life through Jewish Law." About her becoming a rabbi, Winick was quoted last fall as saying that she "still feels a measure of trepidation that in a way I am breaking with the past."

Indeed she is departing from tradition. Traditions, by definition, do not change rapidly in the Conservative wing of Judaism, where

female clergy number around 41. The Conservative movement, when it began in the late 19th century, considered itself an American version of Orthodoxy. Although services were conducted in English, the traditional separation of the sexes was maintained until after World War I. After World War II, Conservative Judaism moved beyond mixed seating and in the 1960s included women for the *minyan* (the quorum of 10 needed for a prayer service) and permitted them to read from Torah during services. It was the Reform movement that ordained the first woman rabbi in 1972.

If you think of clergy stereotypically as formal, distant, judgmental, dictatorial naysayers, your image will be broken as you step into Winick's office, a small room off the Hillel lounge. I found an hospitable person, who converses easily, smiles warmly and laughs readily when she detects humor in a situation. Nevertheless, her relaxed social personality ought not to be taken as a clue to a passive inner temper. She holds her convictions strongly, I learned in the course of our interview, and because of that she takes herself very seriously.

Her chief mission at Brandeis, in her words, is "to enable students to develop their own Jewish identities. Some of that comes through offering guidance and programming, part of it comes through counseling, and quite a lot of it comes from being a role model."

By acting as a role model for Jewish students, Winick wants them to see that it is possible to live a committed, traditional life. "I am not so much older than they are, so they can relate comfortably to me." As a role model, she can offer them a concrete sense of what it means to live as a Conservative Jew. "There is such a wide discrepancy between the Conservative Judaism that is intended in theory and ideology and what is practiced in community throughout the nation," she claims. She would consider her mission successful if she could touch a few students by encouraging them to think, "This is a life-style that I can lead, too."

Of course as the assistant director of Hillel, she has to relate to her whole community of Orthodox, Reform and Reconstructionist students as well as those in her own denomination. "It would be foolish of me to expect Orthodox, Reform and unaffiliated students to lead a Conservative life-style, and in many ways inappropriate and unrealistic for me to expect that even Conservative people are going to live precisely the life-style that I do," she realizes. Her hope is that at least in her they will find a challenge to their thinking as they are forced to examine themselves to make their own choices. David Paskin '93, president of Hillel, says that "Rabbis



Rabbi Elyse Winick

Winick and Axelrad offer themselves as resources to Hillel in such a way that they put aside their personal theologies and work with students on their own level."

The idea of choice is key to Winick's thinking. As students mature and locate themselves on the religious spectrum, her goal is to have them make conscious, intelligent, sincere and committed choices. "That, actually, is more important for them than to make the same choice I did," she says. Choice, for Winick, is not just making a decision about your identity, but actively expressing who you are—identifying with the Jewish community in a concrete way. Ideas have to be passed

Brandeis Hillel

Like other Hillel Foundations, Brandeis University's Hillel serves as an umbrella for Jewish student activity on campus: religious social, educational, activist and cultural needs are met through a wide variety of programming initiatives.

Under Rabbi Albert S. Axelrad's leadership, Hillel has laid claim to a groundbreaking role in many areas of Jewish life. In the fall of 1966, a "Jewish Quaker-style meeting" became the first "Havurah," preceding Boston's Havurat Shalom by one year. Also in the 1960s,

Hillel at Brandeis initiated Jewish Arts Festivals and Holocaust Remembrance Week, which have served as models nationwide. The belated Bar/t Mitzvah experiment of some 15-20 years ago, initiated by Axelrad and his students, remains a success at Brandeis, and has been replicated all over the continent.

Among Brandeis Hillel's most significant innovations, was the founding of a traditional egalitarian

community at Berlin Chapel in 1972. Pioneered by students with Axelrad's supportive guidance, the *minyan* is at the root of traditional egalitarianism practiced by many Conservative congregations today. It also gave birth to a network of traditional, egalitarian *minyanim* throughout the United States, Canada and even Israel. The egalitarian *minyan* continues along with Hillel's Orthodox and Reform communities, which also enjoy considerable popularity. While these religious communities advance their respective religious ideologies, Brandeis

Hillel continues to explore creative means for the fostering of religious pluralism, understanding and dialogue on campus. Foremost among these is Hillel's six-year old "Unity Project."

Axelrad says that Winick is "a great asset to Hillel." He appreciates the value of having a female rabbi on the staff, and he enjoys "studying Torah regularly with her."



Albert S. Axelrad has been the chaplain, rabbi and B'nai B'rith Hillel director at Brandeis since 1965. Under his leadership, the organization has received honors and awards for its contribution to Jewish life

down to future generations, and they are more apt to be passed down if they have been acted on. People also have to come into the formal Jewish community in order to express their identity, she believes.

One important value implicit in her life-style, she asserts, is authenticity. "If Orthodox students come for

counseling, they will discuss their problems with me because I'm willing to hear them out and that helps them. Even if they do not agree with me, they look at my life-style and perceive it as authentically Jewish," she says. On the other hand, students from less traditional backgrounds find her approachable, "maybe because I am a female rabbi and that makes me less intimidating."

On the individual level as she counsels students, she does not mean for them to change their affiliation, "just simply to strive for a higher point in who they can be—

that they develop very solid, very passionate Jewish identities." On the group level, she encourages them to interact with each other in a harmonious, productive way to build a community.

Winick characterizes the Brandeis campus as a real challenge for a Hillel rabbi. "Because of the size and breadth of the Jewish community, individual groups are much more distinct and have independently powerful identities. The different religious groups don't need each other at Brandeis the way they do at other campuses, where the Jewish representation is meager. The trick here is to get everyone involved in the broader community."

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Alums, Fellow in Washington

Her duties include officiating at services for the high holidays; other than that she says, "One of the things I really love about this community is that the students do all the planning and executing of programs."

From what I could gather from the busting in the Hillel lounge, as a cluster of students churned out huge wall posters announcing a lecture on campus by the former chief rabbi of Israel, the organization does generate excitement and attract many students to its programs.

Brenda Marder

Among other Brandeis alumni serving in Washington, President Clinton has nominated Thomas Glynn, M.S.W. '72, Ph.D. '77, Brown University's senior vice president for finance and administration, to be deputy secretary of labor. Glynn, who served as general manager for the MBTA, general manager of the World Trade Center in Boston and deputy commissioner of the Massachusetts Department of Public Welfare, previously served as assistant dean of The Heller School from January 1981 to May 1983.

Eli Segal '64 was named director of the Office of National Service. He will develop a program whereby students can work off college loans by doing community service. Segal is president of Bits and Pieces, a Boston-based mail order games and puzzle business, and publisher of *Games* magazine.

Bernard Nussbaum, a Brandeis Fellow, is serving as White House counsel. He is married to Toby Ann Sheinfeld Nussbaum '60.



Thomas Glynn

Class-Based Reunions Offer Customized Events

Members of four classes, 1953, 1958, 1963 and 1968, will celebrate the first in a new series of dual-Reunion celebrations on campus May 21-23. The Classes of 1973, 1978, 1983 and 1988 will hold their Reunions on the weekend of October 1-3. By bringing smaller numbers of classes to campus at one time, it is hoped that an intimate and enjoyable reunion experience will be provided for each class, with freer access to campus facilities, faculty and members of the administration.

For the third year in a row, Alumni College is being offered as the Friday, May 21 kickoff event of Reunion, featuring Brandeis faculty and outstanding alumni sharing panels and podiums in a day-long series of lectures under the overall title of "Inquiry and Imagination."

Reunion registration will commence at noon on Friday. The first formal event will be a welcoming reception and dinner at which President Thier will greet alumni and deliver a "State of the University" address. Various awards will be presented to classes that have achieved record attendance or participation in the Annual Fund. In addition, members of the newly formed Student Alumni Association will present Brandeis Pride Awards to one member of each Reunion class whose achievements and activities bring credit to his or her alma mater. Individual class parties will follow in campus lounges.

Associate Professor of Fine Arts Gerald Bernstein will conduct a walking tour of the

campus so that alumni can view new construction and landscaping, as well as learn about the unique aspects of Brandeis architecture. Following the Ralph Norman Reunion Breakfast, alumni will have a choice of Reunion symposia, one exploring what activism in the nineties means at Brandeis, and the other examining the status of the Black-Jewish coalition across the country.

Special programs and luncheons will take place for each class in a separate location, where class photographs will also be scheduled.

The afternoon will offer a variety of sports activities in and around the new Joseph F. and Clara Ford Athletic and Recreation Complex. In addition, alumni authors in the Reunion classes will be honored at a reception, and

their books will be displayed. A seminar on the tax benefits of charitable giving will also be offered. In the evening, each class will attend a separate function on campus or at nearby hotels, featuring music, dancing and nostalgia.

Members of all four Reunion classes are invited to march in the Commencement procession and remain for the luncheon following Commencement, in the Gosman Sports and Convocation Center.

Alumni who have friends in one of the Reunion classes and would like to attend a Reunion other than their own may request a special social year designation and Reunion registration materials from the Office of Alumni Relations, P.O. Box 9110, Waltham, MA 02254-9110.

"Inquiry and Imagination" is the theme for this year's Alumni College that offers alumni choices of lectures during the day: a scientific track and a humanities track. Alumni College is scheduled as the first day of Reunion and invitations were sent to alumni physicians and scientists, parents of graduating seniors and their families, East Coast alumni chapter members and members of the Inner Family.

The scientific track will offer a session entitled "How Do We Know? Unfolding the Mystery of the Brain and Intelligence." Moderated by Irwin Levitan, professor of biochemistry and director of the Volen National Center for Complex Systems, the panel will include Eve Marder '69, professor of biology; Laurence F. Abbott, Ph.D. '77, professor of physics; and David Waltz, professor of computer science. This session will explore interdisciplinary research efforts presently underway within seven different academic disciplines (physics, chemistry, biology, biochemistry, linguistics, psychology and computer science) that will soon be merged in the Volen National Center for Complex Systems, now under construction. The second panel, "Decoding DNA: Implications for Private Choices and Public Policy" will be moderated by Judith Tsipis, adjunct associate professor of biology and director of the Genetic Counseling Program, and will feature presentations by faculty members James Haber, professor of biology; Peter Conrad, professor of sociology; and Philip Reilly, adjunct professor of legal studies. Participants will

learn what the legal, ethical and social implications of this new medical technology may be. After lunch, tours of the Rosenstiel Basic Medical Sciences Research Center will showcase the laboratories of some outstanding members of the Brandeis faculty.

"Gender Blending and Life Narratives" is the title of the opening humanities panel featuring the gender research of anthropologist and provost at Bryn Mawr College, Judith Shapiro '63; English professor and artist Karen Klein; and Karen Hansen, professor of sociology. They will describe the life narratives of men and women artists, romantic friendship between women and the writings of transsexuals. The second humanities time block will be called "Imagining a Peaceful World: Opportunities for Action" and will include two sociologists, Associate Professor of Sociology

Gordon Fellman and Ziskind Visiting Associate Professor in Sociology Dessima Williams.

Following a luncheon and greetings from President Thier, alumnus Robert Gallucci M.A. '73, Ph.D. '74, assistant secretary of state for political-military affairs in both the Bush and Clinton administrations, will deliver a keynote address entitled "National Security in the 1990s: Risks and Opportunities." The third session will offer a choice between tours of the Rosenstiel Basic Medical Sciences Research Center laboratories and a panel called "Coalitions for Cooperation," which will examine urban problems of families, ethnicity and economics and their possible solutions. Panelists include Constance W. Williams, associate professor at The Heller School; Carole Kessner '53, associate professor, SUNY Stony Brook; Nancy Kaufman '73, executive director, Jewish Community Relations Council of Greater Boston;

and Ricardo Millett '68, M.M.H.S. '70, Ph.D. '74, consultant.

Alumni College will culminate with a 1993 student College Bowl challenge match against the 1968 Brandeis undefeated championship team who are returning to campus for their 25th Reunion. Known as the "varsity sport of the mind," the fast-paced quiz show format will pit the memory and life experience of the alumni against more recent practice and youthful buzzer reflexes of the student team in what is sure to be an entertaining exchange. A reception with faculty and student participants will conclude the day.

If you are not a member of a Reunion class and you wish to receive registration materials for Alumni College, write to the Office of Alumni Relations, Brandeis University, P.O. Box 9110, Waltham, MA 02254-9110 or call 617-736-4110.

Athletic Hall of Fame

Brandeis, a member of the prestigious University Athletic Association, has nurtured a strong athletics program for more than four decades. Now it has established the Brandeis Athletic Hall of Fame and announced its first members: Mark Beeman '85; Mike Fahey '75; Rudy Finderson '58; the late Benny Friedman, former director of athletics and football coach; Sid Goldfeder '54, Cleveland

Lewis '78; the late James McCulley '86; Bill McKenna '55; Arell "Cookie" Schurgin Shapiro '74; and James Stehlin '57.

The inductees were honored at a March dinner at the Abraham Gosman Sports and Convocation Center. Bud Collins, *Boston Globe* sportswriter, NBC-TV tennis

analyst and former Brandeis tennis coach, received a Distinguished Service Award at the dinner. William Orman '57, president of Friends of Brandeis Athletics (FOBA), said the purpose of the Hall of Fame is to recognize annually and to honor those who have distinguished themselves in the field and or development of intercollegiate athletics at Brandeis. The Hall of Fame is sponsored by FOBA.

Class Notes

'53

Dr. Norman Diamond, Class Correspondent, 240 Kendrick Street, Newton, MA 02158

Leonard L. Kautler, a Massachusetts attorney who holds a J.D. from Boston University, was named shooting coach of the 1993 United States Maccabiah team that will compete at the 14th World Maccabiah Games, July 5-15, 1993, in Israel. He has participated in three Maccabiah Games as an athlete and earned four medals: team golds in air pistol and rifle, an individual bronze in air pistol in 1977 and a team bronze in 1981. **Joan Hamerman Robbins** has been a psychotherapist in private practice for over 25 years and she and her husband, Bill, have two children, Saul and Rebecca. She coedited the 1983 release of *Women Changing Therapy: New Assessments, Values and Strategies in Feminist Therapy* and published *Knowing Herself: Women Tell Their Stories in Psychotherapy*. In addition, she teaches a course on women in detective fiction at the University of California Extension Division in San Francisco. **Barbara Kreis Ruskin** is a social studies teacher at an alternative high school in White Plains, NY. She and her husband of 40 years have four children and seven grandchildren. For the past 23 years, **The Reverend Alfred T.K. Zadig, Ph.D.** has been executive director of an



The Reverend Alfred T.K. Zadig

agency that provides psychological services to rabbis, ministers, priests and nuns on an outpatient basis. He and his wife have nine children and one granddaughter between them. Three years ago, they had six of their children in college, but this year, it's down to three. The last should graduate in 1996.

'55

Judith Paull Aronson, Class Correspondent, 767 South Windsor Blvd., Los Angeles, CA 90005

Gloria Goldreich Horowitz is a lecturer, essayist and author of *Years of Dreams*, a novel that traces the lives of four extraordinary women through three tumultuous decades. **Elaine P. Ostroff**, executive director and co-founder of Adaptive Environments in Boston, received a citation from the Massachusetts Federation of the Council for Exceptional Children, honoring her for her "unique and important contributions to the understanding of appropriate physical environments for individuals with disabilities." She works with businesses and state and local governments to assist them in complying with the Americans with Disabilities Act, has presented access improvement plans to such national organizations as the American Institute of Architects, the National Association of Home Builders, the American Association for Counseling and Development, the National Restaurant Association and the Food Marketing Institute; and is on a dissertation committee for a Brandeis Heller School doctoral candidate who is focusing on the subject of architectural improvements.

'59

Sunny Sunshine Brownout, Class Correspondent, 87 Old Hill Road, Westport, CT 06880

Gabrielle R. Rossmers art exhibit, "In Search of the Lost Object," was featured in a Boston gallery by the Space Arts organization in November. At the opening, her husband, **Donald Gropman '56**, read a personal narrative, "The Railroad Station," concerning his experiences and encounters with the people of Bamberg, Germany.

'60

Abby Brown, Class Correspondent, 4 Jeffrey Circle, Bedford, MA 01730

Jonathan A. Korn, M.D. is practicing laser spine surgery at Cabrini Medical Center in New York and was selected as orthopedic representative to the committee on laser surgery.

'61

Judith Leavitt Schatz, Class Correspondent, 139 Cumberland Road, Leominster, MA 01453

Stephen E. Bluestone, Ph.D. won second prize in the Robert Penn Warren Prize competition for his

long poem, *Three Anatomists*, which appeared in the fall issue of *Cumberland Poetry Review*.

'62

Ann Leder Sharon, Class Correspondent, 13890 Ravenwood Drive, Saratoga, CA 95070

Phyllis Z. Chinn, Ph.D., professor of mathematics at Humboldt State University, is codirector of the PROMPT program (Professors Rethinking Options in



Phyllis Chinn

Mathematics for Preservice Teachers), a \$1.17 million program sponsored by a grant from the National Science Foundation that seeks to integrate the best methods of teaching children into university mathematics classes for prospective teachers.

'63

Mrs. Miriam Osler Hyman, Class Correspondent, 140 East 72nd Street, #16B, New York, NY 10021

Constance Berke Boykan is executive director of the Alumni Friends of LaGuardia High School of Music, Art, and Performing Arts (the "Fame" school). In addition, she commutes to Boston every other week to continue her flute teaching. She has two daughters, Rachel and Deborah. **Laura R. Harris** and her husband, **Lawrence Harris**, are living in Avon, CT, where she is writing textbooks and he is magazine director of CIGNA Investments, Inc. They are grandparents of Benjamin and Joanna. After seven years as a college professor of political science, **Donald A. Newman** received his J.D. from the University of California in 1979 and joined the Los Angeles law firm of Thelen, Marvin, Johnson & Bridges, where he became a partner in 1987. His practice is primarily in the litigation of employment and general business law. **Lawrence Rosen** continues to serve as professor and chair of the anthropology department at Princeton University and as an adjunct professor of law at

Columbia University. He specializes in the study of Middle Eastern societies and the legal problems of Native Americans. **Jason S. Roussos** has received invitations to conduct seminars on Japanese thought from the University of Athens, the Japanese Embassy in Greece, the Indian foreign minister and Nankai University in China. In addition, he has received official invitations from the Foreign Ministers of Sweden, Finland and Pakistan for the promotion of cultural relations with Japan.

'66

Kenneth E. Davis, Class Correspondent, 28 Mary Chilton Road, Needham, MA 02192

Gwenn Karel Levine, vice president in charge of planning, marketing and public relations at St. Joseph's Hospital and Medical Center in Paterson, NJ, received a Ph.D. in political science from Fordham University in May. She has served as chair of the New Jersey Comprehensive Rehabilitation Advisory Committee, as president of the Health Care Planning and Marketing Society of New Jersey and as a member of the policy and plan development committee of the New Jersey Statewide Coordinating Council.

'67

Anne Reilly Hort, Class Correspondent, 4600 Livingston Avenue, Riverdale, NY 10471

Ellen Gould's off-Broadway musical, *Bubbe Meises, Bubbe Stories*, opened last fall to excellent reviews at the Cherry Lane Theatre in New York. In addition to writing the musical,



Ellen Gould

she also stars in a performance that recalls the passionate and political stories of her immigrant grandmothers.

Jay R. Kaufman, Class Correspondent, One Childs Road, Lexington, MA 02173

Naomi S. Baron, professor of linguistics at American University in Washington, DC, has published *Growing Up With Language*, a book examining the process of language development during the first five years of life. **Lawrence Bensky** earned a master's degree in urban planning from the University of Wisconsin, Madison, where he is practicing law and living with his wife and their son and daughter. **Barbara Collier** juggles copyediting for *Time* magazine with running her vintage clothing boutique, Panache, in Greenwich Village and raising her 7-year-old son, Noah. **Susan G. Diamondstone** is enjoying practicing law in the state of Washington, specializing in the areas of criminal defense and family law. **Susan Dickler** lives in Lexington, MA, and works as a consultant on organizational development, fund-raising and women's health. She and her husband, Paul Hoppe, have a 5-year-old daughter, Willie. **Frank J. Falus, M.D.** has a private practice in psychiatry and teaches at Brown University. **Judith Morris Feder**



Judith Morris Feder

advised the Clinton campaign, chaired the health policy group for the Clinton Transition Team and is an adviser to members of Congress. She has been involved with research related to health financing policy and the politics of enacting universal coverage. She and her husband, **Stanley Feder, Ph.D.**, 75, celebrated their 25th anniversary in December, and the couple has two sons, ages 21 and 12. **Larry Fialkow** is a professor of mathematics at the State University of New York at New Paltz, where he and his family reside. **Alan Fox** is production stage manager of the widely acclaimed Maury Yeston/Arthur Koppe Westchester Broadway Theatre production of *Phantom of the Opera*. Last summer, he directed a reading of a new play

about the famous Anna O. hysteria case entitled *States of Consciousness* for the American Stage Company in Teaneck, NJ. **Harris R. Gleckman**, after years in New York working in the international community on environmental issues, including a role at the 1992 Rio Conference, has returned to his roots in Portland, Maine, where he will consult environmental consulting while starting an environmental policy unit at the University of Southern Maine. His family includes his wife, Riva Krut, his stepson, Rafi, age 5, and their new daughter, Miriam Sarah. **Anne Weitz Hamburger** was promoted to professor with tenure in the department of pathology at the University of Maryland Medical School in Baltimore.

Robert P. Hoffman, M.D., is chief of the department of orthopedic surgery at the Kaiser Foundation Hospital in Oakland, CA. He lives in Berkeley with his wife, Janet, and their daughters, Hanna, age 6, and Genny, age 9. **David J. Jacobson** continues his busy private practice in obstetrics and gynecology in Atlanta, GA, and is looking forward to the 25th Reunion. **Herbert Kressel** is a professor of radiology and magnetic resonance imaging who researches, teaches and lectures at the University of Pennsylvania Hospital's radiology department while his wife, **Shirley Lancer Kressel**, is a landscape architect in Philadelphia. They have two sons, Mark, age 18, and David, age 15. **Richard Netsky**, a psychiatrist in private practice and consultation, has been married for 11 years to Margot Garfield, a psychotherapist and psychoanalyst. They have a 6-year-old daughter, Olivia. **Marilyn Goldfarb Sneider** is a partner at the New Jersey law firm of Beattie & Padovano, specializing in employment law. She and her husband, **Bill Sneider '66**, are celebrating being "home alone." **Nancy J. Wulwick** is an assistant professor of economics at Old Dominion University, VA, and has published two articles, "The Folklore of Moore's Demand for Fig Iron," in *The Journal of Economic History*, and "Truth in Teaching Macroeconomics," in *The Eastern Economic Journal*.

'69

Jo Anne Chemery Adlerstein, Class Correspondent, 76 Glenview Road, South Orange, NJ 07079

Howard I. Goldstein and **Donald Freedman** are principals in the Newton, MA, law firm of Concannon, Rosenberg, Freedman,

Goldstein & Magence, which they believe is the only law firm in the world with four members of the class of '69. Also in the firm are **Ruth Israelite Freedman** (B.A. '69, Ph.D. '71, The Heller School), assistant professor at the Boston University School of Social Work and consultant to the firm's human services practice, and **Marshall S. Davis** who joined the firm as counsel in November. **Marjorie R. Harrison** is a foreign service officer with the U.S. Information Agency, the branch of the foreign service responsible for cultural/educational programs and press relations at all American embassies. Her first assignment will include a year and a half in Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, followed by two years in Caracas, Venezuela, as assistant press attache. **Linda Kurtz** is president of Global Hopemakers, Inc., a nonprofit organization created to foster cultural, economic and political exchanges between citizens of the United States and other countries, particularly the former USSR. Its focus is on leadership development and conflict resolution. **David Norman** is a software analyst, lives in Tewksbury, MA, with his wife and daughter and has published several articles on scuba diving. **Vivian R. Pollak** is an English professor teaching American literature and women's studies. Her major areas of research include 19th-century American poetry, gender studies and literature in its sociocultural context. **Greg Prestopino** is a songwriter, singer and producer who had a single in



Greg Prestopino

the film *Pretty Woman* sung by Natalie Cole and a song on Celine Dion's new album, released earlier this year. **Robert Rosner** lives with his wife, Marsha, in Chicago and teaches at the University of Chicago. A member of the American Bar Association and the New York County Lawyers Association, **David K. Shulman** lives in New York City with his wife, Linda, and their 2-year-old

daughter, Carey Leigh. **Melvin Schwechter** is a partner at the law firm of LeBoeuf, Lamb, Leiby & MacRae specializing in the practice of international trade and customs law. **Betsy I. Siegal** is self-employed in documentary photography, primarily in Texas and Mexico, and lives in Houston, TX, with her husband, Henry Gardner, and two children, Lily, age 10, and Seth, age 13. **Sharyn T. Sooho** was named cochair of the Boston YWCA corporate fund-raising committee. She was also



Sharyn Sooho

named clerk of the Chinese Historical Society of New England, Inc., a newly formed organization dedicated to preserving the cultural, educational and business contributions of the Chinese community of New England. **Dina Nelson Tanners** is in her third year of full-time teaching English as a second language at Gonzaga University and was chosen to give a presentation at the 1993 International Teaching English as a Second Language Conference in Atlanta. Her daughter, Timma, and son, Avi, are both in college. She and her younger son, Nadav, traveled to Israel as a part of his Bar Mitzvah.

'70

Carol Stein Schulman, Class Correspondent, 7 Stonchenge, Great Neck, NY 11023

A book of **Lois B. Greenfield's** photographs of dance, entitled *Breaking Bounds*, was published by Chronicle Books. An accompanying exhibition of her photographs was shown at the International Center of Photography in New York City, as well as in Japan and Russia. **Kenneth "Eppo" Epstein** lives in Austin, TX, with his wife, Celeste, and children, twins Spencer and Peter, age 1, and Lorian, age 5. He works at the Texas attorney

general's office in the new system development division, as systems analyst, LAN administrator and technical writer. Kenny still plays and sings in a fifties and sixties rock 'n' roll band on the weekends.

'71

Mark L. Kaufman, Class Correspondent, 28 Devens Road, Swampscott, MA 01907-2014

Alleo B. Alter is living in New York City and was named foreign editor of CBS News. **Thomas S. Crow** lives in San Francisco and has sold an etching to the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston. **Barbara Goff Greenwald** was appointed a trustee of the Wang Center for the Performing Arts. She resides in Brookline, MA, with her husband, Michael, and their two children, Michael and Marisa. She works with numerous charities and has served as a board member for the Eye Research Institute and Boston Bar Association. An attorney, she holds a juris doctorate from the Boston College Law School and an L.L.M. degree from New York University School of Law Graduate Division. Former deputy superintendent and general counsel of the New York insurance department, **Richard G. Lisak** has joined the firm of Chadbourne & Parke as counsel in the New York office, practicing in the insurance and reinsurance department. In 1991, he chaired the NAIC Task Force on federal insurance fraud legislation; previously, he served as assistant attorney general of the state of New York and deputy chief of the

Marc L. Eisenstock, Class Correspondent, Plastics Unlimited Inc., 80 Winter Street, Worcester, MA, 01604

Yale H. Boho is an attorney specializing in federal tax law with the Philadelphia law firm of Morgan, Lewis & Bockius. He and his wife, Lori, live in Yardley, PA, with their two children, ages 3 and 1½. **Murdoch (Doc) Gibbs, Jr.** was handleader for a seven-piece group that backed up comedian and talk show host, Joan Rivers, for the annual Zionist of America Gala and fund-raiser last February at the Dallas Grand Kempinski Hotel. **Warren H. Solifer** became director of the Osaka American Center in late June after completing Japanese language training at the state department's Japanese field school in Yokohama. He says that while Osaka seems a long way from Waltham, Brandeis connections occasionally turn up and are especially welcome.

'74

Elizabeth Sarason Pfau, Class Correspondent, 80 Monadnock Road, Chestnut Hill, MA 02167

Kathy L. Bell was awarded a Commonwealth Fellowship for outstanding Virginia graduate students and presented a paper on sex differences in detecting deception at a symposium during the American Psychological Association centennial meeting. After graduating from Harvard Law School, **Roy B. Birnbaum** first worked in a private law practice in Washington, DC, and then as a foreign legal consultant with the law firm of Kim & Chang in Seoul, Korea. He is now an international attorney with the Upsilon Company, a multinational drug company based in Kalamazoo, MI. He and his wife, Jungae, enjoy living a quiet family life with their three children, Sandra, age 6, Jacqueline, age 3, and Daniel, age 1. **Daniel J. Briu** lives in the western San Fernando Valley with his wife, Janet, and two children, Sarah, age 6, and Nathaniel, age 2, and commutes to Los Angeles to work as editor of *Heritage Jewish* newspapers. **William C. Brouillard** was promoted to managing vice president of the Boston office of Alexander & Alexander, Inc., a global insurance brokerage and risk management consulting firm. Since 1987, **Leslie Graybaum Charbonnel** has been living in Paris where she works as a controller for a French perfume company and is the mother of two children, Elisa, age 2½, and Benjamin, age 1. **Roberta Stolzer Congress** is a full-time mother of her 7-year-old daughter, Katie, and 2-year-old twins, Susanne and

Elana. Kathleen S. DeMetz is a public defender at the Legal Aid Society of Cleveland and has a 5-year-old daughter, Carrie, and a 3-year-old son, Marc. **Jessie Friedman** is in private practice in psychotherapy, does mediation and employee assistance and works for the Boulder, CO County Mental Health Community Infant Project, a home-based prevention/intervention program for families at risk for neglect and/or abuse. She resides in Boulder and has three teenagers. **Mark D. Gershenson** is now a sole practitioner specializing in business litigation and family law. He is still active in the Brandeis Alumni Association Southern California chapter and regional activities but is taking some time off from the national board of directors. **Dana L. Gilbert** works as a consultant in the employee assistance field and as a clinical social worker in private practice with adolescents, adults and families, specializing in parent substance abuse treatment. She lives in Newton Highlands, MA, with her husband, Jim, an attorney for the U.S. Department of the Interior and their daughter, Emily, age 2. **Jack L. Gilron**, his wife, Amy, and their three children moved to Beer Sheva, Israel, where he is working as a research and development scientist in the field of membranology. In addition he is active in the Israeli Conservative movement and "TALI" school system. He also reports that he joined **Victor Friedman, Stewart Cohen '75** and **Todd Miller** in a farewell picnic for **Samuel J. Cohen** prior to his posting to Brussels as an economic attaché at the European Economic Council. **Donna Lubin Goldman** formed her own editing company in Toronto, Canada. She spent four years in Ottawa where she hosted her own television talk show and then returned to Toronto where she continues with television and is negotiating with a major network for a half-hour series. She is also kept busy by her three children. **Charles S. Kamine** is a member of the Planning Committee of Amherley Village, OH, and a member of the grievance committee of the Cincinnati Bar Association. He is vice president of B'nai Tzedek Synagogue, an active amateur magician and the proud father of one daughter, Elida, age 10. **Darlene G. Kamine** is a referee in Hamilton County Juvenile Court, hearing dependency, neglect and abuse cases. She was

elected president of the Junior League of Cincinnati and was the first president of the Children's Museum of Cincinnati board. She and her husband, Chuck, have been married 19 years. **Mark H. Keeler** moved to Cambridge, MA, from New York and is completing his Ph.D. in clinical psychology. **Rebecca Leaf** received a mechanical engineering degree from M.I.T. and for eight years has been building a hydroelectric power plant in northern Nicaragua. **Irwin (Goldstein) Martin** is senior director of worldwide regulatory affairs for Parke-Davis. He is living in Ann Arbor, MI, with his wife, Fran, daughter Stacey, age 5, and stepson, Jeremy, age 12. **Ellen Jaife McClain's** first book, a young adult novel, has been accepted for publication by Dutton/Lode Star. She is working on a nonfiction book about interfaith relationships and would love to hear from fellow alumni who have insights about Jewish-Christian marriages and relationships. **S. Celeste Nossiter** is working as a publisher's representative for John Wiley & Sons, handling college textbooks for all of New Mexico and part of Texas, and is a very active rockhound in the local gem and mineral club. **David J. Pernikoff, M.D.** resides in St. Louis with his wife, Julie, two sons, Spencer, age 5, and Logan, age 2, and infant daughter, Marissa. **Kenneth M. Raskin** joined Cirque du Soleil and is in residence at the Mirage Hotel in Las Vegas, where he is playing the role of the lead character, "Everyman." **Arrell Schurgio Shapiro, M.D.** works part-time as medical director for the American Red Cross Blood and Tissue Services. She and her husband, David, live in Southern California and have four children, Ross, age 11, Jordan, age 9, Caitlin, age 6, and Eden, age 2. **Steven T. Shedd** is living in Medway, MA, with his wife, Jayne, and children, Adam, age 14, Andrew, age 11, and Katie, age 8. He is the corporate controller for Tsi Corporation in Worcester, MA. **Gail M. Shister** lives in Philadelphia with her 7-year-old daughter, Elizabeth, and works for the *Philadelphia Inquirer*. **Laurie Slater-Albert** is living in Beverly Hills, CA, with her husband, Steve, an architect, and their three children, Alexander, age 11, Marisa, age 8, and Todd, age 1. **Sheldon I. Stein** is senior managing director at the Dallas investment banking firm of Bear, Stearns & Co., Inc. where he serves on the President's Advisory Council and on the board of directors of two public companies and a private one. Previously, he



Richard G. Lisak

litigation bureau for the attorney general. In addition, he was also awarded the 1989 President's Distinguished Service Award by the National Association of Attorneys General. **Diane Valderrama-Simpkins** is living in Brazil where she is first secretary of political affairs at the United States Embassy.

had practiced law at the Dallas-based Hughes & Luce, whose lawyers performed work for Ross Perot. He and his wife, **Barbara Brickman Stein '73**, have three sons, Shane, age 14, Kyle, age 12, and Reid, age 9, and are actively involved in civic and charitable causes. In addition, both have served on the board of the Jewish Federation of Dallas. **Rabbi Bonnie A. Steinberg** works in Great Neck, NY, lives in New Hyde Park, NY, and enjoys her two sons, ages 5 and 8. **Laurie E. Strawgate-Kanefsky** says her days and nights are filled with "kidstuff" and work. She is working as a family and couple's therapist in New Jersey where she resides with her husband and two sons, ages 9 and 5. **Judith E. Tolnick** left the associate directorship of the Brown University art gallery and is happily directing the Fine Arts Center Galleries for the University of Rhode Island. She has an active "Kunststalle," for which she is able to develop strong contemporary exhibitions. **Gleno M. Wong**, head of sport studies at the University of Massachusetts at Amherst, was named acting dean of the School of Physical Education. In addition, he continues to practice law, specializing in sports law,



Glenn Wong

contracts and arbitration, and is an arbitrator with the American Arbitration Association.

'75

Leslie Penn, Class Correspondent, Marshall Leather Finishing, 43-45 Wooster Street, New York, NY 10013

Nancy R. Alpert lives in New York City and joined the in-house legal department of Liz Claiborne, Inc. as deputy general counsel.

Beth Pearlman Rotenberg, Class Correspondent, 2743 Dean Parkway, Minneapolis, MN 55416

Ellen Feinberg Blitt has joined the New York office of Foster Higgins, an international employees benefits consulting firm, as managing consultant and practice leader for the firm's Northeast Region communication consulting group. Previously, she held communication positions with two other consulting firms and with Citicorp and John Hancock. **Janet E. Cohen** has received the Charles Richter Memorial Scholarship for the third consecutive year for scholastic excellence at the Rutgers University School of Law at Camden. **Dennis K. Slavin** is an associate professor with tenure at Baruch College and Graduate Center of the City University of New York.

'77

Fred Berg, Class Correspondent, 150 East 83rd Street, Apt. 2C, New York, NY 10028

Karen A. Barth lives with her husband, Samuel, in Brooklyn, NY, and is a consultant with McKinsey & Company. **Esther Gass** spent last summer as an organic farming apprentice with an intentional community in upstate New York and plans to keep actively exploring community and self-sufficient simple living. **Bernard J. Jacob** is a global mergers and acquisitions executive for the North American Sector of Chase Manhattan Bank. He received a master's degree in international affairs in finance from Columbia University School of International Affairs and now resides in Pleasantville, NY, with his wife, Shelly, and their three children.

Debra Katz Weber is a wardrobe supervisor for theater, TV and film and is presently with the Broadway presentation of *The Will Rogers Follies*. She has also worked on *Behind the Scenes* with Penn and Teller for PBS. She resides in Florida, NY, and has a 2½-year-old daughter, Natalia Rose.

'78

Valerie Troyansky, Class Correspondent, 210 West 89th Street #6C, New York, NY 10024

Daniel N. Arshack is an attorney practicing criminal law in New York and is active in local Democratic politics. **Lorrie Shook Berkowitz** lives in Boca Raton, FL, where she is "retired" from practicing law and pursuing a graduate degree in counseling psychology. Classes, carpools, campaigning for the Israel Bond Fund and raising her children,

Rachel, age 7, and Aaron, age 4, keep her busy, but she still has time to enjoy the Florida sunsets. **Joel M. Bodow** runs a private law practice specializing in tax, estate planning and probate matters and lives at the beach in Venice, CA, with his wife, Gabrielle, a clinical psychologist who has a private practice in Westwood. **Marjorie Freedberg Bogdanow** is cofounder of Parenting Resource Associates, a Lexington, MA, consulting firm that provides parent education in the form of seminars, group meetings, workshops and individual consultation. She and her husband, Michael, live in Lexington and have three children, Matthew, age 9, Daniel, age 7, and Alyssa, age 3. Since 1989, **Lisa R. Brownman** has worked as director for the School of Education at Adelphi University in Manhattan. Last October, she received a doctorate in Spanish language and literature. **Christine C. Ciotti** is back in Boston where she is senior corporate counsel at Lotus Development Corporation. She lives in Newton with her husband, Bob, also an attorney, and two children, Brady, age 2, and Hallie, age 1. **Marc H. Dubia** lives 30 miles north of Key West in Big Pine Key, FL, and is an assistant state attorney assigned full time to a federal task force prosecuting money laundering. **Judy Israel Elkin** works in family education at various Jewish educational settings and directed the first Ramah Family Camp in Palmer, MA. She and her husband, Josh, live in Newton, MA, and have three children, Jonathan, age 6, Benjamin, age 5, and Liza, age 3. When she is not "playing chants in her church," **Cynthia A. Grace** teaches copyright law, contracts and negotiations to young people in the entertainment industry. Previously, she practiced law, did technical production for a small theater group, worked with people living with AIDS and taught at the Art Institute of Seattle. **Joel E. Grushkin** lives in Tucson, AZ, where he is vice president of design and development at Goldstar Development Company, a residential builder and general contractor. **Robert K. Haber** is in his 15th year as president of CMJ Entertainment, a publishing, marketing and event management firm. He still resides on Long Island with his wife and partner, Joanne, and their 2-year-old daughter, Paris Sierra. After spending a year on sabbatical at the psychology department at the University of California at Los Angeles, **Andrea Halpern** has

returned to Bucknell University as an associate professor, where she researches human memory. Her other interests include aging and Alzheimer's disease. **Burton S. Klíman** recently bought a home in Chestnut Hill, MA, and is an attorney with the law firm of Shane & Paolillo, practicing primarily in real estate. While taking a break from social work, **Linda Kaner-Levy** moved to Yardley, PA, and now teaches sociology at Bucks County Community College. **Joseph Levy** and his wife, Cindy, have moved 10 times in the last 10 years, but are settling into their new and permanent home in Sharon, MA. Between his two children, Allison, age 5, and Jennifer, age 2, and his ophthalmology practice, life is hectic, but fun. He is looking forward to Reunion! **Vivian Loewenstein-Gibilisco**, her husband, and three daughters, Lauren, and identical twins Wendy and Susie, have relocated to Morristown, NJ. **David E. Nachman** practices law in New York City where he is of counsel with the litigation firm Stein, Zauler, Ellenhorn, Frischer & Sharp. He and Amy Schuman live in Park Slope, Brooklyn, with their 3-year-old son, Ezra. He is also a member of the board of America's Watch, and has conducted human rights missions to Chile, Panama, Romania and Kurdistan. **Robert M. Schaufeld** is a member of the Long Island Alumni Admissions Council, president of the Nassau County Jewish Lawyers Association and has a law practice in Garden City, NY. He and his wife, Caryn Greenvald, vice president of marketing for CitiBank, live in Great Neck, NY, where he is a member of the LIAAC Nassau. **Elisa R. Schindler** relocated to the Upper East Side of New York City and is product manager for Macy's Kids private label collection. **Phyllis Hipsman Shapiro** lives in Connecticut with her husband, Steve, and their two children, Stuart, age 7, and Lauren, age 4. She and a midwife formed an OB/GYN practice, Fairfield County Women's Health Associates, P.C. **Daniel Z. Silverstone** completed a fellowship in neurocognitive at Massachusetts General Hospital, and now works for the Shields MRI Group of Boston. He and his wife, Lori Rich, reside in Newton, MA. **Susan L. Spadunata** lives in Rhinebeck, NY, with her husband, Angelo, a chiropractor, and her son, Jason, a first grader. Her interests include community theater and exploring the connection between creative arts and personal/planetary healing.

Charles W. Stewart is a lecturer in social anthropology at Brunel University in England and author of *Demons and the Devil: Moral Imagination in Modern Greek Culture*. **Mark A. Suchin** is a partner in the national law firm of Goodman, Freeman, Phillips & Vineberg specializing in business law with emphasis on cross-border transactions. He and his wife, Kim Lowenstein, a social worker, live in Toronto and have a 2-year-old daughter, Carly Rose.

'79

Ruth Strauss Fleischmann, Class Correspondent, 82 Angier Road, Lexington, MA 02173

Elise H. Brodsky runs her own business, E.B. Global, Inc., which supplies raw materials to the paper industry overseas including England, Australia, the Middle East, Singapore and Malaysia. **Robin Silverstein Zatzkin** completed her master's degree in social work in 1982 and has been practicing medical social work in Manhattan at Beth Israel Hospital and as director of social work in a private nursing home. She resides in Manalapan, NJ, with her husband, Dr. Jeffrey Zatzkin, a periodontist in private practice, and their two children, Noah Scott, age 4, and Lauren Hillary, age 4 months.

'80

Lisa Gelfand, Class Correspondent, 19 Winchester Street #404, Brookline, MA 02146

Steven J. Bailin completed a cardiology fellowship at the University of Minnesota in 1991 and practices electrophysiology, a branch of cardiology, in Des Moines, IA, where he lives with his wife and three children, Rachel, age 6, Sam, age 4, and Adam, age 1. **Carrie Grossman Bank, D.M.D.** married a New York attorney and continues to practice dentistry. **Steven H. Benman, M.D.** and his wife **Vivian B. Kane, M.D.** have a son, Chet, age 2½. She is an associate chief of the emergency room at Salem Hospital in Massachusetts, while he has formed a new corporation, North Shore General and Vascular Surgical Associates, and attained a fellowship in the American College of Surgeons. **Norwood L. Decelles, Jr.** works full time in geriatrics on the medical staff at the Providence V.A. Hospital/Brown University. He is studying classical guitar and is enjoying life with his wife, Cindy Hansen, and

his daughters, Alison and Carlyn. **Steven J. Deutch** lives with his wife, Julie, and two sons, Carl, age 4, and Zachary, age 2, in Ohio. **Janet S. Dementz** is executive director of the Massachusetts Public Interest Research Group (MASSPIRG) while her husband, Jonathan Scarlett, is national citizen outreach director for the PIRGS. **Stephen B. Ellman** and his wife **Susan T. Ellman** have two daughters, Rachel, age 1, and Elizabeth, age 4. Stephen has started a corporate wellness business specializing in mobile massage for workers. Susan works at the Columbus Jewish Federation as director of planning and budgeting. **M. Carmen Ferrera-Perry** is director of compensation and benefits at Thomas Cook Travel and has a daughter, Kathryn Rose Perry. **Hilene S. Flanzbaum** is a professor of modern poetry at Butler University in Indiana and is married to Geoffrey Sharpless. **Ellen J. Glick**, a practicing physician in infectious diseases, and her husband, Dean Contrato, have two children, Ari and Jesse Carlo. **Joel A. Goldbarr, D.C., M.I.M.** earned a doctor of chiropractic degree in 1983 and has practiced in the United States, Italy, Japan and Israel. He was also graduated with distinction from Thunderbird American Graduate School of International Management in 1990. He is living in Japan and is a consultant/interpreter for Nomura Research Institute. He offers assistance to classmates getting started in Japan. **Sonya M. Goodrich** is a staff psychologist, working with both inpatients and outpatients at a hospital outside of Detroit. She will be married to David Freibaud in June. **Russell H. Greenfield, M.D.** is practicing emergency medicine as a member of the academic faculty at Carolinas Medical Center where he oversees medical student education. He and his wife, Julia Stanley, have also moved into their new home in Charlotte. **N.C. Elliot H. Gruber** is the director of marketing for the National Parks and Conservation Association and has a son, Samuel Joseph, age 1. **Jan (Yon) C. Hardenbergh** is married and has two children, Cornelius and Cadence. He is working on PEX, a computer graphics buzzword, has given tutorials in Boston, Chicago, England and Japan and is working on a book on PEXlib. **Jonathan W. Harris** is a partner in the employee benefits group at Katten, Muchin and Zavis in Chicago. He has been married to Lynn Norman since September 1988, and they have one daughter, Haley, who is 2½ years old. **Charles T. Hatten** teaches English literature at Bellarmine College in Kentucky.

Donald R. Hogue is now in his 12th year of teaching on the secondary level. In October 1992 he completed his teaching certification requirements for the state of Rhode Island. In November 1992 he published a curriculum unit on Elie Wiesel's autobiography, *Night*, through The Center For Learning (Ohio). Donald continues to participate in many educational seminars. He has two children, Amy, age 7, and Adam, age 4. **Richard L. Kalish** completed an internal medicine residency at Boston City Hospital and will finish a general medicine fellowship at Beth Israel Hospital in June. His wife, **Elizabeth Keller '81**, is an attorney and teaches at Boston College Law School. They are parents of Sarah Emily, age 1. **Patricia A. Kennedy** is writing a dissertation for her doctorate in English at UMass at Amherst. She and her husband, John Novo, have a baby daughter, Aidan Ann. **Robert M. Keves, M.D.** is a physician in the Student Health Services at the University of California at Berkeley. He works with gay teens in helping them accept themselves. Some of his hobbies include black and white photography, reading and music. **Michael W. Klein** and his wife, **Susan I. Cohen**, have two sons, infant Noah, and Gabriel, age 3½. Michael is an associate professor of international economics at the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, Tufts University, and has been selected as faculty research fellow of the National Bureau of Economic Research. During the Spring 1993 term, he will be teaching a course in the Brandeis University Lemberg Program in International Economics and Finance. Susan, an immigration attorney at the Boston firm Mintz, Levin, was named "Lawyer of the Year" by the Political Asylum, Immigration Representation Project in May. **Marc S. Mandel, M.D.** has left Yale University School of Medicine in the Division of Trauma, Critical Care to go into private practice in general surgery at Overlook and Rahway Hospitals. **Dia L. Michels** is happily living in Washington, DC, and reports that her daughter, Akaela, celebrated her third birthday. **Judith A. Mintz** is looking for employment as a marketing manager in the computer software industry and reports that she is engaged to be married this summer. **Elisa F. New** and her husband, **Fred David Levine '77**, have a baby daughter, Orli Runa. Elisa has a new book, *The Regenerate Lyric: Theology and Innovation in American*

Poetry, forthcoming from Cambridge University Press in 1993. **Judith C. Oshinsky** is working part-time as a psychotherapist for Jewish Family Services and in her private practice in East Brunswick, NJ. She reports that her two daughters, Miriam, age 3, and Rachel, age 2, are doing well. **Joshua Ostroff** established Virtual Media Resources, a consulting business that provides media planning, research and systems expertise. His clients include advertising agencies, media companies and consumer and business marketers. **David J. Pinnelas** is a cardiologist in Monmouth County, NJ. He and his wife, Sharon, have three children, Rachel, Rebecca and Joshua, and reside in Manalapan, NJ. **Miriam (Mimi) Wroblewski Pinon** is a family nurse practitioner and works in an adult primary care clinic at North Central Bronx Hospital. She is married to **Luis M. Pinon '77**, who is director of children and adolescent services of the South Bronx Mental Health Council. They have three children, Sarah, age 5, Benjamin, age 3, and Reuven, age 1½. **Steven A. Roseman** is a partner in the Beverly Hills law firm of Ervin, Cohen and Jessup, specializing in business/real estate finance and development. He is married to **Ellen R. Roseman '81** and they have a child, Eric Louis, age 3. **Robert I. Rubio**, a partner at Gordon & Silber, P.C. in New York City, had published, "Discovery and Use of Criminal Convictions of a Witness in a Civil Trial," in the *New York Law Journal*. **Daniel M. Seif** and his wife, **Hanna B. Sherman '79**, have two children, Rebecca, age 6, and Jocelyn, age 3. **Daniel works** as a rheumatologist in a multi-specialty medical group. **Nancy Hamburger Starr, D.M.D.** joined South Shore Dental Group in Braintree, MA, after practicing in New York City, serving as an



Nancy Hamburger Starr, D.M.D. 1

Births

attending dentist at Albert Einstein College of Medicine and teaching dental residents at Montefiore Medical Center. She lives in Canton, MA, with her husband, Dr. Steven Starr, a urologist practicing on the South Shore, and their two children, Zachary and Alexander. **Janet A. Strassman** married **Joel Perlmuter** '66 after pre-nuptial events hosted by **Paula (Poly) E. Okunieff**, **Susan C. Yelen** '70 and **Madeleine C. Gutin** '83. Joel continues his psychology practice in Connecticut and Janet continues in clinical social work and supervising the staff at the Big Brother Association of Greater Boston, while they build up a joint practice in psychotherapy. **Julie D. Sudenfield** and her husband, John, have three children, Leah, Nathan and Daniel. She teaches second graders at her local temple on Sundays and is an active ORT member. **Clare T. Tully** is chair of the Brandeis Alumni Entertainment Industry Group on the East Coast, which provides networking opportunities and sponsors events. She is married to Richard Podolsky, an orthomolecular and environmental software developer. They have a son, Harry William, born last September. **Wanda Y. Wong** is director of directors at the Boston Women's Fund, whose mission is to empower women and girls in Greater Boston. This is a nonprofit foundation that provides grants and technical assistance for women's projects as well as educational forums on such topics as women, money and social responsibility. **Benson L. Zoghlin, M.D.** and his wife **Mindy Platzker Zoghlin** have a daughter, Rachel, who is a second grader, and a son, Jacob, age 3½. Benson is in his sixth year of private practice in family medicine. Early in 1992 he was appointed chief of the Department of Family Medicine at the Park Ridge Hospital in New York. He is on the board of directors at the Bessie Coleman Foundation, the fund-raising organization for Lakeside Hospital in New York. **Mindy** is a founding partner in a growing law firm.

'81

Matthew B. Hills, Class Correspondent, 25 Hobart Road, Newton, MA 02159

Steven M. Abramoff has a real estate law practice in Linwood, NJ, and can't believe 15 years have passed since the glory days of the "Shapiro Hilton." **Michele Chahin** lives in Jerusalem and is a foreign features correspondent for the JTA international wire service. **Lisabeth Fisher DiLalla** is assistant professor in the Department of

Behavioral and Social Sciences at Southern Illinois University School of Medicine. For the past three years, **David Greeley** has been working for a nonprofit organization called Population Services International. PSI markets contraceptives throughout the world in an effort to stem the spread of AIDS and promote family planning. Although his organization is based in Washington, DC, he is often on the road. **Matt Hills** and **Lisa Berman Hills** '82 had a beautiful girl, **Meredith Lynn**, in June. They report that everyone, including big sister, Jessica, age 3, is doing fine. **Stuart D. Miller** is completing his orthopedic surgery residency at the Henry Ford Hospital in Detroit and plans a foot and ankle fellowship in Baltimore at Ankle Memorial Hospital. He and his wife, Jacqueline, a pediatrician, are enjoying their 1-year-old girl, Rachel Hannah. **Skull Sigurdsson** was a fellow of the Alexander von Humboldt-Stiftung at the University of Göttingen, Germany, during the calendar year 1992, working on a collective biography of Göttingen mathematicians and physicists at the turn of the century. Presently he is a guest professor in the history of science and technology at the University of Hamburg, Germany, studying the history of the electrification of Iceland. **Bruce H. Zamost** is a partner at Brown & Connery, a litigation law firm in Westmont, NJ, where he specializes in plaintiffs' product liability cases. He and his wife, Linda, have a daughter, **Madeleine**, age 1.

'82

Ellen Cohen, Class Correspondent, 145 15th Street #318, Atlanta, GA 30309

Betsy Borns lives in Los Angeles where she is a staff writer for the ABC sitcom *Roseanne*. **Melissa Spivak Fox** and her husband, Michael, enjoy living in Potomac, MD, with their two daughters, 4-year-old Mollie and newborn Zoe Sarah. **Michele S. Jones-Wolk** is working in New York as the director of circulation and marketing for the National Association for Female Executives. She lives in Westchester, NY, with her husband, Artie, and their 2-year-old twin girls, Emma and Samantha. **Deborah S. Lewiso** is living in Kingston upon Thames, England, and working as an English language support teacher for the London borough of Hounslow. **Teta M. Moehs** lives

Class	Brandeis Parent(s)	Child's Name	Date
1968	Harris R. Gleckman	Miriam Sarah	May 1992
	Martin S. Pernick	Benjamin William	September 14, 1992
1970	Kenneth "Eppo" Epstein	Spencer	May 4, 1992
	Katherine Zentall	Peter	May 4, 1992
	Forward	James Zentall	October 27, 1992
1974	Susan G. Benjamin	Stephanie Lia	September 8, 1992
	Ervin Schleifer and	Theodore	December 19, 1992
	Myna German Schleifer '73		
1975	Alison Brager Bass	Jacob Ross	August 19, 1992
	Audrey Weiss Wells	Natalie Lauren	December 29, 1991
	Robin D. Wiener	Sarah Ilana Yablon	August 23, 1992
1976	Caryn Hirscheleifer	Amanda Gwen	April 15, 1992
	Goldman and		
	David T. Goldman, M.D.		
	Leslie E. Martin	Miriam Hope	April 7, 1992
1977	Paul Levine	Ian William	May 28, 1992
		Ryan Michael	
		Julia	
1978	Jayne R. Bailin	Halle	September 7, 1992
	Christine C. Ciotti	Emma Dorothy	August 21, 1992
	Jill Kagan	Mia Yael	July 28, 1992
	Linda Kanner-Lewis	Jason Lewis	July 18, 1992
1980	Mitchell Abramson, M.D.	Jennifer Michelle	March 9, 1990
	Kravitz-Schickman		
	Sarah Fishbein	Laura Elizabeth	November 23, 1991
	Epstein		
	M. Carmen	Kathryn Rose	February 15, 1991
	Ferrera-Perry		
	S. Asher Galfiney	Yoav Ezra	October 20, 1992
	and Sabrina R. Galfiney '88		
	Ellen J. Glick	Jesse Carlo	September 6, 1992
	Elliot H. Gruber	Samuel Joseph	October 5, 1991
	Jonathan W. Harris	Haley	October 13, 1990
	Michael N. Kahn	Michael Steven	August 28, 1992
	Richard L. Kalish	Daniel	November 16, 1991
	and Elisabeth Keller '81		
	Patricia A. Kennedy	Aidan Ann	October 4, 1992
	Michael W. Klein	Noah Samuel	April 10, 1992
	and Susan J. Cohen		
	Andrea Aronso	Sara Gabrielle	May 16, 1992
	Morgan		
	Ruth Assaf Nataf	Lea Yvette	August 7, 1992
	Elisa F. New and	Orli Rina	June 5, 1991
	Fred David Levine '77		
	Tilla Carrasquillo	Daniel	September 27, 1992
	Ramin		
	Robert I. Rubin	Alissa Beth	October 23, 1992
	Nancy Korobkin	Russell	December 11, 1990
	Rosenband		
	Lydia Z. Saravis	Marissa Arielle	September 30, 1992
	Clare T. Tully	Harry William	September 28, 1992
		Podolsky	
		Sara Reut	
		Shaina Emily	
1981	Tsippi (Sylvia) Wexler		July 15, 1992
	Lisabeth Fisher		September 24, 1992
	DiLalla		
	Bruce H. Zamost	Madeline Paige	February 25, 1992
1982	Melissa Spivak Fox	Zoe Sarah	August 12, 1992
	Lisa Berman Hills	Meredith Lynn	June 1992
	Matt Hills '81		
	Nancy Goldberg	Nathan Asher	September 4, 1992
	Mendelsohn		
	Michele Jones-Wolk	Emma Lauren	April 6, 1992
		Samantha Nicole	April 6, 1992
		Josua Alex	April 4, 1992
1983	Mark G. Agulnick	Andrew Lee	August 18, 1992
	Ellen Canton Agulnick	Pollowitz	
	Sharon F. Brown	Justine	May 12, 1992
	David A. Bunis and		
	Jacqueline Hall '82	Eric Nathaniel	December 26, 1992
	Mark D. Fischer		
	Marlene Kern Fischer '85	Joanna	July 28, 1991
	Stephen B. Harris		
	Ellen Knugman Harris		

Class	Brandeis Parent(s)	Child's Name	Date	
	Leslie Pittel Heins Ari H. Jaffe Deborah L. Kletzky	Daniel Andreas Sarah Bracha Emily Jane Schlossman Aryeh David	August 2, 1992 April 19, 1992 October 17, 1992	with her husband in Germany where she is an assistant administrator at the German Red Cross hospital in Frankfurt. Karen Bookchin Vislosky is pursuing an M.B.A. in accounting at Baruch College.
	Jonathan R. Lightman and Janis Miller Lightman Alysa Rosenberg Polkes Lois Pollack	Gabrielle Caila Emily Helen Finkelstein Benjamin Daniel	May 17, 1992 December 19, 1991	'83 Eileen Isbarts Weiss, 456 9th Street #30, Hoboken, NJ 07030
	Michele Payson Rosenfield Donya S. Tucker-Batler Elaine S. Zecher	Benjamin Nathaniel Jacob Zecher Eisenberg Benjamin David Brad Ryan	September 29, 1992 August 14, 1992 March 22, 1992 April 1, 1992	Douglas J. Abeles will be completing his residency in orthopedic surgery in June 1993 and will be doing a fellowship in sports and reconstructive medicine at Georgetown University. Mark G. Agulnick works for Thomson Financial Services in Boston, MA, as a project leader. He lives in Newton, MA, with his wife, Ellen Canton '85 , and their children, Diane, 3, and Joshua Alex, 1.
1984	Scott Cohen Alyson Arbeiter Distel Suzanne Klar and Marc A. Brummer Michael E. Eisenberg John G. English Steven A. Fink Heidi Fraussman-Leavitt Michael D. Halter Robert S. Light Janice Kravitz-Schlickman	David Aaron John Robert Andrew Michael Jessica Elive Rebecca Sarah Alexander Tara Mae Cara Apryl Sara June Arielle Hannah Melissa Paige Yonatan Moshe Joshua Ryan Shoshana Rivkah Leora Sarah	June 6, 1991 December 15, 1991 January 22, 1992 June 6, 1992 October 14, 1992 July 14, 1992 July 14, 1992 February 19, 1992 April 14, 1992 August 28, 1991 July 23, 1992 June 30, 1992 December 1, 1991	Stuart A. Barr and his wife, Mary, are renovating a house in Hamden, CT. Mary teaches at Wilcox College of Nursing in Middletown and he is a fellow in cardiology at Yale-New Haven Hospital. Sharon F. Brown is practicing dentistry with her husband, Michael, in Washington, DC. William A. Cember left the Bronx Office of the District Attorney and is a criminal and commercial attorney in Nyack, NY. Susan Etzl, M.D. is a fellow in occupational medicine at Mount Sinai Medical Center in New York. She received a master's degree in public health from Columbia University while completing a residency in preventive medicine at Stony Brook Hospital, NY. Mark D. Fischer lives with his wife, Marlene Kern '85 , and their son, Eric, age 1, in New York. He is a sixth year associate at Rosenman & Colm in New York City, specializing in corporate and securities law. Dorian R. Friedman is working in Washington, DC, at U.S. News & World Report as a reporter-researcher covering the social policy beat. Wayne K. Goldstein is living in New York with his wife, Tara, and son, Zachary, and working at Sandler O'Neill & Partners doing mergers and acquisitions for banks. He also chairs the New York New Leadership Division of State of Israel Bonds. Madeline Gutin is alive and well in Rochester, NY. Ellen Kragman Harris and Stephen B. Harris are living in Brooklyn, NY, with their children, Benjamin, age 5, and Joanna, age 2. Steve is a labor and employment law attorney at Kelley Drye & Warren and Ellen is a preschool teacher in Park Slope. Leslie Pittel Heins is living in Paris with her husband, John, who works for the German media giant Bertelsmann, and son, Daniel. She is doing some freelance writing, but concentrating
	Karen Neiter Nagle Corey M. Nolis Anne Hartsstein Pace Russell H. Paris Stuart Salzberg Francine Shomeld Sherman L. Michael Weiss, M.D. and Ellen Baker Weiss '85	Lindsey Ilyssa Meyer Alexander Arielle Shoshana Andrew Ethan	June 21, 1992 May 30, 1992 October 3, 1992 March 19, 1992	mostly on caring for her newborn son. Deborah L. Kletzky, M.D. and her husband, Robert, have returned to Boston and live in Newton. She is a retina fellow at Dana-Farber Cancer Institute. Mitchell G. Krapes , an assistant district attorney in the Manhattan D.A.'s office, lives in Brooklyn with his wife, Katie. Janis Miller Lightman and Jonathan R. Lightman live in Sacramento, CA, with their son, Aryeh. Janis is a doctor of optometry at University of California Davis Medical Center and Jonathan is the lobbyist for the California chapter of the National Association of Social Workers. Sarah Beth Lipson is president of Media Visions, Inc., meeting planners for events of distinction supported by in-house technical producers and designers. Laurie A. Loeven went to the University of Pennsylvania Medical School, where she completed an internship in internal medicine. She is completing her residency in diagnostic radiology at the University of Michigan Medical Center and is the chief resident this year. She has accepted a two-year fellowship in neuroradiology at the University of Pennsylvania, which begins in July 1993.
1985	Bruce P. Merenstein Jessica Berger Weiss and Jeffrey Weiss Gary M. Wiggins and Helene Hirsch Wiggins	Stephanie Matthew Corey Jonathan Samuel	June 15, 1992 May 29, 1991 May 12, 1992	Emanuel P. Lowi was graduated from Columbia University Graduate School of Journalism and works as a broadcast journalist and photojournalist in Canada. Robin Hornik Parritz and Jon Parritz '82 live in St. Paul, MN, where she is an assistant professor of psychology at Hamline University, and he is an attorney in the litigation department of Maslon, Edelman, Borman & Brand of Minneapolis. They have two sons, Ari, age 5, and Adam, age 1. Alysa Rosenberg Polkes lives with her husband, Bruce, and daughter, Gabrielle, 1, in Pennsylvania and teaches and counsels M.B.A. students at the Wharton School at the University of Pennsylvania.
1986	Julie Stern Dorfman Michelle D. Eckstein and Neil J. Eckstein Rabbi Susan J. Lazev and Richard H. Epstein Robyn Rosen and Vincent M. Higuera	Nathan Marshall Joseph Abraham	August 20, 1992 August 10, 1992	Lois Pollack is a research scientist at Cornell, and is living with her husband, Ken, also a research scientist, in Ithaca, NY. Gayle H. Pomerantz lives in Florida with her husband, Adam, and daughter, Hannah, 2. Gayle was ordained as a rabbi and is assistant director of the Southeast Council of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations. Gilbert P. Proper finished his anesthesiology training at the University of Maryland, and is a fellow in pain management and instructor in anesthesiology at the University of Rochester. Stephen R. Quintana is living in Albuquerque, NM, and has a law practice focusing on real
1988	Amy Luksenburg Strachman and David J. Strachman '86	Michael Angelo	October 21, 1992	
1989	Susan Zinno Baldassarre Deena Beth Kal Barbara S. Schechtman and David R. Schechtman '87	Moria Rose Adina Arcilla	May 20, 1992 May 8, 1992	

Marriages

estate, commercial, financial and litigation matters. **David M. Stater** opened his own law firm in midtown Manhattan. The firm is general practice with emphases in civil litigation, real estate, wills, contracts, emerging growth businesses and entertainment law. **Alex Sneider** lives in St. Paul, MN, with his wife, Ann, and is completing his chief resident year in urology at the University of Minnesota. **Elana Siron Weinflash** moved from New York to Bucks County, PA, where she is practicing law in the Cherry Hill office of a Philadelphia law firm. She reports that suburbia sure is different! **Kenneth White** and his wife, **Gail Glickman '85**, are now copublishers of the *Jewish Weekly News of Western Massachusetts*. The weekly newspaper covers Berkshire, Hampshire and Hampden counties and includes topics of local, national and international Jewish interest. **Stacey Williams** lives in Fairfield, CT, with her husband, Courtland, an executive research consultant. She commutes to Manhattan to work as a technical sales executive with her family's business, specializing in color separations. **Rebecca Kalman Winston** lives in Springfield, VT, and works for the County of Fairfax Department of Human Development. **Elaine S. Zecher** lives with her husband, David, and son, Jacob, in Newton, MA. She is a rabbi at Temple Israel in Boston. **Janet Hupe Sherman Zisk** and her husband, **Jeffrey Adam Zisk '82**, live in West Roxbury, MA, with their daughter, Alyssa. Jeffrey is a surgeon and clinical instructor at Harvard Medical School and Janet is a clinical fellow at Harvard Medical School and is doing a one-year fellowship in magnetic resonance imaging at Beth Israel Hospital.

'84

Marcia Book, Class Correspondent, 301 East 92nd Street, #2A, New York, NY 10128

I was amazed at the response I got to our recent mailing. [My mailman is probably not too pleased.] If your news is not in this issue, please be patient—we'll try to squeeze everyone in next time around. In the meantime, keep those cards and letters coming!

Cheryl A. Appel lives in Brookline, MA, and is copy desk chief for the *Boston Herald* business section. Her husband, Dan, is an environmental reporter who has broken many award-winning stories in northern New Jersey. **Robert F. Barsky, Ph.D.** completed his Ph.D. work in comparative literature at McGill University in

Montreal and is a researcher at the IORC and a fellow of CIADEST. He and his wife, Yzabelle, are residing in Outremont, Canada. **Robert J. Balotin, M.D.** is in his fifth year of postgraduate studies in radiology at Walter Reed Army Medical Center in Washington, DC, and has plans to begin a fellowship in neuro/neurointerventional radiology. He reports that fellow classmates **Jeffrey Bernhardt**, **Richard A. Yampell** and **Joel Donsky** attended his wedding in May and that he enjoyed his visit to Brandeis for his sister-in-law's graduation. **Anthony W. Buchsbaum** is working as senior copywriter at C.J. Walter Thompson Direct Advertising and on his second and third novels. **Monique A. Cerundolo** works part-time as office manager for DUSI, a small software company in Cambridge, MA, after the birth of her two children. Previously, she worked for the Howard Hughes Business Office and Research Labs at Massachusetts General Hospital. **Sandra N. Doctor** manages a software product assurance group for Sun Microsystems in Cheltenham, MA. **Tamar R. Schwartz** was graduated from Stanford Law School and lives in the District of Columbia with her husband, Joel Eisen. **Michael E. Eisenberg** is sole practitioner in his law firm in Horsham, PA, specializing in commercial litigation, bankruptcy, business transactions, defense, domestic relations and insurance law. **Allen Erenbaum** is counsel for the United States House Judiciary Committee while his wife, Judith, is executive director of Voices from the Streets, a nonprofit homeless advocacy group. Following their marriage in November, they honeymooned in Thailand, Malaysia and Hong Kong before returning to their home in Arlington, VA. **Karen Kolber Ersted** is vice president of the asset-based finance group of Union Bank in Oakland, CA. She resides in San Mateo with her husband, Richard, and 1-year-old daughter, Rachel. **David G. Farber** received his master's in counseling psychology from Adams State College. He and his wife, Penelope T. Farber, relocated to Tucson, AZ, where both are children's therapists for La Frontera Center. **Marc P. Feldman** was graduated from Seton Hall Law School in 1987 and was admitted to the New Jersey and Pennsylvania bars. He opened a law office in 1990 in

Class	Name	Date
1974	Mark D. Gershenson to Elaine Vedder	July 22, 1990
1977	Karen A. Barish to Rabbi Samuel Barth	September 20, 1992
1978	Daniel Z. Silverstone to Lori Rich	October 20, 1991
	Alan Sparack to Kai Wilson	November 1, 1992
1980	Janet S. Domenici to Jonathan Scarlett	September 20, 1992
	Hilene S. Flanzbaum to Geoffrey Sharpless	March 1992
	Russell H. Greenfield to Julia Stanley	September 20, 1992
1982	Janet A. Strassman to Joel Perlmutter '66	October 13, 1991
	Robert J. Balotin, M.D. to Ada Wang, M.D.	August 18, 1992
	Karen J. Bookchin to Timothy Vislosky	August 22, 1992
1983	Fred O. Goldberg to A. Rita Goldman '80	November 16, 1991
1984	Cheryl A. Appel to Dan Rosenfeld	October 11, 1992
	Tamar R. Schwartz Eisen to Joel Eisen	July 1, 1990
	Allen Erenbaum to Judith Mark	November 8, 1992
	Susan Goldberg to John Harris	October 13, 1991
	Daniel Helburn, M.D. to Karen Lichtman	May 31, 1992
	Ellen Leibowitz to Steven A. Fishman	December 19, 1992
	Pamela H. Malech to Bob Nissen	March 22, 1992
	Edward D. McCarthy to Joyce Moran	October 17, 1992
	Anne Hartstein Pace to Umberto Pace	January 28, 1990
	Stephen W. Walker to Marissa Girolamo	August 1, 1992
	Herbert Weinberg to Gita Gelman	December, 1991
1986	Sherri N. Alpert, D.D.S. to Robert Crohn	June 14, 1992
	Jonathan Harris to Audrey Rigendel	September 6, 1992
	Robyn Rosen to Vincent M. Higuera	May 18, 1991
1987	Andrea E. Birnbaum to Paul Lewis	May 24, 1992
	Robin A. Kurtz to Jeffrey S. Lendner '88	May 24, 1992
	Lisa B. Reznik to Danny Meyers	August 15, 1992
1988	Tg Glazer to Julie Muttman	July 18, 1992
	Rebecca S. Harris to William Mintzer	November 23, 1991
1989	Michele E. Becker to Kenneth Hittleman	September 20, 1992
	Jessica Benattar to Michael Sternthal	October 4, 1992
	Richard A. Bornstein to Sarah Reines '90	April 7, 1991
	Thomas J. DeBari to Mary Jane Barber	June 1991
	Jonathan I. Ezor to Stacy Nudell	January 19, 1992
	Drena Beth Kall to Mark L. Sutherland	September 15, 1990
	Abigail D. Krain to Marvin Sasson	June 21, 1992
	Betsy L. Moses to Marc Album	September 12, 1992
	Marni S. Schultz to Andrew H. Schwartz	October 24, 1992
	Michelle Weisberg to Robert R. Cohen '88	August 1992
1990	Julie Fisher to Daniel Shapiro '91	August 23, 1992
1991	Leah Bernstein Blum to Jeffrey Blum	August 4, 1991
	Simona Retter-Burch to William Burch '90	November 1991
	Marc Schneider to Daniel Raskind	June 28, 1992
1992	Marcia Shreiber to Joshua Leiderman	August 1992
	Myriam Macias to Daniel Abady	June 21, 1992

Bloomfield, NJ, where he is sole practitioner. **Steven A. Fink** and his wife, Barbara, moved into a new home in Ashland, MA, where they live with their newborn, Andrew, and 3-year-old, Jennifer. **Hedi Freedman** became engaged to Jonathan Goldberg with a wedding planned for May. **Lisa Adler Goldstein** is director of education for Congregation Solel, a Reform religious school in Highland Park, IL. She resides in Deerfield, IL, with her husband, Maury, and two children, Kenny, age 3½, and Melissa, age 2. **Susan Goldberg Harris** is director of annual support for the Children's Museum in Boston. **Daniel Helburn, M.D.** completed a chief

residency in internal medicine at Beth Israel Medical Center in New York City and has begun a gastroenterology fellowship. **John P. Hoen** is in his first year of part-time study at the New England School of Law. **Hali J. Kaufman, D.M.D.** was appointed to the board of the Interfaith Council of Rhode Island and remains active with Project Head Start and New Visions for Newport County. In addition, she is a founding member of the Newport County community services dental subcommittee. **James Lampos** is recording original music for the

Brooklyn Bent label, and two of his songs will appear on the compilation album, "Lucky 7."

Katherine Laver lives in Cambridge, MA, with her husband, Leonard, and two children, Faith, age 6½ and Sam, age 2½. She is a copy editor, a Congregationalist and a confirmed Democrat. **Lawrence R. Leahy** was graduated from Suffolk Law School and is a builder in Marshfield, MA, for the Blackacre Company. **Ellen**

Leibowitz started her own business one year ago, ELF Studios, which does decorative painting and furniture restoration. **Robert S. Light** is working as a senior systems analyst for McLife Pensions. **Pamela H. Malech** is an associate with Stevens, Davis, Miller and Mosher in Virginia practicing intellectual property law, specifically chemical/biotech patent prosecution. She married Bob Nissen last March and bought a new home in Bowie, MD, in June. **Gary D. Markowitz, M.D.** has been awarded a fellowship in pediatric ophthalmology at the Children's Hospital in Philadelphia, to start in July following completion of his residency at the Scheye Eye Institute. His wife, **Dina Grossman Markowitz, Ph.D.**, is a molecular biology research consultant who also teaches part-time at the University of Pennsylvania and Rosemont College, and spends the rest of her time with Ricky, their 2-year-old son. **Edward D.**

McCarthy married Joyce Moran in October 1992. The wedding was attended by **Misael E. Fossas '85**, **Kevin F. Curtin** and **Domenic Finelli '79** and many other Brandeis alumni. The couple moved into an historic home in Framingham, MA, and requests old friends to write! **Mitchell S. Meyerson** is completing his internal medicine residency and begins a dermatology residency at New York Medical College in July. He was also dermatology clinical research fellow at Columbia Presbyterian Medical Center and has had four articles published in medical journals. He and his wife, **Tami Limoni Meyerson '86**, live in Manhattan where she has been a lawyer at Fried, Frank, Harris, Shriver & Jacobson since graduating from Harvard Law School in 1989. **Karen Netter Nager** and her husband, Robert, are both attorneys. She specializes in criminal litigation while he specializes in real estate transactions. **Corey M. Notis, M.D.** was graduated from the ophthalmology residency training program at St. Luke's/Roosevelt Hospital in New York and is currently a fellow in ophthalmic oncology at The New York Hospital. **Russell H. Paris** is a

member of the California bar and works for Grubb and Ellis Company as a commercial real estate broker. He and his wife, Julie Paris, recently started IRP Productions, a desktop publishing and graphics company. Russell currently serves on the board of trustees for Temple Beth Haverim in Agoura Hills. He was recently honored as Man of the Year by Temple Beth Haverim and the Pacific Southwest Region of the Federation of Jewish Men's Clubs. **William J. Poulin-Deltour** is working for a nonprofit cultural education promoting historic restoration in France, and is teaching French at New York University part-time. **Allan J. Pressel** is a cofounder of Icube, a Cambridge-based computer systems integration consulting firm, is still active in masters diving. He and his wife, Beth Cowan, moved to a new house in Redondo Beach, CA. **Robert K. Rainer** is a partner at Rainer and Rainer in Boston. He specializes in lead paint cases. He and his wife, Kathy, live in Marblehead, MA, with their two children, Jacob, age 3, and Sara, age 1. **Howard M.**

Reinstein received a doctorate of clinical psychology from Rutgers University in 1991 and is a post doctoral fellow in clinical psychology at the M.D. Anderson Cancer Center in Houston. He is married to Sharon Farber. **Brian W. Saber** is the midwest director of development for Brandeis University. As a volunteer, he is the Hiatt Career Development Center liaison to the Alumni Association Board of Directors. He also serves as president of the Chicago Dance Coalition, a membership organization for professional dance companies and individuals in the Greater Chicago area. **Margaret (Peggy) Salamon, M.D.** is in his second year of OB-GYN residency at the Strong Memorial Hospital, University of Rochester School of Medicine. **Stuart Salzberg** is the youth activities director at Temple Emanuel, Newton, MA. **Steven P. Sapers** works for Optical Coating Labs, Inc. in California, running the analytical labs and doing research. He is engaged to be married to Julie Green, his partner of five years, this fall. **Alan D. Schein** just bought a new home in Saybrook Point, CT, and is looking forward to renovating and building a dock for the little sailboat of his dreams. **Jennifer L. Schwartz** was graduated from Brooklyn Law School and has passed the New

York and Massachusetts bar exams. She traveled to Egypt and Israel for a month to visit Linda Schwartz Carney '83 and her husband, Nissan Carney. **Neal J. Schwartz** is an architect in Boston and is preparing for a six month research/travel fellowship in Germany, Finland and Portugal beginning this June. He graduated with distinction in architecture from the masters program at the Harvard Graduate School of Design and also received his master's degree in public policy from the Kennedy School of Government. **Roger A. Segal** earned his M.A. in religion at Columbia University and continues to work towards a Ph.D. He and his wife, **Sarah Krolf** Segal '86, live on the Upper West Side of Manhattan. **Jeri Beth Slavin** started her own art education company called Art Savvy and is in her first year at Harvard Business School. Previously, she was director of the Howard Yezewski Gallery in Boston. She married Martin Gotlieb in October 1988. **Scott M. Sokol, Ph.D.** is doing research and teaching at the Graduate Program in Communication Sciences and Disorders in the Massachusetts General Hospital Institute of Health Professions, where he is associate professor and licensed neuropsychologist. Previously, he served as a Fulbright Scholar in the Department of Psychology at Tel-Aviv University. He reports that he has been accepted as a cantorial student at the Jewish Theological Seminary and may start there this fall. **William R. Spade, Jr.** was graduated from the University of Chicago Law School in 1990 and practices commercial litigation with Dechert, Price and Rhoads in Philadelphia. In his spare time he is writing a murder mystery, tentatively entitled *Jack Urban's Choice*, which is due out on Chapter 7 Books in Spring 1994. **Mitchell B. Stern** received a doctorate in economics from the University of Virginia and is an assistant professor of finance at the University of Tennessee in Knoxville. **Lawrence I. Strauss** is the manager of transportation for Haemonetics Corporation, a manufacturer of blood processing equipment in Braintree, MA. **Nanci D. Tucker** is in a pediatric residency at the University of California at San Francisco Medical Center. San Francisco is a beautiful city to live in, however, she misses the East Coast. **Sarah Usher** is in nursing school, and will be receiving her RN this spring and a master's in nursing in two years. She has no wedding or babies to report although she does have a tattoo, a significant one and a wonderful dog named Ruby.

AUTHORS

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Jonathan M. Vankin's book *Criminologies, Cover-ups and Crimes* was published in paperback by Dell Publishers in October 1992. **Stephen W. Walker** is assigned to Columbia University as a Zuckerman Fellow after foreign service tours in Monterey, Mexico, Moscow and Washington. **Herbert Weinberg** is working as a bankruptcy workout lawyer for Friedman and Atherton in Boston. **Mark D. Weinreb, M.D.** is working at Einstein University Hospital as a pediatric nephrology fellow after graduating from a residency in pediatrics at Winthrop University, Mineola, NY. He and his wife, Bridget Weinreb, celebrated their second anniversary. **L. Michael Weiss, M.D.** is a third year internal medicine resident at Emory University and will begin his fellowship in gastroenterology there in July. His wife, **Ellen Baker Weiss '85** is a consultant with IBM in Atlanta. **Ireen Katz Westraack** is an assistant principal in the

News Notes

What have you been doing lately? Let the alumni office know. We invite you to submit articles, photos (black and white photos are preferred) and news that would be of interest to your fellow classmates to:

Office of Alumni Relations
Brandeis University
P.O. Box 9110
Waltham, MA 02254-9110

William Floyd Union Free School District in Shirley, Long Island, NY. She and her husband reside in Nesconset, NY, with their two daughters, Joanna and Shauna. **Herbert S. Wong** received a Ph.D. in economics from Northwestern University. His dissertation was on "Price Discrimination and the Market for Physician services: The Effects of HMO and PPO Development." He is a health care economist for the Agency for Health Care Policy and Research.

'85

Debra Radlauer, Class Correspondent, 101 West 90th Street #19F, New York, NY 10024

Nancy S. Shay took a leave of absence from the Montgomery County public schools to teach overseas at the American International School in Kfar Shmaryahu, Israel.

'86

Illyse Shindler Habbe, Class Correspondent, 89 Turner Street, Brighton, MA 02135

Gary T. Gardner received a master's in public administration from the Monterey Institute of International Studies in California.

Vincent M. Higuera was promoted to sales manager at Reynolds, Barnes & Hebb, Inc., the largest independent insurance agency in Berkshire County, MA. His wife, Robyn Rosen, completed a Ph.D. program in history from the State University of New York at Binghamton and teaches at Connecticut College in New London, CT. Janice Kay Hunter was graduated cum laude with a J.D. from the Dickinson School of Law in Carlisle, PA. Rabbi Susan J. Laze's ordination by the Jewish Theological Seminary had to be delayed a month following the birth of her son, Jonathan. Her husband and proud dad, Richard H. Epstein, is in the litigation department at the law firm of Weil, Gotshal & Manges in New York City. Daniel J. Morita is in the M.B.A. program at the Wharton School after spending six years working at CNN with assignments such as Tiananmen Square, the Philippines coup attempt, German unification, a three-year post in Tokyo and an eight-month Gulf War assignment.

Jordan A. Oshag and his wife, Susan Tohn, have opened their own counseling office in Stoughton, MA, that specializes in solution-focused brief therapy. In addition to counseling, they also

teach other therapists in the solution focused model. **Rabbi Elyse Winick** assumed the position of assistant director and director of student activities at Brandeis Hill. She also serves as the college and university coordinator for Conservative Judaism in the Boston area.

'87

Vanessa B. Newman, Class Correspondent, 45 East End Avenue, Apt. 5H, New York, NY 10028

Merry Firschein was named news editor of *The North Jersey Herald* or *News*. Previously, she had served on the newspaper's copy desk and as design director. She also remains a member of the Society of Newspaper Design and is involved in community affairs in Wayne, NJ, as well as with Brandeis alumni affairs. Dolores Alleyne Goode joined the faculty at Lesley College in Cambridge, MA, following 14 years of interdisciplinary teaching with adult and traditional-age students at institutions such as Wheelock College, University of Massachusetts at Boston and Simmons College. Andrea Birnbaum Lewis and her husband, Paul, reside in Silver Spring, MD, where she works for the Furrer Corporation and her husband works for the Environmental Protection Agency. David K. O was graduated from the Yale University School of Management in Maryland and is working as an associate at Bankers Trust in New York City. Paula Lisa Wynne became engaged to Richard Felder and continues to reside in New York City.

'88
Susan Tevelow Feinstein, Class Correspondent, 6830 Meadow Oak Drive, Bld. #7, Columbus, OH 43235

Mara Rosenthal Friedman and her husband, Gary B. Friedman '86, moved to West Hartford, CT, where she is a marketing manager at the investment firm of Conning & Company and he is a first year resident in general surgery at the University of Connecticut Health Center. Tg Glazer resides in Chicago, IL, with his wife, Julie, and has been working on Warner Brothers' "Angel Street," for CBS television. Laurie J. Greenwald is managing editor at Bill Communications in New York. Helene Levkowitz lives in the Big Apple where she is completing her Ph.D. dissertation in industrial/organizational psychology. She also is consulting, primarily for the Metropolitan Life Insurance

Company. Douglas B. Rosner is an associate at Sonnenschein, Nath & Rosenthal, a Chicago-based law firm. Jeffrey (J.J.) Roth received the degree of Doctor of Medicine from the University of Nevada School of Medicine. While in medical school, he served as president of both the American Medical Association's and the Nevada State Medical Association's medical student section. He was also involved in research, publishing and presenting multiple projects at the regional and national level; one of his projects garnered an Outstanding Abstract Award at the Western Student Medical Research Forum. He is a surgical intern at the Medical College of Pennsylvania. Deborah G. Weiss continues to live in Wilmette, IL, and reports that she became engaged to Gabriel Aizenberg.

'89

Karen L. Gitten, Class Correspondent, 35 Crosby Road 2nd Floor, Newton, MA 02167

Betsy Moses Alburn was graduated from Union University's Albany Law School and is working at the firm of Beckerman & Beckerman in Rochester, NY. Jodi Adler, Ellen Seidman and Janette Elman Modell were bridesmaids at her September marriage to Marc Alburn. Alec M. Anders is in his third year of medical school at the University of Minnesota. Ron Bakal obtained a master's degree in neuroanatomy from Boston University and did research in tuberculosis and microbiology at a V.A. hospital in New York City. Susan Zinn Baldassarre is in her third year of law school at Western New England College School of Law and plans to take the Massachusetts bar in July 1993. She and her husband, Michael Baldassarre, live in Springfield, MA, with their newborn son, Michael. He is in his second year at UMDNJ medical school and hopes to pursue surgery. Micki Barnett is a regular on the new MTV comedy series "You Wrote It, You Watch It," which will begin airing in February. She also just completed commercials for Cinn-A-Burst and Wendy's. When she is not acting, Micki is the controller for Media Dynamics International, a media buying service in New York City. In December she became engaged to Ron Jacobs. Michele E. Becker-Hittleman lives in Sunnyvale, CA, with her husband, Kenneth, and

Name	
Brandeis Degree and Class Year	
Address	
Phone	
Home	Work

Please check here if address is different from mailing label.

Demographic News

(Marriages, Births)

Name
Class
Date

If you know of any alumni who are not receiving the *Brandeis Review*, please let us know.

Name	
Brandeis Degree and Class Year	
Address	
Phone	
Home	Work

Due to space limitations, we usually are unable to print lists of classmates who attend each other's weddings or other functions. News of marriages and births are included in separate listings by class.

works for San Jose Job Corps as a "World of Work" instructor.

Jessica Benattar is a fourth year medical student at Mount Sinai School of Medicine. **Richard A. Bornstein** was graduated from M.I.T. with an M.S. in toxicology and is living in Jerusalem, Israel, and doing research for Hebrew University Hadassah Medical School. His wife, **Sarah Reines '90**, is studying at Hebrew Union College in the rabbinic program. **Lori E. Brine** lives on the Upper East Side of New York City and works at Grey Advertising as an account executive on Clair and Procter & Gamble accounts. **Steven S. Chernigoff** is teaching English as a second language in a Bronx public high school and is pursuing an M.A. in English and creative writing at Queens College, City University of New York.

Meng-Kiat Chua received his mathematics Ph.D. from M.I.T. this spring. **Michelle Weisberg Cohen** was graduated with distinction from Emory University School of Law where she was editor-in-chief of the *Law Review*. She is now a first year associate with the Washington, DC, firm of Paul, Hastings, Landfisch & Walker. **Maureen L. Cowan** lives in Swampscott, MA, and works at the law offices of Murphy & Beane while attending law school.

Thomas J. DeBari was graduated from Stetson College of Law and is an associate at the firm of Trapp, Chastain & Utrayak. **Andrea Goldoff Dorester** is in a master's program at University of Massachusetts at Amherst, studying land use planning and has as internship at the Amherst Town Hall in the town planning department. **Amy B. Eisenberg** is in her fourth year at Mount Sinai Medical School and is applying for a residency position in pediatrics. Her fiancé, **Ira G. Bogner '87**, is a third-year associate at the New York City law firm of Proskauer, Rose, Gotlib & Mendelsohn.

Joseph M. Elner is in his second year of the John M. Olin School of Business M.B.A. program at Washington University in St. Louis. **Melissa E. Evans** lives in Pepperell, MA, and works as an expert specialist in the GenRad order management department. **Jonathan I. Fox** finished Yale Law School and is a corporate associate at Kramer, Levin, Naftalis, Nessen, Kamin and Frankel. He is married to **Stacy Nadell**, a third year Ph.D. student in clinical psychology at SUNY Stony Brook; they live happily in Forest Hills, NY. **Adam Fein** and **Paula Bader Fein** relocated to Philadelphia where Adam is enrolled in the Ph.D. program in marketing at the Wharton School and Paula is the assistant director of M.B.A.

admissions at Wharton. **Julie Feldman** is in her second year of a doctoral program in clinical psychology at Yeshiva University in New York. **Jill A. Goldhand** is finishing her second year at Harvard Business School and hopes to pursue a career in the venture capital/principal investing sector of the finance industry. **Ronald A. Goldstein** is an associate at Shipman and Goodman in Hartford after graduating from Harvard Law School *cum laude* and passing the Connecticut bar. **Ellen N. Goodman** received a master's degree in urban planning from the University of California at Los Angeles. She enjoys life in Southern California and is involved in many Jewish activities in her community. **Deena R. Gordon** is a strategic information resources management planner for federal government agencies at Ogdon Government Services in Virginia. She is starting her second term as the Washington, DC/Baltimore area Brandeis Alumni Association chapter president and is engaged to **Brian L. Ross '87**.

Nicola O. Goren was graduated from Cornell Law School and is working as a staff attorney with the congressional budget office in Washington, DC. **Elisabeth Derek Jordan** is studying at the University of California at Santa Barbara in the sociology department's M.A./Ph.D. program and is vice president of academic affairs for the Graduate Students' Association. **Lance J. Kalik** is pursuing a J.D. at Rutgers Law School.

Jennifer J. Kaplan lives in Istanbul, Turkey, just up the hill from a medieval fortress, and is teaching math to seventh to ninth graders and developing the math curriculum for the high school being built. **Melissa J. Kay** received her J.D. from Tulane Law School in New Orleans, LA. **George H. Kirychuk** teaches English, Bible and some mathematics classes at Upton Lake Christian School in Clinton Corners, NY, while his wife, **Karen Kirychuk**, runs a home children's clothing business, Proverbs 31 Creations. They reside in Pine Plains, NY, with their 18-month-old daughter, Galina Joy. **Hilary L. Mackler** is assistant director and fund-raiser for Pennsylvania's campaign for choice, a bipartisan, pro-choice political action committee to assist candidates for state level office. **Karen L. Marks** lives in The Netherlands, works for G.E. Information Services and reports that she has been trying to teach her Dutch colleagues and friends

Maine humor. **Steven A. Mirmira** was graduated from the University of Connecticut Law School with honors, received an L.L.M. in international law at the Leiden University in Holland and works as the final editor of the Leiden Journal of International Law. **Michael K. Oppenheim** is working towards a master's degree in social work and a master's in Jewish studies at the Baltimore Institute for Jewish Communal Service. **Sheri S. Padernach** received her J.D. from Georgetown University. **Jill K. Postelnek** is in her second year of a doctoral program at Yeshiva University and is an extern psychologist at the Bronx Children's Psychiatric Center. **Lori E. Rafi** was named an associate in the Louisville, KY, based law firm of Wyatt, Tarrant & Combs. **Rakesh R. Rajani** and a friend founded Taleana, a non-governmental group that advocates on the behalf of street children and supports neighborhood-based responses to AIDS in Mwanza, Tanzania. **Laura J. Schauben** is in her third year of a Ph.D. program in counseling psychology at the University of Minnesota. **Barbara S. Scheetman** is living in Sharon, MA, with her husband, **David R. Scheetman '87**, and two children, Asher, age 2, and Adina, age 1. **Richard B. Schoenberg** received his J.D. from Boston University and was admitted to the Massachusetts and New York bars. He has begun work as an assistant district attorney in Orange County, NY.

Marni S. Schultz and **Andrew H. Schwartz** reside in Atlanta, GA, following their wedding at which **Melissa Halter** was a bridesmaid. **Ellen R. Seidman** works in New York City at Redbook as an assistant editor and volunteers at Sloan-Kettering Memorial Cancer Center in the pediatric playroom. Following work as an analyst with Dun & Bradstreet and graduate work in political science at New York University, **Timothy D. Wedeen** is looking forward to attending Whittier College Law School in Los Angeles. **Nina B. Silverberg** is in her second year of a cognitive psychology Ph.D. program at the University of Arizona where she is studying how people translate thoughts into words. **Amy J. Weinstein** loves her work as a Ph.D. student in dramaturgy and directing at the University of California at Berkeley.

'90 Judith Libhaber, Class Correspondent, 745 North Shore Drive, Miami Beach, FL 33141

Jennifer R. Elkin is in rabbinical school at the Jewish Theological Seminary in New York City. **Tamar H. Gollan** has entered

graduate school in clinical and cognitive neuropsychology. She would like to thank her mother, Ruth Gollan, the NEJS department and Scott Sokol '86 for all their help.

'91 Andrea Kramer, Class Correspondent, 5343 Washington Street, West Roxbury, MA 02132

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Joint Distribution Committee as youth worker/educator for the Jewish communities in India. He reported the following news items: **Debi Wechsler** lives in New York and works for the 92nd Street Y's Center for Jewish Life. **Mitch Cohen** finished his first year at Mt. Sinai Medical School. **Charles E. Saverio** is completing his second year of rabbinical school at the Jewish Theological Seminary. **Jennifer E. Klugfeld** and **Aaron D. Cann** are in their second year of medical school at Mount Sinai in New York. **Jennifer L. Weber** is living in New York, working as a fund-raiser for the American Jewish World Service. **Susan Goren** spent last summer as an intern in the student activities office at the University of New Hampshire, and is pursuing a master's degree in student personnel in higher education at the University of Georgia. **Athens Debi Johnson** is in the second year of a master's degree program in East Asian studies at George Washington University and is assistant to the associate directors in the Office of

Alumni Relations. **Jared S. Lighter** was graduated from the University of Miami with an M.B.A. After graduation, **Alan Martin** worked for Water Music Inc., a company that produced jazz concerts in Boston, and became a paralegal in downtown Boston. He has since moved back to New Jersey, and works in New York City. **Marc Meisel**, former member of the Brandeis band, "Thursday Afternoon," is drummer in a rock band called "Mama Kettle" and is trying to "make it big!" **Ruth M. Price** is engaged to classmate **Andrew Roberts**. **Simona Retter-Burch** is a research technician at Repligen Corporation. She and her husband, **William C. Burch '90**, are M.D./Ph.D. students at the Boston University School of Medicine. **Ruth Schneider** and her husband, **Daniel Raskind**, have relocated to Chicago where he is a second year student at Chicago Medical School. **Rachel C. Schnell** was promoted to associate publisher at Viking Press, part of Penguin, USA, and is having a fabulous time working and living in New York City. **Samantha Senecal** is department manager of shoes and juniors for Filene's Basement in Saugus, MA. **Maera Shreiber**, a visiting assistant professor of English at Reed College in OR, is a 1992-93 Finkelstein Fellow working on a book-length study of American Jewish women poets at the University of Judaism in Los Angeles. **Audrey Sobel** lives with **Jeremy Pressman** in Washington, DC, where she conducts research at the Child Welfare League of America, and he works in Middle East public policy at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. **Jonathan Spelling** is engaged to **Ilana Kechn '93** and is completing his first year at Harvard Law School. **Ellen Steigman** completed a year in Israel on a 10-month volunteer program that included physical labor on a kibbutz, work with orphans and underprivileged children and the promotion of feminism in Israel. **Nancy Steinberg** is in her second year of a master's program in marine sciences at the State University of New York at Stony Brook, and presented preliminary results of her work on bluefish in the Hudson River in Seattle last November. She also works for the Stony Brook chapter of the New York Public Interest Research Group (NYPIRG). **Amanda S. Trigg** is in her second year at Emory Law School. She hopes to return to the Northeast eventually, but is enjoying life in Atlanta, GA.

Beth C. Manes, Class Correspondent, Brandeis Office of Alumni Relations, P.O. Box 9110, Waltham, MA 02254-9110

Daniel R. Kinel is a first year student at Washington College of Law, American University, and is looking forward to the graduation of his fiancée, **Stacy B. Lefkowitz '93**.

Grad

We are undertaking a special outreach to alumni of various graduate departments. This issue contains responses to mailings from the Near Eastern and Judaic studies and the English and American literature departments. For convenience, the English and NEJS department respondents are grouped separately from the other graduate news. - Ed.

Harold W. Demone (Ph.D. '66, Heller School) is a human services consultant, specializing in administration, human resources, monitoring and program evaluation, as well as the author of several books and monographs on the subject. **Robert L. Gallucci** (M.A. '73, Ph.D. '74, politics),



Robert Gallucci

assistant secretary of state for political-military affairs, was assigned to assist scientists in the former Soviet Republics convert weapons technologies to peaceful uses. He also made one of the early recommendations to send United States armed forces to aid the people of Somalia. Previously he served as deputy chair of the United Nations Special Commission on Iraqi Disarmament, a role that brought him to Iraq as part of the 1992 United Nations inspection team. Gallucci and his associates were surrounded and detained for a week in a Baghdad parking lot for refusing to turn over to the Iraqi documents they had rightfully obtained. **Med C. "Terry" Hokenstad** (Ph.D. '69, Heller School), a professor at Case Western Reserve University, has

collaborated in the creation of a new book, *Profiles in International Social Work*. He and two coeditors examine the practice of social work around the world and its implications for an increasingly interdependent global community. After a number of years in the oil industry with a recycling business for oil refinery and equipment, **Richard L. Kaulman** (M.A. '69, Ph.D. '70, physics) set up a consulting business focusing on hazardous wastes and specialized recycling and is looking for a new business opportunity in the waste management or recycling fields. He works as a volunteer with Russian immigrants and at area homeless shelters. **Roberta M. Marvin** (Ph.D. '92, music) is assistant professor of musicology at the Boston University School of the Arts. She often plays the flute in performances throughout Greater Boston and will teach a seminar in composition as well as graduate-level courses in Mozart, the history of Italian opera, the history and literature of the art song and the history of western music. She is a member of the American Musicology Society, the International Musicology Society, the American Institute for Verdi Studies and the American Bach Society. While working toward his Ph.D., **Alexander Patera** (M.A. '91, chemistry) continues in the Brandeis chemistry department working with Dr. T. Pechapsky on the structure of a mutant of IL1B protein by multidimensional NMR techniques. **Sheila J. Silver** (M.A. '74, Ph.D. '76, music), associate professor of music at the State



Sheila Silver

University of New York at Stony Brook, was chosen as an American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers (ASCAP) Award recipient for 1992-93.



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William J. Dowie [M.A. '69, Ph.D. '70], the recipient of the Brandeis Medal for Creative Achievement, published his latest work entitled *Peter Matthiessen*. **Daniel Fuchs** [M.A. '57] is working on a critical book, *The Limits of Ferocity*, on the subject of the relation of sexual aggression to cultural attitudes in literature while his wife, **Cara S. Fuchs** '58, teaches humanities and education at Fairleigh Dickinson University. They report that their daughter, Margot, is finishing her doctorate in clinical psychology and their other daughter, Sabrina, is a presidential fellow in a doctoral program in English. **Merrill Joan Gerber** [M.A. '81] is teaching a writing course at the California Institute of Technology and lecturing on the subject of creative writing. **Charlotte Margolis Goodman** [M.A. '70, Ph.D. '71] is a professor of English at Skidmore College and author of *The Savage Heart*, a literary biography of the American Pulitzer Prize-winning short story writer and novelist Jean Stafford. She was also president of the Northeast Modern Language Association. **Steven J. Heineman** [M.A. '89, Ph.D. '91] has written several articles, including "Revenge Tragedy and the Art of the Aside" for *Selected Papers: West Virginia Shakespeare and Renaissance Association* and "Course in Bishop" in *The Explicator*. **Alan C. Heineman** [M.A. '68, Ph.D. '74] is a full professor of English and director of the honors program in the humanities at the University of San Francisco. He is also president of the USF faculty association. **Naomi Schwartz Pasachoff** [Ph.D. '74] published her latest book, *Great Jewish Thinkers: Their Lives and Work*, and has begun work on a trade book of Jewish history and a textbook focused around biblical texts. In addition, she completed editing of Professor Jacob Neusner's *World Religions in*

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NEJS

Stephanie Borst [M.A. '89] is working in the personnel department for a company in Hanover, Germany. **Bonny V. Fetterman** [M.A. '77] is senior editor of Schocken Books, which was sold to Random House in 1987. It continues as a Judaica imprint and she reports that she continues to publish books by her former fellow graduate students. **Stephanie G. Fine** [M.A. '90] is the

biography of Jewish socialist and revolutionary periodical literature, at press. He hopes that the first volume of the *Biographical Dictionary of Soviet Rabbis* will follow soon. He is also coediting a volume in memory of the Russian Jewish historian, Simon Dubnov. **Martin Kessler** [M.A. '64, Ph.D. '65] edited, translated and wrote the introduction for the forthcoming book *Seema Studies: Voices from Amsterdam*. **Thomas Edwards** [M.A. '63, Ph.D. '65] retired after 28 years of teaching—five years at King's College and 23 years at Trinity Theological Seminary. In addition, he has published several books, including *The Covenants of Promise*, *The Minor Prophets*, *Reading Scripture in Public and Doing Theology in Today's World*. **Carol L. Meyers** [M.A. '66, Ph.D. '75] along with her husband, **Eric M. Meyers** [M.A. '64], completed a volume on Second Zechariah [Zech 9-14] for the *Anchor Bible* to appear in 1993. **Carl Schultz** [Ph.D. '73] is a fellow of the Ninth Oxford Institute of Methodist Theological Institute at Oxford, England, and presented a paper there entitled "The Goal Concept: Incarnational and Comprehensive Redemption." **Nahum "Abe" Sheri** [M.A. '62] is chairman of the history, government and economics department at North Shore Community College and an elected member of the executive committee of the Massachusetts Community College Council, which is comprised of 2,000 full-time and over 5,000 part-time professors in 15 community colleges. **J. Edward Wright** [M.A. '88, Ph.D. '92] is a tenure-track assistant professor in Judaica studies with a joint appointment in Near Eastern studies at the University of Arizona.

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University of New York at Stony Brook, was chosen as an American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers (ASCAP) Award recipient for 1992-93.

English and American Literature

Joan Feinberg Berns [M.A. '71, Ph.D. '74] is looking for a teaching position in the area of English or comparative French and Spanish poetry. **Henry Braun** [M.A. '87] taught in the English department at Temple University and is now retired and living in the woods of Maine with his artist wife. **Joan Lapedos Braun '87** David R. Chanoifi [M.A. '73, Ph.D. '74] has published a new book, *In the Line of Fire*, with Admiral William Crowe, former chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, due out in March. This is in addition to his other release, *Into the Heart*, with Kenneth Good that was published in 1991. In addition to his authoring short stories and novels, **William J. Dowie** [M.A. '69, Ph.D. '70], the recipient of the Brandeis Medal for Creative Achievement, published his latest work entitled *Henry Matthiessen*. **Daniel Fuchs** [M.A. '57] is working on a critical book, *The Limits of Ferocity*, on the subject of the relation of sexual aggression to cultural attitudes in literature while his wife, **Cara S. Fuchs '58**, teaches humanities and education at Fairleigh Dickinson University. They report that their daughter, Margot, is finishing her doctorate in clinical psychology and their other daughter, Sabrina, is a presidential fellow in a doctoral program in English. **Merrill Joan Gerber** [M.A. '81] is teaching a writing course at the California Institute of Technology and lecturing on the subject of creative writing. **Charlotte Margolis Goodman** [M.A. '70, Ph.D. '71] is a professor of English at Skidmore College and author of *The Savage Heart*, a literary biography of the American Pulitzer Prize-winning short story writer and novelist Jean Stafford. She was also president of the Northeast Modern Language Association. **Steven L. Hamelman** [M.A. '89, Ph.D. '91] has written several articles, including "Revenge, Tragedy and the Art of the Aside" for *Selected Papers: West Virginia Shakespeare and Renaissance Association* and "Course in Bishop" in *The Explicator*. **Alan C. Heinemann** [M.A. '68, Ph.D. '74] is a full professor of English and director of the honors program in the humanities at the University of San Francisco. He is also president of the USE faculty association. **Naomi Schwartz Pasachoff** [Ph.D. '74] published her latest book, *Great Jewish Thinkers: Their Lives and Work*, and has begun work on a trade book of Jewish history and a textbook book focused around biblical stories. In addition, she completed editing of Professor Jacob Neusner's *World Religions in*

Today's America and is writing a number of definitions for his forthcoming *MacMillan Dictionary of Biblical Judaism*. **Theresa Rebeck** [M.A. '83, English, M.F.A. '86, theater arts, Ph.D. '89, English] is writing for television, stage and film. Her television credits include "Brooklyn Bridge," HBO's "Dream On" and "L.A. Law." Her play, *Spoke Heels*, was produced in spring 1992 off-Broadway, and was sold to a movie company; she is currently writing the script for Image Films. Her play, *Loose Knit*, was produced at the Longwharf Theater in New Haven and by the Brandeis theater department. **Jeffrey C. Robinson** [Ph.D. '72] is a professor of English at the University of Chicago, former chair of the English department and the recipient of a Guggenheim Fellowship for 1993. In addition, he is the author of several publications, including *The Current of Romantic Passion: The Walk: Notes on a Romantic Image and Radical Literary Education: A Classroom Experiment with Wordsworth's Ode*. Forthcoming in the journal *Teaching English in the Two Year College* is an article by **Howard Tinberg** [Ph.D. '82] entitled "Seeing Ourselves Differently: Remaking Research and Scholarship at the Community College." **Linda Simon** [M.A. '82, Ph.D. '83] *The Biography of Alice B. Toklas* was reissued in 1991 and she is at work on a biography of William Jones. **Kathryn Van Spaenker** [M.A. '68] is chair of the MLA Executive Committee on Popular Culture for 1993. The three MLA programs will focus on ecology in cultural texts. She received her Ph.D. from Harvard and is publishing a short multicultural book, *Outline History of U.S. Literature*, for use worldwide. It will be translated into foreign languages and made available through United States embassies to scholars and students of U.S. literature in countries abroad. The work grew out of her lectures in Indonesia as a Fulbright professor.

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Stephanie Bors [M.A. '89] is working in the personnel department for a company in Hanover, Germany. **Bonny V. Feterman** [M.A. '77] is senior editor of Schocken Books, which was sold to Random House in 1987. It continues as a Judaica imprint and she reports that she continues to publish books by her former fellow graduate students. **Stephanie G. Fine** [M.A. '90] is the

coordinator for the women's studies program and assistant to the National Board for Women's Studies at Brandeis. She is also engaged in an annotation project of 5,000 documents at the Tauber Institute for the Study of European Jewry and is a free-lance Yiddish translator working on the writings of a local Holocaust survivor. **Esther Fuchs** [M.A. '80, Ph.D. '81] is a professor at the University of Arizona at Tucson. A dramatic career change immediately following graduation has led **Alex E. Ginsburg** [Ph.D. '84] to a satisfying career as director of corporate and government sales for a rapidly growing PC software publisher. **Avraham A. Greenbaum** [Ph.D. '58], now living in Israel, is the author of an annotated bibliography of Jewish socialist and revolutionary periodical literature, at press. He hopes that the first volume of the *Biographical Dictionary of Soviet Rabbis* will follow soon. He is also coediting a volume in memory of the Russian Jewish historian, Simon Dubnov. **Martin Kessler** [M.A. '64, Ph.D. '65] edited, translated and wrote the introduction for the forthcoming book *Semeia Studies: Voices from America*. **Thomas Edward McCormiskey** [M.A. '63, Ph.D. '65] retired after 28 years of teaching—five years at King's College and 23 years at Trinity Theological Seminary. In addition, he has published several books, including *The Covenants of Promise, The Minor Prophets, Reading Scripture in Public and Doing Theology in Today's World*. **Carol L. Meyers** [M.A. '66, Ph.D. '73] along with her husband, **Eric M. Meyers** [M.A. '64], completed a volume on Second Zechariah [Zech 9-14] for the *Anchor Bible* to appear in 1993. **Carl Schultz** [Ph.D. '73] is a fellow of the Ninth Oxford Institute of Methodist Theological Institute at Oxford, England, and presented a paper there entitled "The Goal Concept: Incarnational and Comprehensive Redemption." **Nahum "Abie" Sheri** [M.A. '62] is chairman of the history, government and economics department at North Shore Community College and an elected member of the executive committee of the Massachusetts Community College Council, which is comprised of 2,000 full-time and over 5,000 part-time professors in 15 community colleges. **J. Edward Wright** [M.A. '88, Ph.D. '92] is a tenure-track assistant professor in Judaic studies with a joint appointment in Near Eastern studies at the University of Arizona.

Obituaries

L. Aryeh Cooperstock '62 passed away suddenly in February, leaving his wife, Michal, and son, Noam Charles ("CC"). A Wien International Scholar at Brandeis, he credited his many international friendships, fostered at the University, with sensitizing him to the needs of people in developing countries. In his role as founding executive director of the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee's International Development Program, he oversaw international relief efforts from Armenia to Zimbabwe and from Turkey and Czechoslovakia to China. In 1990 Cooperstock received a special memorial medal in recognition of his "courageous and selfless actions" during the Armenian earthquake from the Ambassador of the Soviet Union, Yuri V. Dubinin. In a recent interview he stated, "I am fortunate in my work to be able to carry out the most often-mentioned law in the Pentateuch, that of loving the stranger." He went on to say that "one of the great joys of altruism is the enormous pleasure you get in return, especially if you have a direct causal relationship to a relief or development program." **Bella Khayt, M.D. '86** passed away in Texas in December 1992. She was a gifted physician who planned to specialize in internal medicine. Born in Leningrad [now St. Petersburg], she came to the United States as a teenager. She is survived by her parents, a sister, a niece and her grandfather. In the words of her friend and classmate, Ilene From '86, "Those who knew Bella will remember her as a person who always had a smile for everyone. She was a rare individual—good natured, funny, kind, intelligent, dedicated and much more than words can describe. Bella had a tremendous impact on people and she will be remembered and greatly missed by her family and friends." Word has been received of the death on December 1, 1992 in Singapore of **Vivian W.T. Li '91**

